

MYSORE

INFORMATION

BULLETIN



JANUARY
1950

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No. 1

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(Photo: Janavani)

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Dr. RAJENDRA PRASAD'S MESSAGE.

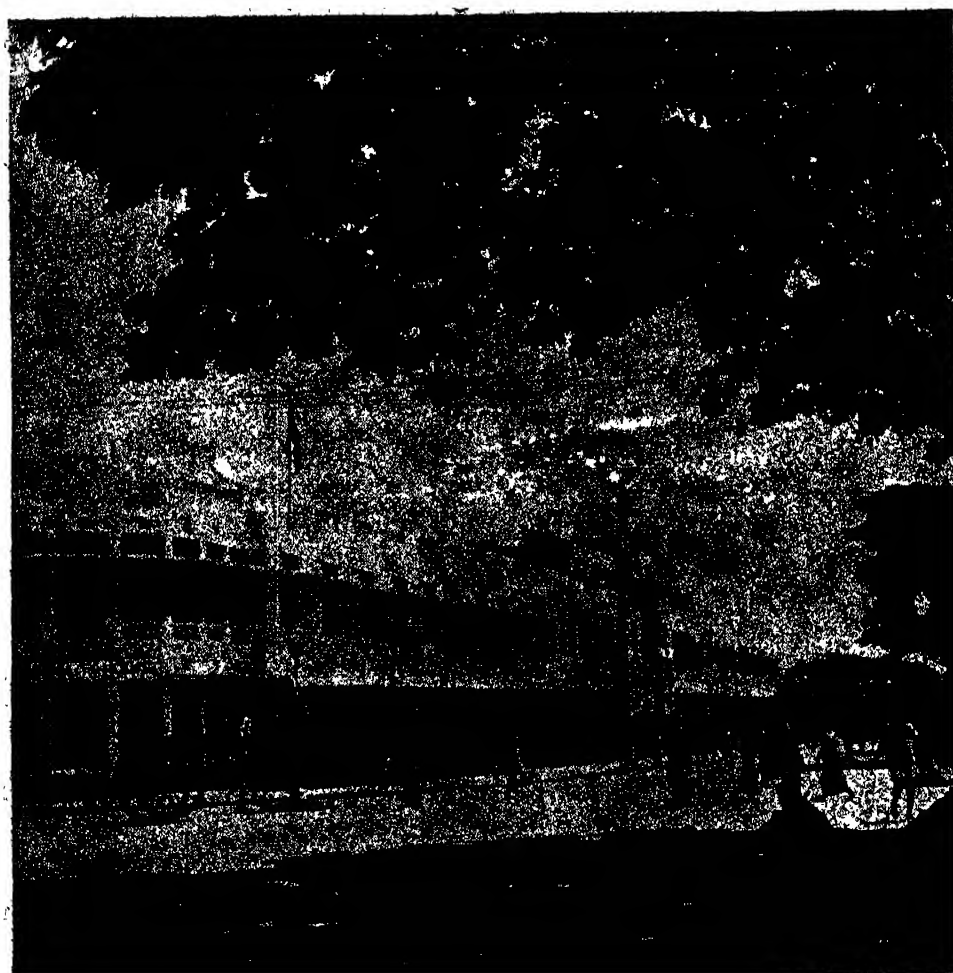
Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic, sent the following message to the Hon'ble the Chief Minister in reply to the latter's message of congratulations sent to him on the 26th January 1950:—

“ I am most grateful for the good wishes of the Mysore Government and people conveyed in your kind message which I deeply appreciate.”

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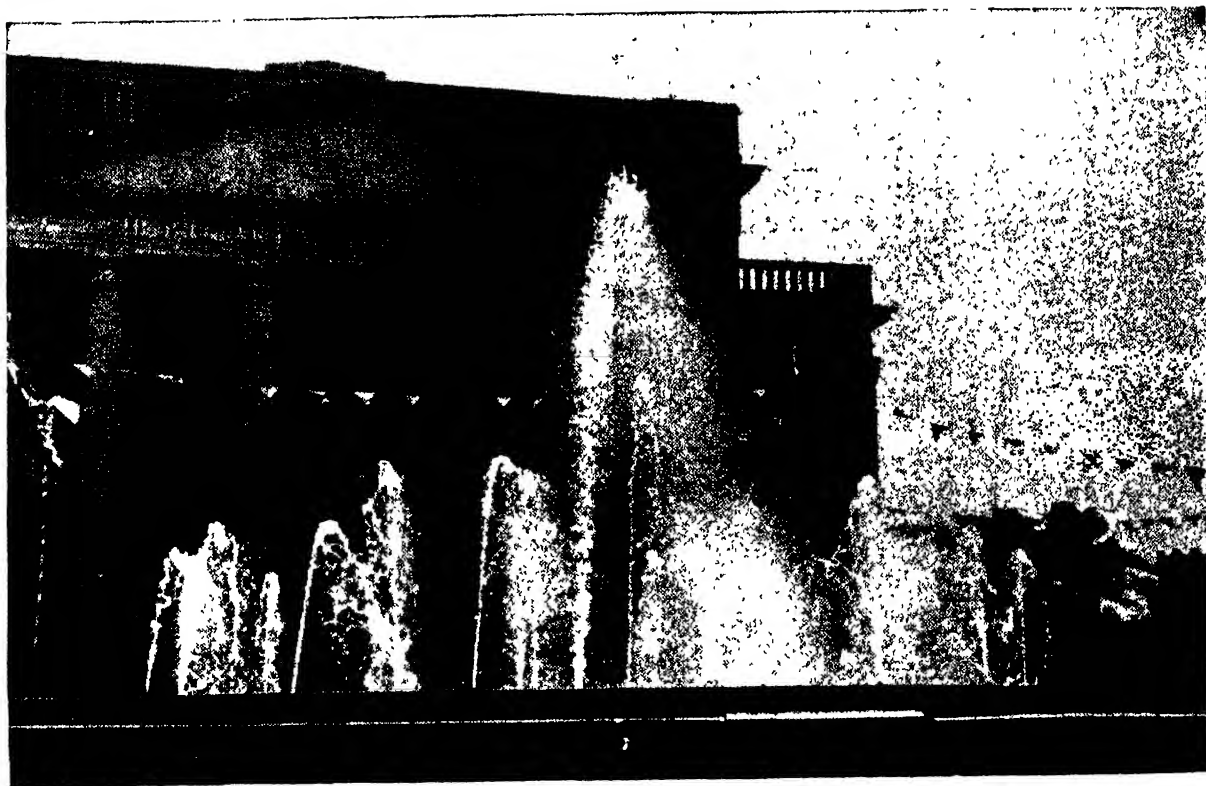
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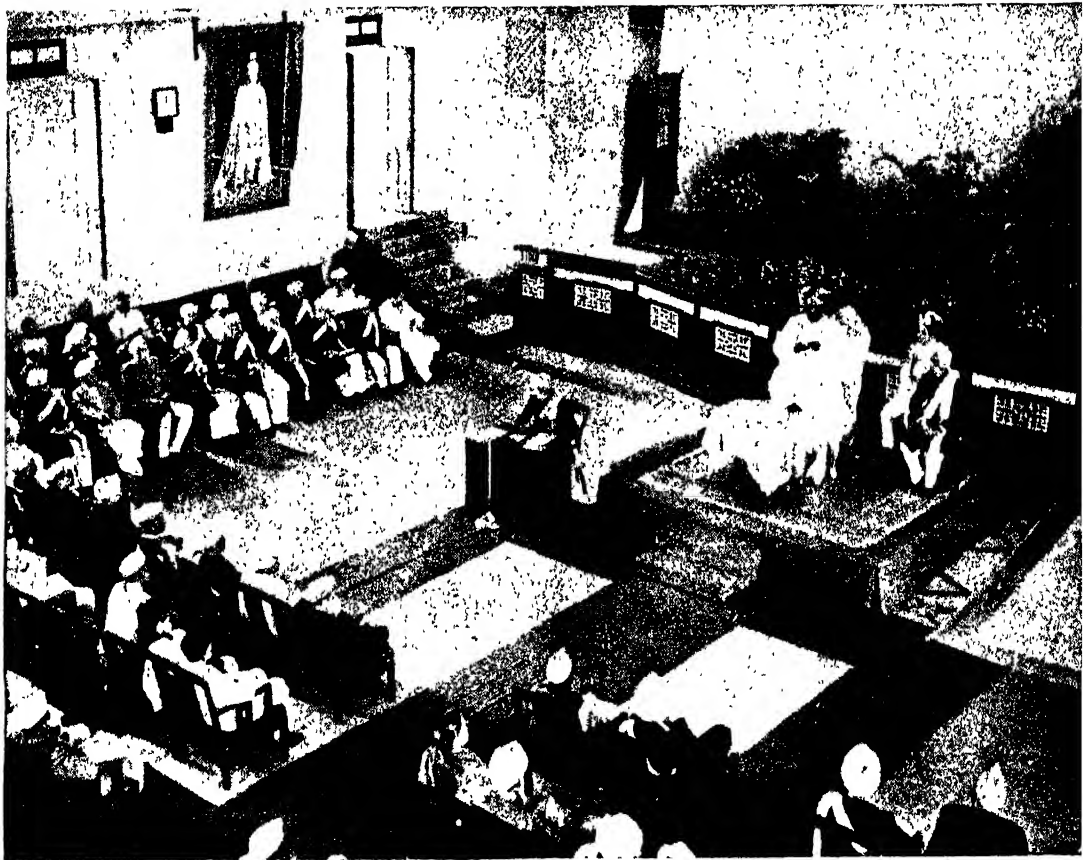
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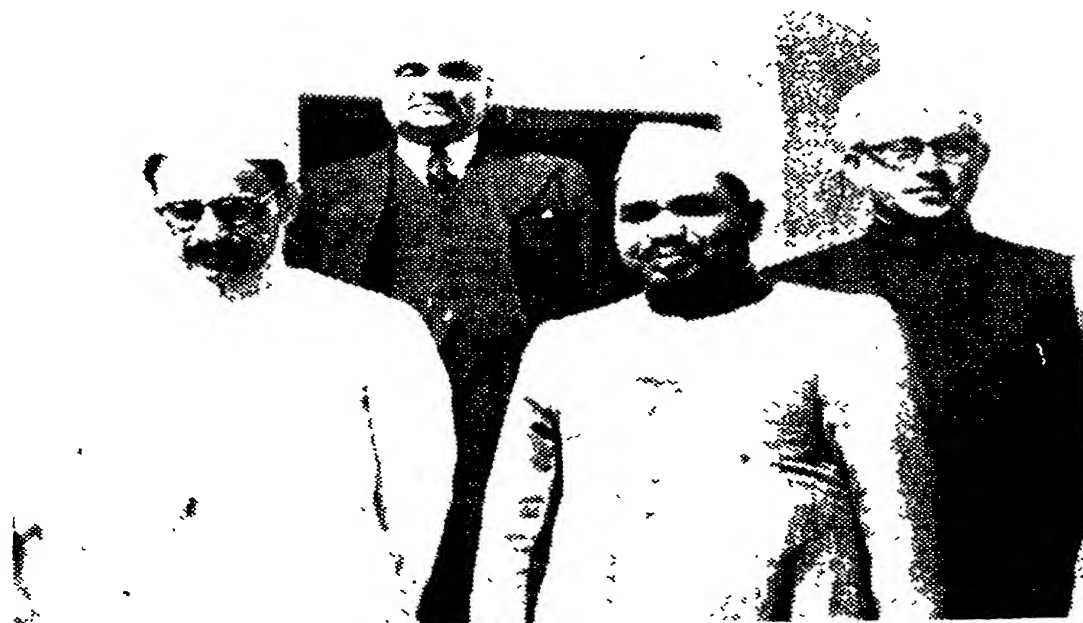
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COVER PAGE.--Statue Square, Mysore



His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and the Hon. Sri Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Labour, Government of India, along with the Ministers of the Mysore Government are seen watching the Khodda operations at the Kakanakoto forest near Mysore.

(Photo—Janavani)



At the Labour Ministers' Conference in Mysore. Seen in the picture are the Hon. Sri Jagjivan Ram, the Hon. Sri Gulzarilal Nanda, the Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam and Janab Mir Safdar Hussain, Labour Commissioner in Mysore.

(Photo—Janavani)

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Vol. XIII]

Bangalore, January 1950

[No. I

INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL EQUIPMENT NEEDED FOR ACTIVE LEADERSHIP

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ADDRESS AT THE SPECIAL CONVOCATION

His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachari, the Governor-General of India, arrived at Mandakalli Aerodrome, Mysore, on 19th December 1949. His Excellency was received by His Highness the Maharaja and the Ministers of the Government. His Highness introduced to His Excellency the Ministers and Officers of the Mysore Government and other non-official gentlemen who were present at the Aerodrome. His Excellency inspected a Guard of Honour presented by His Highness' Own Infantry and took the Salute at the Aerodrome.

After taking a few minutes' rest at the Lalitha Mahal Palace, His Excellency drove in state from there to the Jagan Mohan Palace where a special Convocation was arranged to be held to confer on His Excellency the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws by the Mysore University.

Conferring the Degree, His Highness the Chancellor said :—

“On this occasion when the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws is conferred on His Excellency Sri Chakravarty Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, we recall with pride and pleasure the fact of his being an old boy of the Central College.

It is a year and a half since, amidst universal acclamation, “Rajaji”, as he is affectionately styled by the people, acquired the unique, the unrepeatable distinction of being the first and only Indian to become Governor-General of India. In a position that demands intense patriotism, ripe statesmanship, patent integrity and the highest intellectual gifts he has proved himself a model and example for generations to follow.

Half a century of devoted service to the Motherland has brought Rajaji to the

position that he now occupies in the State and in the hearts and minds of our people. He has been a practical administrator at various levels of public life. In every capacity he has earned the regard and admiration not only of our countrymen but also of the people of foreign countries. He is a Ruler of India and also a World Statesman and Guide.

His love of hard work, his enthusiasm and organising ability, his clear vision and his remarkable gift of political foresight have been amply demonstrated in the many positions that he has filled even apart from the administrative offices that have been held by him.

His legal acumen and his judicial spirit, his realism and his unerring sense of what is practicable and what is not, are amongst our greatest assets in the political leadership of our nation.

He is besides being a statesman, a man of letters. He is an inspiring, forceful and most attractive writer in Tamil and he is a master of a simple and penetrating prose style in English.

He merits high place as an expounder of the deeper universal principles of Hindu Philosophy and Religion, without ceasing to be a reformer, thus promoting mutual understanding and sympathy between the various cultures of our all embracing Motherland.

His simplicity and his humility, his rigid ethical standards, his tolerance and detachment, his noble wisdom born of knowledge, experience and innate culture, and his inimitable power of winning over opponents to his side—these have endeared him to the nation over which he is now ruling. More than position and career are life and personality—values of permanence and independent of external circumstances. It is these that constitute the spirituality of man and his humanity. Rajaji is in this respect amongst the supreme ones of India.

As one deeply interested in the uplift of the unfortunate Harijan Community, His Excellency would doubtless be glad to know that Mysore may claim pride of pioneer service in this difficult and delicate field when the Government of my late revered uncle threw open all public schools for admission of untouchables as early as February 1918 which has resulted in there being today a large and growing number of well educated persons from those communities.

The University of Mysore is deeply sensible of the importance of this happy and proud occasion, the Special Convocation of the Senate, when the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws is conferred on our respected, esteemed and beloved Rajaji.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the University of Mysore, I admit you, Your Excellency Sri Chakravarty Rajagopalachari, to the Honorary

Degree of Doctor of Laws of this University, and in token thereof I present this Diploma and authorise you to wear the hood ordained as the insignia of the said Degree."

After accepting the Honorary Degree His Excellency the Governor-General of India spoke as follows :—

Obligation to Alma Mater.

"I am most grateful for the high honour that has been bestowed on me. It was kind of the Chancellor and the authorities of the University to think of me as worthy of this recognition and to call a special convocation for the purpose. I was a student of one of your constituent colleges although that was before the university was established. I spent my high school and college years, all in Bangalore. I was a free scholar throughout the six years that I was in the Central College. The grounds and the lecture halls and the tiffin rooms of the Central College are almost as dear to me as the stream and the groves of the village where I was born and grew up as a child. This makes the honour now conferred on me doubly precious. It was shortly after I passed out from the Central College that the University of Mysore was constituted. The University, however, is just an external vesture. I feel my old college has conferred on me this new honour and re-emphasised and enhanced my obligations to my *Alma Mater*.

Your eminent Pro-Chancellor has dealt, in a brilliant and incisive manner, with many important problems in his recent address at the Andhra University Convocation. I endorse everything that he said and invite the attention of all young men to the valuable advice given by him. The concern of universities has been defined by an eminent authority to be the discovery and passing on of knowledge.

The Role of Universities

The functions of institutions, like the duties of individuals, vary with the time and the place and the sum-total of the context in which the institutions function. Relativity affects duties and functions even as it affects everything in the physical world. It is attractive to treat universities in India as concerned with scientific and philosophic research like sister universities in advanced western countries. But universities have grown to be something definite in India and it is not wise or economical, even if it were practicable, to try to alter their settled character. Research is done to some extent and should be undertaken in greater measure. But without detriment to this essentially intensive work undertaken by a few, the main body of students in our colleges are a charge on the university for a more general purpose. The function of universities in India to-day is more than anything else to set the standard of behaviour for the cultured among us and to equip young men and women with the intellectual and moral equipment needed for active leadership in all walks of life and throughout the country.

Constructive Work

I am not addressing the young men of the University at this convocation, but I take this opportunity to express my affectionate interest in them and appeal to them to shape their activities in such a way as to help to increase in the coming times the material and moral wealth of India. The adventure of constructive work in a free country aspiring to do well should be no less attractive to youth than the call of independence was during the national struggle. Every department of life in free India requires sacrifice and a spirit of service.

There is great work before our young men and women to which the new status

of our country calls them in every station or rank in life. We have already seen disappointments and defects enough to make us realise that there is greater need for courage and sacrifice in constructive work than even what was demanded in the struggle for independence. Let us not be depressed or down-hearted on account of these disappointments but with confidence in our moral and intellectual inheritance, work and make the needed sacrifices for the good of those that will come after us.

Dignity of Manual Work

India has raised great expectations among the statesmen of the world. Gandhiji's glorious life and leadership contributed to this expectation of greatness from India. India can achieve nothing but what its parts contribute. So Mysore cannot wait to receive, but must hasten to give. And Mysore cannot give unless the young men and women of the universities make up their minds. I am shortly laying down my office. If in my retirement I learn that the people of Mysore are led by good and able men and that the University of Mysore is turning out a queue of such good and able men awaiting their turn to serve so that the work may be taken up as the older men retire, nothing would give me greater pleasure. But I must in this context re-emphasise once more what I have often pressed before on the attention of educationists and parents. It is a mistake to think that the human mechanism of thinking receives adequate educational help through studies only. Manual work is of the greatest importance in any scheme of education. In the years of childhood, it is the reaction to the external physical world that enables the child's talents to be evolved and to grow, and this is secured more by work and play than by disproportionate concentration on the acquisition of the capacity to deal with written symbols. In the later years of

education also, actual contact with the external world, be it in the workshop or in the laboratory or in the playing-field, is of the greatest importance as a necessary supplement to knowledge through words written or spoken, lectures and books. Much of courageous readjustment and discarding of traditional notions is necessary to put into practice what I have stated. If I ask boys and girls to work either in the home or elsewhere while attending school, it is not because I want to save national funds, though that itself is not bad, but it is much more because I feel that a substantial part of education is missed in the present methods. Work would cure that defect.

Incidentally, manual work has lost much of its proper appraisal by reason of its total elimination from the educational schemes of the middle and upper classes. The restoration to manual work of its proper dignity is a national necessity. The equipment for leadership in our country in our present state of affairs, in the highest as well as in the lower ranks, will be most usefully completed if a programme of work is made

part of High School and University education. If the educational authorities cannot move quickly enough in this matter, I appeal to the young men and women voluntarily to devote a part of their time, when at school or college, to useful work with hands and feet, and this is not to help anybody else, but to complete one's own education.

Your Highness and distinguished friends, I express my grateful appreciation of all the kindness I have received at your hands.

Your Highness, you have moved me beyond words by the most affectionate terms in which you have called me to accept the Degree that your University was pleased to confer upon me. You have said so many good things about me and, God knows, I do not possess those qualities you have referred to in your introduction, but God has helped me to keep them as my object and desire to achieve them. I feel thankful to God for it."

His Excellency left Mysore on the same day for Hyderabad.



The Hon. the Chief Minister gave a Garden Party in honour of Cardinal Gilroy at the Residency, Bangalore. The Chief Minister, the Chief Guest, Sri V. P. Menon and the Apostolic Internuncio are seen in the picture. The Bishop of Bangalore is seen to the Chief Minister's right.



The Hon. the Chief Minister with Cardinal Gilroy and the Bishop of Bangalore.

SERVICES OF THE TWO CHAMBERS OF LEGISLATURE

On the occasion when the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council stand dissolved from the 15th of December 1949, His Highness the Maharaja Sri Jayachamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur desires to pay his tribute to the prescience and prevision of his venerable grand-father and his revered uncle under whose kindly lead these institutions were established, fostered and developed to their present stature.

The Representative Assembly was established in 1881 by His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, immediately after he assumed the administration of the State when representative institutions were unknown in India. In doing so, His Highness was actuated by a deep and genuine desire not only that "the views and objects which his Government had in view in the measures adopted for the administration of the State should be better known and appreciated by the people for whose benefit they were intended", but also that "the actions of the Government should be brought into greater harmony with the wishes and the interests of the people."

By thus initiating a policy of associating the people with the administration of the State, His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur had endeared himself to all classes of people.

The next milestone on the road of constitutional development of the State was reached when His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur of revered memory established the Legislative Council in the year 1907. In taking this step His late Highness was inspired by a desire to associate non-official gentlemen qualified by practical

experience and knowledge of local conditions and requirements in the actual process of law-making.

The first Assembly which met on 7th October, 1881, was attended by 144 members, and the Legislative Council, which sat for the first time on 24th July, 1907, had among others only five non-official members. The two Chambers began their career as nominated bodies. The principle of election was introduced for the Representative Assembly in 1891, ten years after its establishment, and in the case of the Legislative Council, in 1913. Since then *pari passu* with the growth of political consciousness there has been a progressive extension of the franchise, together with gradual increase both in respect of the strength of the two Chambers and the proportion of the elected element.

The powers and functions of the two Chambers were likewise enlarged from time to time. While its original character as a body for consultation and reference was maintained, the powers of the Representative Assembly were extended gradually. A right for a prior consultation on all legislative measures before their introduction in the Legislative Council, the right of considering the general principles underlying the Bill or any of its provisions and of proposing amendments thereto, the right of considering the State Budget and of passing resolutions on any of the major heads of expenditure, and the right of putting questions and of passing resolutions on any matter relating to the administration of the State, excepting the subjects under the excluded heads, were conferred on the Assembly. The powers of the Legislative Council, which were merely legislative at

the outset, were similarly enlarged, the Council being given the right of asking questions and of passing resolutions on matters of public interest or importance other than those excluded from its purview, and the right of discussing the budget and of voting upon it.

A further stage in the constitutional development of the State was reached in the year 1940 when His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur gave the elected representatives of the people a place in the Executive Council, so that the legislature might be able in a greater measure to influence the nature of the advice and assistance which the Executive Council tendered to him. It was ordained that the Executive Council should consist of the Dewan and not less than four Ministers of whom not less than two were to be non-officials selected from among the elected members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. At the same time, the privilege of having an elected President was accorded to the Legislative Council. A similar privilege was extended to the Representative Assembly in 1949, with the abolition of the Office of the Dewan, who was *Ex-Officio* President of the Representative Assembly.

In furtherance of the policy of granting more and more constitutional rights to the people, the Council of Ministers was made jointly responsible to the Legislature.

The two Chambers, which now stand dissolved, have contributed in no small measure to the process of well-ordered constitutional development and have well and truly laid the foundations of democratic traditions. The members of these two Chambers have always displayed a high sense of public duty and patriotism in the discharge of their task. His Highness wishes to place on record his deep sense of appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by these two Chambers for over several decades in the interests of the State and its people.

His Highness also desires to place on record his appreciation of the very onerous duties discharged so ably by the successive Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Deputy Presidents of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly and of their invaluable services in establishing democratic practices and conventions in the conduct of the deliberations of the two Houses.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS

In view of the dissolution of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council and the coming into existence of the new House of Legislature, viz., the Legislative Assembly from the 16th December 1949, and the need for the constitution of a Ministry responsible to the New Legislature, the Honourable Sri K. Chengalaraya Reddy, Chief Minister, tendered the resignations of himself and

of his Colleagues to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore on the 15th December 1949. His Highness the Maharaja has been graciously pleased to call upon Sri K. Chengalaraya Reddy and his Colleagues to continue to be in their respective Offices till such time as a Ministry responsible to the New Legislature is duly constituted and appointed.

LABOUR MINISTERS' CONFERENCE AT MYSORE

MEASURES TO COUNTERACT LARGE-SCALE RETRENCHMENT OF LABOUR DISCUSSED

The two-day Session of the All-India Labour Ministers' Conference commenced at the Cheluvamba Mansion, Mysore, on 26th December 1949. The Hon. Sri Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, Government of India, presided on the occasion. The Labour Ministers of all Provinces, States Unions and States of India except Sourashtra, Vindhya Pradesh and Kashmir and important members of the I. L. O. who were in Mysore in connection with the Governing Body Meeting, attended the Conference. The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Labour Minister, Government of Mysore, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Government.

The Hon. Sri Jagjivan Ram, surveying the scope of the work of the Conference, said:—

Most urgent and important of all our problems is of large-scale retrenchment which unfortunately is taking place in some industries for various reasons.

Retrenchment at a time when we are concentrating on increased production is most disconcerting. At any time it creates social problems and problems of law and order. It is, therefore, our duty to satisfy ourselves that every reasonable step is taken to avoid it. Where retrenchment is inevitable, we have to take suitable action to minimise the hardship which it involves.

The days of *laissez faire* are over. Neither the Government, nor the employer can stand aside and leave the retrenched personnel entirely to their fate. I hope we shall, in the course of our discussion, be able to evolve a sound policy, to provide relief to the retrenched personnel.

Fixation of Minimum Wages.

The fixation of minimum wages in a number of industries is another problem. In passing the Minimum Wages Act in 1945, the Government undertook to enforce minimum wages in certain scheduled industries and in agriculture within a fixed time-limit. For the

scheduled industries this time-limit is fast running out.

We have now to take stock of the position, and see how far we shall be able to fulfil our obligations. Our task has been rendered extremely difficult by the economic difficulties and financial stringency, which has suddenly come upon us. We must proceed with expedition, but also with caution. Our discussions will be most helpful in indicating the line on which we should proceed.

It may not be found possible to enforce minimum wages in all the scheduled industries within the prescribed time-limit. That is, by the end of March 1950. But a beginning has to be made, and those industries, in which labour is most sweated, should be taken up first.

I have every confidence that Provincial and State Governments will take all factors into account in determining minimum wages in the scheduled industries.

Agricultural Labour Inquiry.

In agriculture, we have an additional year in which to introduce minimum wages, but in this period, there is much that remains to be done. It may not be practicable to fix minimum wages for agricultural workers without proper appreciation of the conditions of employment and systems of wage payment.

The India Government has started an agricultural labour inquiry, which is now making fair progress, thanks to the co-operation of the Provincial and State Governments.

This inquiry will prove to be of immense value. When it is completed, the result will be illuminating. In all labour matters, knowledge is the essential pre-requisite to successful action. I hope that the agricultural labour inquiry will enable the Central, Provincial and State Governments to discharge their long-neglected duty to agricultural workers.

Industrial Housing.

Another important question which is for discussion, though not specifically included in the agenda, is the problem of industrial housing which needs immediate attention and has been a headache to all of us.

We have a plan, but have not been able to execute it. Undoubtedly, we shall be blamed, because whatever may be the difficulties, our failure is writ large for all to see. I do plead that we should collectively face up to the situation, and see what can now be done. We have to fight financial stringency and a tight loan position, which makes it impossible to finance even a modest housing scheme.

Employers cannot be absolved of their responsibility with regard to housing, because no improvement of the standard of living without better housing and no improvement in efficiency and production is to be expected if the workers' standard of living progressively deteriorates.

Failure to provide housing will seriously affect production, and thereby add to the difficulties of the Government and employees alike. No Government can expect peace in society, and no employer peace in industry, if housing conditions continue to be as they are today.

Fall in Industrial Disputes

As the cost of living has not shown any noticeable decline, real wages have not improved. The housing situation has also deteriorated.

Nevertheless the intensity of industrial unrest as evidenced by the statistics of industrial disputes is much less than in most industrial countries. We cannot however count on the workers' patriotism and sense of duty indefinitely.

More so, when some political parties are bent on exploiting their discontent to discredit the Government, and to advance their own purpose. Every possible effort has therefore to be made to improve the condition of the working class.

It is symbolic that the Labour Ministers' Conference and the Session of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. should both be held in this progressive city. The functions of the two might be different, but were directed towards the same goal, the establishment of an equitable social order.

I hope the meetings in Mysore would help to emphasise the need for closer co-ordination and co-operation between international and national organisations.

I feel that the present economic situation leaves no room for complacency, and unless we face it boldly, and with determination, the future of our new State might be seriously imperilled.

I hope the Labour Ministers will be able to evolve a common policy which would prove of maximum benefit to the country."

Experiments in Industrial Relationship urged.

The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Labour Minister, Mysore, who welcomed the gathering said, he appreciated the love and compliment implied in the selection of Mysore city as venue of the conference. Referring to the agenda, he hoped that it would be possible for them to keep intact

the grand edifice of labour welfare work, which they had built in difficulties and at considerable sacrifice in the past, in the face of pressing need for economy and retrenchment.

He suggested that Mysore State might be regarded and developed as a laboratory for work in the field of industrial relationship, and full and free scope allowed to experiment with a variety of ideologies, methods, and suggestions, and natural developments, and their effect watched on the body social and politic, so that the freshness of the question might all remain, and newer lines of developments evolved and passed on to the Centre for adoption.

On the second day of the Session, Mr. David Morse, Director-General of the I. L. O., addressing the Labour Ministers' Conference, said :-

"India, by virtue of her vastness, her situation, her potential resources, her independence, her history and traditions, stands for world peace second to no other country in the world and it is not overstating the case when I say that the world at large looks to India today for its leadership in the reconciliation of outstanding political and economic issues in the world and in the preservation of world peace. And so, you gentlemen, sitting here in Mysore far away from the peoples of other countries and the other world, have a great responsibility which cannot be avoided. This, therefore, is an extremely heavy responsibility for any man to shoulder. This is the large perspective against which your own deliberations must be considered and certainly it is the background against which the I.L.O. has decided to intensify its activities. We are a universal organisation. I do not want to be ever told that we are a European organisation or American organisation or a European-American organisation or that we are any other kind of organisation. As far as I am concerned we are a universal international organisation which reflects your points of

view and must reflect the points of view and problems of any other sector of the world. Without that we have no justification for existence and without that there can be no proper understanding and world peace. So I have come here and my colleagues have come here in that spirit and in that sense of service.

India has been a member of this organisation for 30 years and India is today one of the most important members of this organisation. Part of my job in coming to India had been to talk to the people of India, so that there can be proper understanding and utilisation of the resources so that we may at the same time be better able to cope with the problems of India and Asia. I have confidence that these statements which I have made and these hopes that I have described will be effectuated.

Importance of Labour Co-operation.

Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, as his first step in this national crisis, insisted upon the support of the labour service of his country. It was through this support and through realisation of the fact that the common welfare had to be preserved through the instrument of the people, the instruments of labour and the ministries of labour and a fair appreciation among employers, that not only was the country saved but the country was able to build its confidence so that it could stand up against one of the greatest wars of freedom that has ever been fought. How this confidence, how this rehabilitation could have taken place so quickly against such a background was one of the great miracles of age. I am struck by that because as I talk to you I feel that when the future history of this country after independence is written and when the greatness of this country is finally reckoned and appreciated, there will be found by the historians that you,

gentlemen, have stood steadfast to the same type of principles despite difficulties, despite periods of mental depression and anguish, despite formidable odds which in the immediate perspective looked so difficult to overcome.

Allow me to add one word in that context. In this great effort, in the utilisation of resources to meet the problems of your country, I beg of you to accept our leadership by giving up your leadership, so that your resources can be properly and effectively used on a priority basis in the reconciliation of the issues with which we have to deal.

That means proper understanding of our organisation, that means proper utilisation of our branch office at Delhi not only by the Centre but by the Provinces, and that means on our part, continuing the closest co-operative efforts, which I assure you will receive.

Observing that the employment situation was showing symptoms of deterioration, the conference proceeded to examine in detail the causes of unemployment and its effects on the economic condition of the country. It was generally admitted that the closure of factories was taking place today mainly due to shortage of raw material. It was decided that suitable measures should be taken with a view to effecting a more equitable distribution of raw material in the country and getting necessary imports of cotton required by the textile industry.

The conference urged that measures should be taken to reduce the incidence of hardship on the workers to the minimum and to combat unemployment in general. These measures included inquiry into the necessity for retrenchment, unemployment relief and general principles to be observed in effecting retrenchment. Several representatives urged taking control of factories which closed down, and it was decided that on the trend of these discussions Governments should

come forward with some measures to counteract retrenchment and reduce it to the minimum.

The problem of labour housing also came up for discussion.

The Hon. Sri Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, Government of India, and Chairman of the Conference, winding up the proceedings, extended a hearty vote of thanks to the Government of Mysore and Mr. Bhashyam for the hospitality shown during their two-day stay in the city and for giving them this opportunity of meeting the people of Mysore. He said they had discussed matters at the conference in the spirit of family members attempting to solve their problems and that the responsibility of the Centre and the Provinces was indivisible and common. The Chairman thanked the Provincial and State Labour Ministers for their co-operation and assured them that the Central Government was taking early measures and would always bear in mind their difficulties and problems.

Concluding Speech by the Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam.

"On behalf of the Government of Mysore, I rise to thank you again for so kindly responding to our invitation to hold this Conference in this State. We have done some good work during the two days of our sitting; and I am sure the discussions we have had on the various questions debated upon, will prove useful and profitable in facing the problems before us and in solving them to the satisfaction of all concerned—the employer, the worker, the Government and the general public.

I am glad to note that my suggestion for a certain amount of variety in evolving labour legislation suited to local conditions has met with a large measure of acceptance. I expect that the Centre will leave a wide discretion to the Provinces and States to suit central legislation to local needs.

I express my grateful thanks to Mr. Morse for his kindness in attending the Session this morning and assuring us of the whole-hearted co-operation of the countries of the West and the U.S.A. towards the realisation of the hopes and aspirations of the Asian people.

I am not sure that in the midst of your arduous labours you have had time to relax yourselves or go about sightseeing. There are quite a number of sights around to see. Srirangapatna and the Brindavan, many of you might have seen; but the Jog and Canvery falls with their Hydro-Electric Stations, the architectural wonders of Belur and Halebid temples, the magnificent stone figure of Gomateswara, 62 feet high, hewn out of a single rock, the Kolar Gold Mines, the beauties of the Malnad area including the plantations, the number of factories and mills which have secured for use a name for progress and some measure of prosperity, the various welfare activities of our Labour Associations and the like—are all worth seeing and I should have liked you to see them. Such of you as can find the time we shall enable you to see some of these and feel honoured thereby. Such of you as are in a hurry to return, we request you to re-visit us at an early date and we shall be delighted to take you round.

I hope you are not altogether displeased with our arrangements. Some of you have told me that you are pleased and happy. That flatters us indeed but I am aware of our shortcomings. I am however grateful for the kindness and benevolence on your part in overlooking them and seeing only the bright side of things. We shall always try to maintain the highest traditions of hospitality such as we can offer and we shall be pleased in pleasing you. Our stay together has been all too short and glad, as I was, to welcome you I almost regret in a way having invited you at all; for the prospect of parting is so painful indeed. But I remember the words of the poet: "Better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all." That way lies, perhaps, the destiny of man. It will remain with us a pleasant recollection—the time we have spent together these two or three days. I am particularly grateful to you, Sir, for the very kind and affectionate regard you have evinced towards us. I shall not venture to compliment you on the masterly manner in which you conducted the Conference lest it seem a presumption. I thank you all once again and hope we shall meet oftener in Mysore for which I hope you have all begun to have a warm corner in your heart. Thank you."

* FIGHT FOR PROTECTION OF RIGHTS AGAINST MIGHT

LAW MINISTER'S ELOQUENT PLEA

The charter of human rights accepted by the U. N. O. last year marks another step in the progress of mankind towards a higher standard of life.

Man has been fighting from time immemorial against tyranny and injustice for the establishment of the rule of law, for the protection of rights against might and for the recognition of certain fundamental and inalienable rights. He has succeeded in some measure and in some parts of the world. The bulk of humanity is however yet unprotected. Anyday a tyrant may arise and establish a totalitarian form of administration; and there will be neither freedom of speech nor freedom of movement and men and women will live a regimented life on pain of exile, imprisonment or death. Even to-day, while the better part of mankind is struggling to voice the rights of humanity, there are millions of human beings living either consciously or unconsciously either willingly or unwillingly under some form of tyranny or other.

This tyranny is not necessarily political. It may be social, intellectual, economic and otherwise. Untouchability, serfdom, communalism and a variety of other injustices are rampant not merely in the so called backward countries but almost everywhere masquerading under some plausible appearances.

Nor need these injustices be patent and resistable. They take insidious forms and are sometimes not only accepted but also welcomed and, also not infrequently insisted upon by their very victims. Fancy a Harijan asking you not to touch him, not to enter his hamlet or his house lest

he should suffer some visitation! Such a thing does very often happen. Rank communalism masquerades under colour of communal justice and is supported as such by people otherwise perfectly sane and righteous.

Often religious fanaticism, racial arrogance, political power, the lure and power of money are responsible for depriving humanity of its just rights. Personal authority such as of the husband over the wife or of the parents over their children is abused and misused. The exploitation of labour is a well known economic in justice whose are sought to be minimised partly by sensible labour legislation and administration and partly by insensible revolt by its victims exploited again by interested political parties.

There is almost no end to the catalogue of human rights denied and derided. Nevertheless everybody is aware of the existence of those rights and the desirability of recognising them. We do not seem to possess either the ability to protect them or the faith in their recognition sufficient to urge us to protect them.

It is easy enough to catalogue human rights and although it is something done in the right direction to enunciate and declare them as has been done last year this day, it will lead us not much farther than we are unless we strive all the world over to respect such rights.

I must here express what I feel rather strongly in the matter namely that these rights cannot be protected by the Police or the Army or by the Courts of Law. It will be an idle dream and perhaps also

* Text of the Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam's speech broadcast from Akashvani, Mysore.

dangerous to think of enforcing them by force, even supposing for a moment we could do so. These rights can only be protected by every nation and every citizen recognising and discharging the duties from out of which they flow. They have to be self-protective and that they may be so the people of the world have to be conscious of their duties and perform them conscientiously. That again calls for leaders to set the example

to every country, leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Buddha, Jesus and others and those that have faith in them and walk in their footsteps. The future of humanity and its culture, its peace, progress and prosperity lies in the hands of such saintly mendicants and not in either Emperors or armies or magnificent wealth or power. We need good men to lead the world towards peace and happiness. May God give us such good men.

THE HON'BLE SRI JAGJIVAN RAM'S VISIT TO ADIKARNATAKA LOCALITIES

On the morning of the 3rd January the Hon. Sri Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Labour, Government of India, and the Hon. Sri R. Chennigaramiah, Minister for Local Self-Government, Government of Mysore, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, the Municipal Commissioner, Mysore City, and the Regional Officer of Depressed Classes, Mysore Division, visited the Adikarnataka localities of Veerannagere, Jalapuri, Kukkarahalli and Adikarnatakapuram in Mysore City. The party was welcomed by the residents of those localities.

Sri Jagjivan Ram showed keen interest in knowing the social and economic conditions of those people. He inspected

the Taxidermist Workshop of Messrs. Rangaiah & Sons at Jalapuri and expressed great appreciation of the excellent work turned out there. At Kukkarahalli and Adikarnatakapuram he inspected the houses newly built with the aid of the amelioration grant and suggested certain improvements to be effected to these houses by way of adding a private room to each house. He made enquiries as to how far these people were availing themselves of Government help in improving their conditions. He observed that he visited these localities more with a view to acquaint himself with the conditions of these people than to make any speeches or to tender any advice to them.

MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION

The Twenty-second Annual General Meeting of the Mysore Civil Service Association was held on 24th and 25th December 1949, in the Legislative Assembly Hall, Old Public Offices, Bangalore.

In the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Sri K. Chengalaraya Reddy, B.A., B.L., the Hon. Sri H. Siddalya, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Revenue and Railways, was pleased to inaugurate the meeting. *Rajakaryaprasanna* Sri V. Vedavyasacharya, B.A., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, presided on the occasion. Over sixty members attended the meeting. The Hon. the Chief Minister sent the following Message :—

I am extremely thankful to the Mysore Civil Service Association for their having asked me to inaugurate their Annual Meeting to-day. I was eagerly looking forward to participate in the function, but unfortunately owing to medical advice, I am obliged to forego the pleasure of being amidst you. Need I say that my disappointment is indeed great?

I have to satisfy myself under the circumstances by my sending you my warm greetings and wishing your meeting all success.

Mysore has the good fortune of having a well-established Civil Service since many decades. The reputation of the Civil Service has been very high and it has established sound traditions of integrity and service. That it can stand favourable comparison with any other Civil Service in the world has been testified to by eminent persons who have had intimate knowledge of the Civil Service elsewhere. It is a matter of peculiar gratification to me as it should be indeed a matter of pride to you. I earnestly hope

that you will not only endeavour to maintain that reputation unimpaired but also to improve upon it.

We are in the midst of great changes. On January 26th, 1950, the new Constitution of India will be inaugurated. That constitution will be applicable to Mysore as to other units of India. This will create a new constitutional set up in which all of us including the Civil Service have to function. There are proposals for constituting an All-India Administrative Service in which Mysore also will participate. Details regarding this are under discussion with the Government of India and it is hoped that the matter will be finalised in such a way as to safeguard the interest of Mysore Civil Service.

We have all to work steadfastly and sincerely for the welfare of the people actuated by a spirit of service. I fervently appeal to members of the Mysore Civil Service to be an example to others in this respect.

I once again send you my warmest greetings.

The Hon. Sri H. Siddalya, Minister for Revenue and Railways, inaugurating the annual general meeting of the Mysore Civil Service Association, said :—

“I am indeed grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to deliver the inaugural address of your Association. I am conscious of the fact that I am only deputising for the Chief Minister who on

account of indisposition is absent to-day and who could have more ably performed the role assigned to him. Your Association is meeting on the eve of inauguration of the new Constitution for

India. This has a significance of its own. We will have a sense hereafter of one Country, One Flag and One Constitution. Our leaders have indeed laboured hard to unify the country and consolidate the conditions that were at one time baffled solution. It is for the first time in the history of India that such a vast country as ours has been brought under a unified system of Government. It is significant that the Constitution framed for our country is essentially democratic in character. Under such a Constitution, the Civil Service is designed to play a vital role. Without the proper functioning of the administrative structure common to all States, the functioning of democracy will become a mockery. With that end in view, the Government of India have organised the Indian Administrative Service to bring about a sense of unity among the services. Happily, Mysore has fallen in line with the rest of India.

The Mysore Civil Service has played a very notable part in the past and I am sure will continue to play a worthier part hereafter. Whatever may be the role which Civilians played during years of foreign domination, the present gives them a great opportunity to run the democratic system of Government smoothly and that to the advantage of the people. India is no longer a police State where the Civilian was mainly called upon to maintain law and order and to collect taxes. The entire character of the State is changed and it is now a welfare State. In such a State, a changed outlook is certainly called for in the interest of the reconstruction of the country.

With the advent of freedom, many complex problems both political and administrative have arisen. The after effects of Partition have convulsed the country. The reactionary forces have tried to reappear now and then, here and

there. It must be said to the credit of the Services that remained over after Partition that they were able to help in the consolidation of the country by maintaining law and order and suppressing the forces of reaction that appeared here and there. Here, I would like to echo the handsome tribute that was paid to the Civil Services by no less a person than Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel by whose untiring efforts, courage, wisdom and far sightedness the map of India is redrawn. On an important occasion in the Constituent Assembly in October last when a Member remarked that many of the Civil Servants care more for money and the salary they got, it is Sardar Patel who in a challenging spirit said that in point of patriotism, loyalty, sincerity and ability, it would not be possible to find substitutes for them. He further said to the members of the Assembly. "They are as good as ourselves and to speak of them in disparaging terms in this House and to criticise them in public is doing a dis-service to yourselves and to the country." One would venture to state what applies to officers of Indian Civil Service applies to the officers of the Mysore Civil Service. It should be admitted and could be proved beyond doubt that members of Mysore Civil Service are as good as those of Indian Civil Service and their talents are in no way inferior to them. In Mysore, the Civil Service which has built up a fine tradition and good record has done its part exceedingly well in the difficult days of these 26 months and I must acknowledge their services on this occasion with gratitude and respect.

You are all alive to the problems of Mysore. It is no longer possible for an air of aloofness to pervade among the Civilians. It is a happy augury that they have already shed the air of aloofness which once characterised them and are sympathetic to the aspiration of the people. It is they who carry out the

policies of a democratic Government. Their duties are very onerous and at times unpleasant. Nevertheless, they have to carry out their duties loyally and impartially. It is true that during transitional period, local influences may often embarrass them. That is only natural when a new experiment is undertaken in the field of democracy. Yet the Civil Service can be firm and at the same time be sympathetic. It is here that they can bring about a psychological change in the country as a whole and minimise ill-informed criticism.

I have already referred to the great role that the Civil Service can play in the field of reconstruction. The people of our State in common with the rest of India are poor and illiterate. They require a sympathetic guiding hand at every step. This, I am sure, will be forthcoming in an ample measure from the Civil Service. I do not like to weary you with a lengthy address. I would like only to mention that the Government of Mysore will do whatever lies in their power to safeguard the interest of the Services in the event of integration into the Indian Administrative Service. It is true that this question of integration has caused anxiety in the minds of younger Civilians. But we have taken care to see, as far as possible, their interests are not jeopardised.

Gentlemen, your Association has been in existence for thirty years. There can be no date of superannuation so far as the Association is concerned. From the Secretary's report presented to us, it is seen that there has been an increase in the membership of the Association. It is not my function to point out or to repeat what the Secretary's report contains regarding the heavy arrears due to the Associate from the members. Permit me to associate with you all in congratulating the four senior members of your Association who are the

recipients of titles from His Highness the Maharaja during the last Birthday Durbar. It is indeed gratifying to note that remarkable politician Dr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, once a President, has consented to be an honorary member of your Association.

Under the able guidance of your worthy President I have reason to believe that your Association will have a continued success and increasing usefulness.

I wish your Association every success and I thank you, Gentlemen, again for the courtesy shown to me."

After the Inaugural and Presidential addresses, the following papers were read by members:—

1. "Law and Humour"
By Sri D. Ramaswamy Iyengar,
B.A., LL.B.
2. "Some Problems Arising out of the Application of the Scheme of 'Federal Finance Integration' to Mysore"
By Sri K. Balasubramanyam,
M.Sc.
3. "Augmenting Stamp Revenues in Mysore"
By Sri B. S. Suryanarayana, B.A.,
B.Sc.

Subject proposed for discussion:

"That the Land Acquisition Act requires to be amended in its application to large-scale acquisitions, such as under projects and Town Improvement Schemes."

By Sri A. N. Anantharamiah,
B.Sc., LL.B.

After discussion on papers and the subject proposed, the members were entertained to Tea and a group photo was taken.

On the 25th, the business meeting was held.

Rajakaryaprasakta Sri V. Vedavyasacharya, B.A., Revenue Commissioner, and Sri K. Srinivasan, Chief Secretary, were elected as President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Association.

The following members were elected to the Managing Committee :—

1. Sri G. Venkatakrishna Rao, B.Sc. (Hons.)
2. „ N. Puttarangaswami, B.Sc.
3. „ N. Lakshmana Rao, B.Sc., B.L.
4. „ V. T. Sreenivasan, B.A., B.Sc.
5. „ George Matthan, B.Sc.
6. „ M. Malleshayya, M.A., LL.B.
7. Janab Mohamed Ismail Sheriff
8. Sri M. D. Shivananjappa
9. „ C. J. Padmanabhan, B.Sc. (Hons.)
10. „ G. Natarajan, B.A., B.L.

The Association consists of administrative officers of Revenue, Survey, Judicial, Excise, Police, Finance, Secretariat and like departments of Government. Annual meetings and occasional quarterly meetings are conducted by the Association. The main object with which the Association is formed is to ensure a high standard and efficiency in work, opportunities for specialisation and a systematic means of disseminating improvements in professional technique and to promote *esprit de corps* among the members.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

THE CINEMA AND PUBLIC LIFE

The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, on the occasion of opening the "Ranjit Talkies" at Mysore, on 11th November 1949, said—

I am happy to be with you on this pleasant occasion of the opening of the Ranjit Talkies. When my friend Dr. Patel invited me to declare it open I could not say 'no' and yet I felt a vague fear whether we are not already having far too many cinema houses in this City. I learn that there are as many as ten of them. The population of the city is about two lakhs and it works out at one for 20,000 just as in Bangalore. In Madras they have a cinema house for 30,000 population, in Bombay for 40,000, in Calcutta for 60,000 and in Delhi, including New Delhi, one for 40,000 population. Why then is he opening another in this City; and how am I justified in encouraging him to do so? These thoughts naturally came to my mind.

The answer also appeared to be obvious. There are cinemas and cinemas. They could be centres of healthy amusement, education and enlightenment or they may be sources of demoralisation, debasement and crime. It is a truism that the cinema like the drama tends to shape public life while reflecting it. If it stops at reflecting, it is likely to be too realistic and repulsive. If it becomes didactic, it is as likely to be boring and unattractive. Both are errors and have to be avoided. The fact, however, is that with rare exceptions, our cinema houses to-day, many as they are, err both ways.

It may be said that it is not their fault and that they are only screening pictures and not manufacturing them. There is no doubt much in that line of defence. But it is not altogether the truth. An eye for profit at the expense

of public taste has always been characteristic of our cinemas. Cinema houses are built as commercial undertakings and it is only natural that profit making is a main concern. But profit making should not be the sole concern; not at all events when it panders to the lower instincts in man and while pleasing his senses for the moment debases and dehumanises him.

We have no doubt the Censor Boards. They are only negative in their effect. They can at best prevent the screening of certain pictures or certain objectionable portions of them. They cannot call for or actively encourage the production of high class, educative and elevating pictures.

How can cinema houses do so? By screening only the best and the most worthy among the pictures. It will mean high cost and less margin of profit: but it will not only ennoble public life but also establish a lasting reputation for the cinema house and the picture producer. As it is, both the producers and the proprietors throw the blame on the public and each vies with the other, to the limit that the Censor Board will allow, to indulge in pictures of sex appeal, crime, stunts and sensations which intoxicate the mind and ruin the morals. Public taste gets demoralised, and calls for pictures of an increasingly debasing type. This vicious circle has to be cut somewhere, if not at all points. Legislation and Censor Boards can only suppress but not eliminate low taste in public life. Producers of pictures can certainly help by realising only the best types of pictures. Their attempts will

however be vain unless the cinema houses set their face against unworthy pictures. We want proprietors who will forgo large profits and content themselves with the little profits that really good and inspiring pictures will bring them. Most of the present day pictures with rare exceptions, are not up to any mark. They are bad from many points of view. Apart from the low level of the story, the pictures are defective in photography, music, settings, finish and the general get up. We want some one who will stand up and call for the best although at some sacrifice; and thereby

start the virtuous circle of encouraging a superior type of production and elevating the public mind to call in turn for increasingly better types of pictures.

I expect Dr. Patel to do so and in that expectation I stand by him and all those proprietors of cinema houses who, like him, are attempting to make the cinema not only a profit to themselves and a pleasure to the public but a source of enlightenment and development of culture among the people of our country.

Friends, I wish the Ranjit Talkies a long life of healthy and useful service to the country.

TOUR OF THE HON. THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE AND INDUSTRIES DURING DECEMBER 1949 IN MANDYA DISTRICT.

After inspection of the Mutt buildings under repair in Adichunchanagiri Mutt and the District Board building under construction, the Hon. Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries proceeded to Chunchanahalli Palya where a Kasturba Service Centre was functioning, made enquiries about its working, visited the proposed site meant for housing the Centre and advised the villagers to make the best use of the institution. He felt much gratified at the work done by the Grama Sevika Centre—Deveeramma in charge of the Centre.

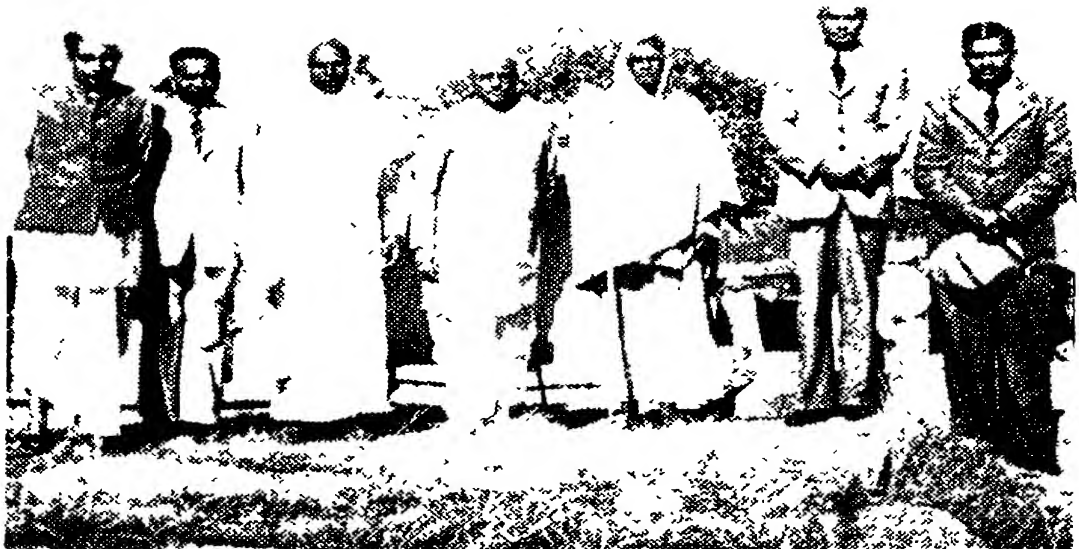
He next proceeded to Bellur where the recently inaugurated Municipal Council presented him an Address, narrating the local needs and requesting for assistance from Government. After detailed discussion on various questions raised by the Municipal Council, he explained to them the nature of increased responsibilities devolving on them on account of the recent conversion of the Village Panchayat into a Municipality and exhorted them to eschew sectional conflicts and rise to the occasion created by the establishment of Swaraj in India. The masses inhabiting the country must be made to feel that Swaraj had definitely come for their betterment and not otherwise.

He next proceeded to the site of the Mahaveera Tile and Pottery Works in the same place and laid the Foundation Stone of the Pottery Works. The Proprietors presented him an Address referring to the difficulties being met with in the establishment of new Industrial Centres and requested for assistance in various forms such as supply of the required raw materials, technical guidance

and also finance on reasonable terms. In laying the Foundation Stone, the Minister for Finance and Industries congratulated Sri Padmarajaiah on the wisdom shown by him in attempting to establish the Tile and Pottery Centre at this remote place. This would obviously be of help to the local people in providing employment and placing the badly needed roofing material within easy reach of the people. The masses had become unmistakably restive and their agitation for a general improvement in living conditions and in particular, to build and live in better houses than at present was only fair and legitimate. It was a very welcome sign of the times and augured well for the country's future. It is however up to local leaders to grasp the new opportunities created by these conditions, to work hard and take the country along in the path of progress. Proceeding, the Minister referred to the general policy on Industrialisation enunciated by him at the time the popular Government assumed charge in 1947 and pointed out how the establishment of the local Tile and Pottery Industry by the private firm fitted in well with the general scheme calculated to leave a wide field open to private enterprise while retaining the field of heavy basic industries of national importance in the hands of Government. He wished the best of success to the enterprise, assured the firm every form of help that it was possible to give and concluded with an expression of hope that more persons and firms would come forward to make use of present opportunities and help Government in building up a sound economy for the country, an economy in which every individual's right to earn and live is upheld satisfactorily. After

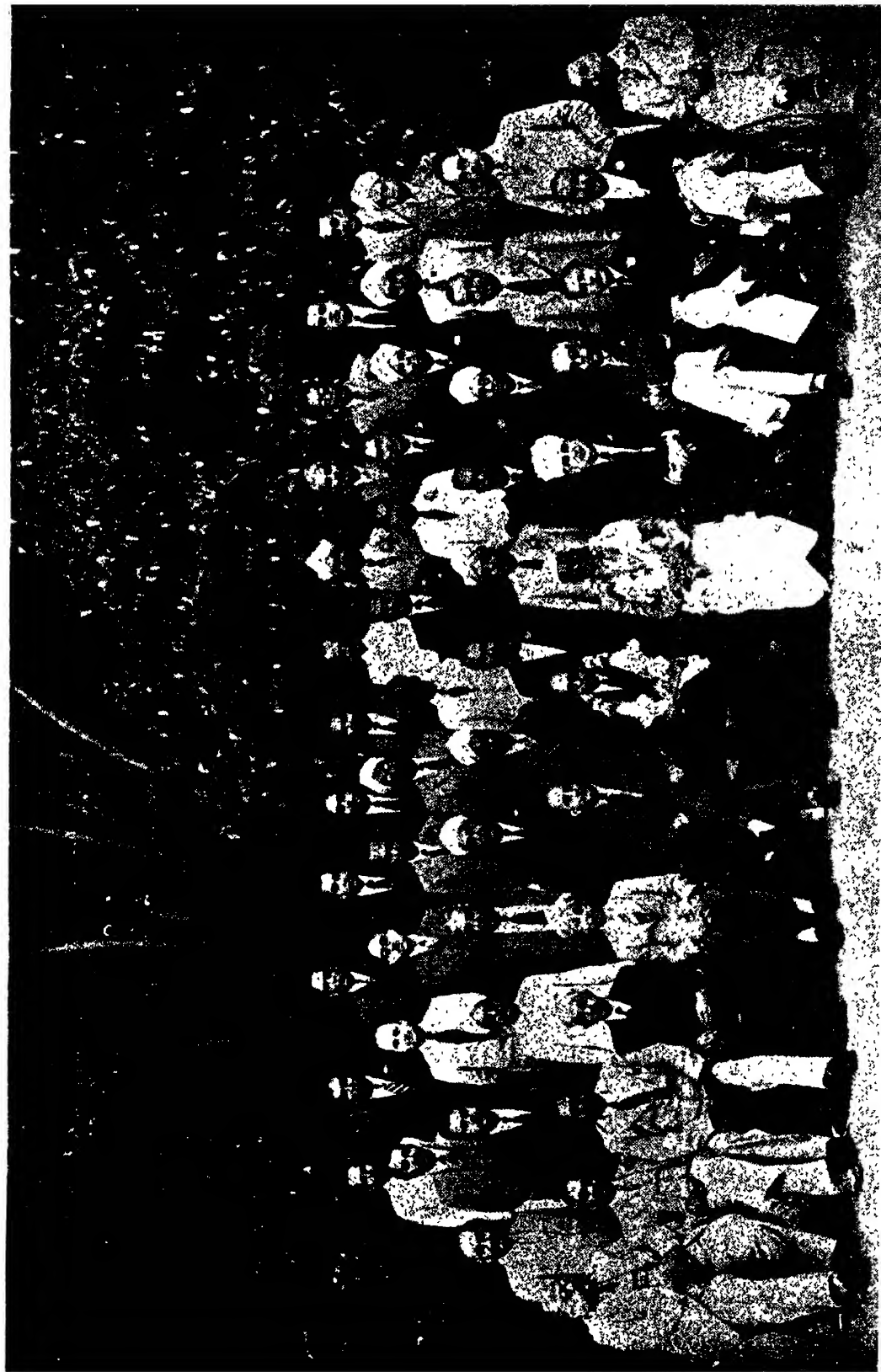


The Hon the Chief Minister seen in conversation with the members of the clergy at the Residency.



Finance Minister's visit to the Adichunchanagiri Mutt on 24th December 1949. His Holiness Sri Chandrashekharaswamiji (third from left) and His Holiness Sri Bhakthanatha Swamiji (third from right) are also seen in the picture.

(Photo—Janavani)



Group photo taken on the occasion of the Annual Meeting of the Mysore Civil Service Association. The Hon. Sri H. Siddaiya, Minister for Revenue and Railways, the Hon. Janab Mohamed Sheriff, Minister for Public Health, Sri V. Vedayacharya, Revenue Commissioner, Sri K. Srinivasan, Chief Secretary and other members of the Association, are seen in the picture.

inspection of the Tile Works, he left for Nagamangala.

In the afternoon, the Minister inaugurated the local woollen industry centre established at Nagamangala for the purpose of spreading improved methods of carding, spinning and weaving among the rural population. He also laid the Foundation Stone of the local Cottage Industries Production-Cum-Training Centre sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 60,000. The local Development Committee members and other leading workers of the place presented a memorandum of suggestions and requests for help from Government.

The Minister explained the significance and role of cottage industries in the country's economy. They had a definite and a very important place in the scheme of economic development of the country and were specially suited to the peculiar genius and living conditions of the Indian population. Building up of huge industrial centres had its own handicaps and problems. While conceding that it was not possible to spread out every form of industrial production in cottages, it was their duty however to learn from the experience of the West which had proceeded too far in the establishment of large scale industrial production centres. Labour problems, huge disparity in living conditions as between class and class and above all, the ever increasing materialism to the utter detriment of the very future well-being of the World were some of the concomitant evils of such systems. The importance of cottage industries lay in the possibilities of avoiding the above evils and destructive consequences without at the same time giving up efforts to exploit nature, produce more wealth, distribute it equitably among the people and increase human happiness on the whole. He was therefore glad that the public leaders of Nagamangala were keenly alive to the need for expansion of

cottage industries in the area and felt very happy in laying the Foundation Stone of the proposed Cottage Industries Training-Cum-Production Centre. He hoped that the Centre would be successful in the attainment of the goal and that was to spread as many cottage industries as possible in the rural parts. As regards the Woollen Industries Centre, he felt the scheme had great potentialities in view of the extensive sheep breeding industry in existence in the area. Improved methods of carding, spinning and weaving would help the sheep-breeders to get nearly 300 per cent more return for their wool now being sent away in the raw stage to other industrial centres. It would also be of help in providing employment to the masses and he appealed to the local sheep-breeders to see things for themselves and learn new methods and utilise the opportunities made available to them by Government. Proceeding, he reminded leaders present in large numbers at the function, of their duties and responsibilities to shape things properly and lead the people in the right path. In fact, he had no doubt that the masses on the whole were generally eager to do the right thing to the country. With the exit of the Britishers, the future of the country was completely in their hands and it was up to its leaders to contribute their best for steering the country clear of individual and sectional jealousies that had ruined the country in the past. He also exhorted them to be alert and active with a view to make democracy a success and help Government in building up a bright future for the country.

After the close of the Cottage Industries function, the Minister asked the audience to represent their local needs and any other general problems facing them at present. A large number of petitions were heard in detail and most of them naturally related to irrigational facilities and increasing of food production. The ryots

wanted supplies of agricultural implements, bullock cart parts, cart tyres, manures and other facilities to be made available to them. Repairs of tanks, building up of anecuts across hallas in valleys and opening up of interior parts by roads were some of the other important points discussed in detail. Establishment of more schools, working of multi-purpose co-operative societies, grant of lands for cultivation, difficulties being met with by ryots in the execution of the food grain procurement programme of Government, disabilities and hardships being endured by the depressed classes and a host of other allied matters were all discussed fully and instructions issued for grant of all possible reliefs on the various requests and grievances freely put forward by the people. The public felt happy that they had a full discussion on the problems facing them and the meeting dispersed in a very jubilant atmosphere. It was nearly 8 p.m. by now, time and the Minister was able to reach the camping village of Thattekere only by about 9 p.m.

The next morning started with an inspection of Thattekere Village and enquiry into the needs of the locality. The Minister was able to help the villagers to settle one of the longstanding needs of the place and that was about the building required for the Hospital. Sri Dasiah Maistry, one of the local leaders was pleased to announce a donation of Rs. 5,000 for the purpose and the villagers felt extremely happy. Thereafter the villages of Kalladevanahally, Hosur and Settahally were inspected and the requests of raiyats examined at the spot. The raiyats of Kalladevanahally, a jodi village, pressed for construction of an Ane across the halla flowing near the village so as to provide irrigation facilities to more lands in the area. They showed the road of nearly two miles constructed by the united efforts of villagers and requested for help in regard

to the Anecut problem. A number of their grievances were enquired into with the aid of local officers in all these villages and it was nearly 11 A.M. by the time he reached Honakere Village.

The Minister was happy to see the Khadi Centre at Honakere quite active, a picture different from the one which induced Government to order closure of the Centre about a year earlier. The local leaders had then awakened and they obtained an extension of the period for another year after giving an undertaking to see that activities were organised satisfactorily and more people took active part within the said period. The Minister expressed pleasure that the local leaders had successfully implemented their undertaking and agreed to favourably consider the request for its permanent retention. He also advised them to convert it into a comprehensive social service centre, all activities, of course revolving round Khadi on the lines of Gandhiji's ideals. He spoke with the Khadi workers at the place and exhorted them to continue to apply themselves with devotion and zeal to this, the greatest of Gandhiji's creeds.

The next programme which engaged the Minister for the rest of the day was at Melkote. The Students Hostel, Bhakthamandali, Congress Office, the Local Reading Room, the Weavers' Co-operative Society, the Hindi Classes and the famous temple had all to be visited one after another apart from meeting the local handloom weavers which was the primary purpose of the visit to this pilgrimage centre. In addition, he had also to find time to address a public meeting convened by local leaders, in order to hear his impressions of the Western tour. In narrating his impressions of the West, the Minister referred to the high level of discipline and devotion to duty in existence in those countries and contrasted the conditions obtaining in India. The name of Gandhiji had worked

a miracle in these countries and he was amazed at the large volume of goodwill created by Gandhiji's teachings. The Westerners had undoubtedly marched forward and achieved striking success in harnessing natural resources and producing wealth for the benefit of mankind. They were, however, dissatisfied with the race for armaments and destructive wars that had accompanied the advance of Science secured by them. These people had been disillusioned completely after the recent war. They had been told in 1914 and again in 1939 that these great wars were waged with a view to stop aggression and earn enduring peace. The tragedy was that no sooner had the Second World War ended in 1946, the victorious nations split themselves up into two contending blocs heavily armed to the teeth and likely to clash again on some issue or other. They were unable to see the way out and instinctively turned to the East for a solution of these troubles and in particular to India which had produced the leader of Gandhiji's stature. This explained why Pandit Nehru was received with so much warmth and goodwill in America though India was only an infant in industrial and agricultural development. Though India's potential as a war ally was negligible compared to her dimensions, the Western nations were looking upto her because they felt there was a chance of India's spiritual leadership rescuing humanity from destruction which was implicit in the present race for Atom Bomb production. India should utilise this abundant fund of goodwill earned for her by Gandhiji and other leaders, past and present, and should develop the country on sound lines. The newly won freedom must be made use effectively to re-discover the latent genius and ethical code of India which alone can give her the moral leadership of the World. The hopes of the other parts of the World

that India should fill this vacuum in moral leadership must be fulfilled and mankind saved from collapse. The citizens of India should always keep this goal in view while shaping policies for the future development of the country.

The weaver community who took the Minister to their own area of living in the town turned up in very large numbers and presented a detailed address narrating particulars of their present plight and requesting for grant of relief and help. In particular, they referred to the collapse of the market for handloom cloth on account of competition by mill-made cloth and prayed for creation of conditions in which their ancient cottage industry could live without the fear of recurring threats of extinction being faced by them from time to time. After a free exchange of views in regard to the present stalemate, the departmental officers were asked to explain the steps taken so far and those under consideration to meet the situation. Finally, the Minister assured the weaver community that they might be rest assured that nothing would be left undone to see that this best dispersed and most successful ancient cottage industry got its due place in the Country's Economy. First of all, there was the question of supply of the chief raw material *viz.*, yarn, at reasonable rates. In this connection, he referred to the excellent co-operative structure built up in Madras under the auspices of the Madras Provincial Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society and announced that action would immediately be taken to establish a similar organisation in Mysore State for the benefit of handloom weavers. He had already held some preliminary discussions with members of Madras Government and sent round a delegation of officials and non-officials for tour in Madras area with this end in view. He felt that supply of yarn at about 3 per cent handling charges over the Ex-mill

rate as against 12 per cent being charged now would be a welcome measure of relief at this juncture. He appealed to the weavers to organise themselves in primary societies under the Co-operative Scheme and utilise the opportunity to improve their conditions.

In regard to marketing which was the main handicap that had lead to the present crisis, he suggested to the weavers to keep themselves in touch with the tastes of the consumer public and keep on trying newer and more attractive designs. Use of higher counts of yarn and improved designing would prove useful to them in attracting customers. Moreover, designing was a field in which there was unlimited scope for talent in the handloom industry which was not available in textile mills. On their part, Government were themselves establishing a Research and Designing Centre in Bangalore in this connection and he hoped that the weavers would co-operate and make the Centre a very useful and successful one. The scheme for starting a sizing and calendering plant by which it was proposed to supply sized warps to weavers and to give attractive finish to the woven fabrics was also another measure under active consideration of Government at present. The lack of uniformity in the width of cloth woven and in the number of ends per inch in the warp and other difficulties were under examination in this connection. He next referred to the request of weavers for purchase of all Government requirements of cloth from Handloom Industry

and promised to take action in this regard provided the weavers also improved their efficiency and designing so as to reduce the present margin of difference in the value of handloom cloth and mill cloth to as low a figure as possible.

Finally, he referred to the efforts being made by the Government of Mysore in co-operation with other Provincial Governments to demarcate and reserve certain lines of production exclusively for the Handloom Industry as for example production of sarees, border design cloth, lunges, tapestry and other varieties suited to this Industry. This was however a difficult question which had to be settled after taking into consideration the requirements of the Mill Industry also, the production in which could not be allowed to suffer in the present crisis when exports under all heads were very vital to the economy of the country in order to bridge the import-export gap of nearly 200 crores of rupees per annum facing the country. He felt confident, however, that the question would be solved satisfactorily for both the industries and it would be possible for the handloom to exist in company with the powerloom on a mutual complementary basis in complete security. He appealed to the weaver community to organise itself satisfactorily on a co-operative basis throughout the State and co-operate with the Government in its efforts to place the foundation of this ancient and useful cottage industry on a sound basis. The Minister left Melkote for Mysore.

TOUR OF THE HON. THE MINISTER FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Minister for Local Self-Government left Bangalore for Kortagere on the morning of the 12th instant and arrived there at 11-30 A.M. He was received by the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, President, District Board, Tumkur and the Superintending Engineer, and the Municipal Councillors at Kortagere. Accompanied by the above officers, he proceeded to Mavathur via Thitha and Nagenahalli, hearing representations on the way. At Mavathur he inspected a channel which required further deepening and deviation so as to facilitate a large extent of land being brought under cultivation.

On his way to Holavanahalli, he paid a surprise visit to the Municipal Office and the Taluk Office at Kortagere and found some irregularities in the maintenance of accounts and delay in the disposal of Darkhast and Acquisition cases. He observed that the Taluk Office was situated in a dilapidated building and suggested that the office should be housed early in the new building under construction.

At Holavanahalli, the Chairman and the Members of the Village Panchayet received the Minister and he immediately proceeded to the Adikarnataka Colony and inspected the houses. He instructed the Deputy Commissioner to arrange to have the half-finished houses completed soon. Then he presided over the function in connection with the "Switch-on" ceremony of electric lights. Addressing the audience that had assembled there, the Minister emphasised the importance of using more and more electric energy in the development of agriculture and instanced the rapid progress achieved by its use in Western countries. He disclosed that it was the intention of Government to supply electricity to every nook and corner of Mysore State and hoped that people would make use of it more and more in their daily life.

On the 13th instant, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner and the Executive Engineer, he inspected a spot near the Travellers' Bungalow which has been acquired for formation of an extension.

SCOUT MOVEMENT IN MYSORE

PROGRESS ACHIEVED DURING THE YEAR 1948-49

Distinguished Visitors.

Col. C. P. Jayawardana, O.B.E., M.A., (Oxon.), D.C.C., Chief Scout Commissioner of Ceylon, paid a visit to the Headquarters during February 1949 when some of the Scouters of the City were present. He also addressed the Scouts of the Acharya Patasala Scout Group on the occasion of the anniversary of their Group which was presided over by the Hon'ble Sri D. H. Chandrasekhariah. While addressing the Scouts, Col. C. P. Jayawardana was pleased to say "Now that Ceylon and India were free, the responsibility of Scouters in promoting International Goodwill through the Movement was all the more great".

A band of 30 Scouts from the Victoria Memorial Orphanage, Hyderabad, visited Bangalore and Mysore during Dasara 1949 under the leadership of Mr. W. Lazarus, B.A., Headmaster and Scout Master of that Institution. During their stay in Bangalore, the Asaktha Poshaka Sabha was kind enough to arrange for their free boarding.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. Dasappa, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Finance, presiding over a meeting of the Commissioners held on 3rd April 1949 at the Scout Headquarters said that more attention must be given to extra-curricular activities of the schools and that Scouting is a very good Movement to shape the character of boys and if the Movement is re-orientated, it will certainly serve the needs of Independent India. The Minister concluded by saying that he has learnt many good things when he was an Assistant District Scout Commissioner,

Mysore, and his contact with the Movement helped him to develop a sense of kindness to others. He wished the Movement to grow from strength to strength.

The Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, B.A., B.L., Minister for Law and Labour, presided over the "Sri Ganesha Mahamangalarathi" arranged by the XV Kanteerava Scout Group, Bangalore City, on 6th September 1949, at the Scout Headquarters. He also declared open the Scouters Club the same evening. In his concluding remarks, he laid great stress on the responsibilities of the youth in general and the Scouts in particular in the present day and advised the Scouts to live up to the high ideals of Scouting and to be of great service to their fellow-being especially in rural parts.

Dr. D. Guru moorthy, M.A., Ph.D., retired Principal of Madanapalle College while addressing the Scouts at the Scout Headquarters in connection with the 'Ganesha Mahamangalarathi' on 6th September 1949 said "In modern times the mind of youth is confused. The transition to a Free State has been very sudden. There is a lack of balance in the attitude and conduct of the young. The virtues which were necessary during the period of the struggle for freedom have ceased to be useful to-day because freedom has been won. New qualities have to be developed by our youth—a set of positive virtues have to be inculcated. Scouting inculcates discipline and the true art of leadership. It clearly proves that no one can be a leader unless he is a good follower. Mental alertness the

unselfish attitude of service and mastery over self are the greatest contributions of Scouting and they are most urgently needed in India to-day.

His Highness the Chief Scout's Visit to the Training Camps at Nanjangud.

His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to pay a visit to the Training Camp in session near Nanjangud accompanied, by the then Deputy Chief Scout, *Rajamantra Chintamani* Dr. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar. After the Grand Howl by the members of the Cub Advance Course, the Commissioners and Scouters who were in the Camp on that day were introduced to His Highness by the Chief Scout Commissioner Major Y. V. K. Moorthy. His Highness then inspected the various patrol tents and after inspection, he was graciously pleased to witness the Camp-fire arranged by the Campers at the Residency Grounds, which was open to the Public of Nanjangud who had assembled in large numbers.

A Model of the Camp prepared by the Scouts of the Bangalore Binny's Group was presented to His Highness the Chief Scout during his visit to the Camp.

State Scout Rally.

A combined Rally of the Scouts of the City, Civil Area, Hebbal and University (Local) with representative contingents from all districts of the State was held in the Scout Headquarters grounds under the presidency of the then Deputy Chief Scout *Rajamantra Chintamani*, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar on 18th December 1948. Over 3,000 Scouts, Rovers and Cubs were present in addition to a large number of local official and non-official gentlemen.

During the course of his yarn, he stressed the International aspect of Scouting and appealed to the Public to give their fullest support to the Movement. He further hoped that the

activities of the Scout Movement would grow from strength to strength in the State and that the Headquarters building would be utilised more and more by the Scouts and the Organisers of the Scout Movement and that in every school and in every Institution there would be larger and larger numbers of scout trained to partake in a disciplined life.

Independence Day Celebrations.

All the units in the State celebrated the second Anniversary of the Independence Day on the 15th August 1949 in a fitting manner. Rallies were held at various District Headquarters, and Group Goodturns were rendered. The Scouts and Rovers participated in "Grow More Food Campaign", and "planting trees" wherever possible. At the troop gatherings, the scouts reaffirmed the Scout Promise and took the oath of allegiance and loyalty to the present National Government. The Scouts also joined the local bodies and participated in the celebrations. Special good-turns were done by the Scouts such as visiting the slum areas; visit to the hospitals and helping the patients to write letters to their homes and rendering assistance at the Rural Reconstruction work.

The Scouts marched in large numbers with their Scout band through important streets of Bangalore and Mysore Cities and joined the Congress authorities and participated in the general celebrations.

Called to higher service.

It is with deep regret that the Committee has to mention that Major Y. V. Krishna Moorthy, M.B.B.S., D.T.M. who was our Chief Scout Commissioner for over six years and a member of the State Scout Council and the Executive Committee for a number of years departed from our midst on the night of 3rd July 1949. His death was sudden and in him the Movement has lost an ardent guide.

Mourning parades were held all over the State on the 14th July 1949. Messages of condolences were received from all parts of the State and from Sister Organizations in the Indian Union including that of the Chief Commission for India. May his Soul Rest in Peace.

Welcome.

His Highness the Chief Scout has graciously been pleased to appoint Sri P. Siva Shankar, B.A., LL.B., as the Chief Scout Commissioner and Sri A. N. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L., as the Deputy Chief Scout Commissioner for the State. They are connected with the Movement from its very inception and it is hoped that under their leadership and guidance, Scouting in Mysore State would forge ahead.

The Boy Scouts of Mysore extend a hearty welcome to the new Chief and the Deputy and pray for their long life, prosperity and wish them good Scouting.

The Boy Scouts of Mysore have great pleasure in welcoming the following new District and Headquarters Commissioners and offer them their hearty congratulations.

1. Sri T. Madiiah Gowda, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., District Scout Commissioner for Bangalore (Rural) District.
2. Dr. B. Sethu Rao, L.M.S., District Scout Commissioner for Mandya District.
3. Arakere Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., District Scout Commissioner for Hassan District.
4. Sri B. R. Kapinipathy, District Scout Commissioner for Shimoga District.
5. Dr. G. V. Shankarappa, L.M.P., District Scout Commissioner for Davangere, City District.
6. Dr. L. Narayana Rao, M.Sc., Ph.D., District Scout Commissioner for University District.
7. Sri K. Basappa, B.Sc., LL.B., District Scout Commissioner for Chitaldrug District.
8. Sri B. C. Nanjundiah, District Scout Commissioner for Tumkur District.

9. Janab M. Abdul Latiff, District Scout Commissioner for Civil Area District.

10. Dr. N. S. Narayana Sastry, M.A., D.Litt., Headquarters Commissioner for Development.

The Headquarters look forward to the spread of the Movement with a appointment of the above gentlemen as Commissioners and it is hoped that Scouting in their respective areas will improve in all directions.

The Headquarters do place on record the valuable services rendered to the Movement by Sri S. D. Ganesha Rao, B.A., B.L., Sri T. Venkatasubba Sastry, B.A., LL.B., *Rajasevasaktha* S. Venkatesa-
iya, B.A., B.L., and Sri S. V. Ranganana, M.A., in various capacities for the past several years.

Central Training Camp.

Twelve Training Camps were held in various centres of the State during the year under report. In addition to this, a party of four Scouters were deputed to undergo the Scout Wood Badge Training held at Pedro-Ceylon during April 1949 and were successful in getting their Part II Certificates. Besides the Central Training Camp attracted a number of units who camped there.

His late Highness Sri Kantheerava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, First Chief Scout's Memorial Fund.

A sum of Rs. 2,19,676-10-3 was at the credit of the Fund up to the end of September 1949. At a meeting of the Central Committee held on 15th March 1949, under the Chairmanship of Sri D. H. Chandrasekharaiah, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Education, it was resolved that the starting of the Institute or College of Fine Arts or the Opening of a College of Physical Education would be an appropriate Memorial having regard to the fact that His late Highness was a great patron of fine arts and literature.

This fund was instituted at the request of Major Y. V. K. Moorthy, late Chief Scout Commissioner in 1943 to perpetuate the memory of His Highness the late Chief Scout to serve as a permanent source of inspiration to generations of Scouts and Scouters throughout the State.

Rajadharm Prasaktha Shankaranarayana Rao's Memorial Fund.

A sum of Rs. 2,476-8-0 was at the credit of this fund at the end of September 1949 the erection of a Scout Hut on the Nandi Hills in honour of his memory. The balance of the amount is being constituted into a Fund in the name of the Chief Scout Commissioner, the interest realised thereon being utilised for the free supply of uniforms to the Scouters of the best Units and Cub Packs in the State.

Strength and Efficiency.

The Census Returns show a marked increase this year as against 38,708 for 1948 to 42,994 for 1949. Number of Rural Rover Crews and Troops have been started which are helping a great deal in the Rural Development Scheme. A high standard of efficiency has been maintained. Most of the Districts have arranged a number of Service Centres and have done appreciable work in the amelioration of Rural Population. The work done by Kolar, Shimoga, Chiknagalur and Mysore Districts in Rural Areas and of the Free India Rovers in slum areas of the City of Bangalore are worth mentioning. There is marked increase in the efficiency which is indicated by the growing desire amongst the scouts to earn more badges *Mysore takes the second place in India so far as their strength of units is concerned but is second to none in efficiency and practising the principles of Scouting.*

Reorganisation of Scouting in the State.

Government in their letter No. E. 1632—Edn. 5-47-35, dated 16th August 1949 have been pleased to constitute a Committee with Mr. R. Kasturi Raj Chetty, B.A., B.L., Dip., Edn., Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, Bangalore, as Chairman to review the present position of the Movement and to suggest necessary reforms so that the energy and enthusiasm of the youth be utilised to their best advantage. The Committee, that met during the last October 1949, has appointed a Sub-Committee to go into the question. The recommendations of this Committee are awaited.

Dasara Exhibition at Mysore.

Three stalls were allotted to the Boy Scouts to exhibit their articles at the Dasara Exhibition 1949 and a good number of exhibits were received from Tumkur, Mysore, Bangalore City and Mysore City Districts. Sri Ramanarayan Challaram of Bangalore City was pleased to approve the idea of awarding his cup to the District which exhibited the best handicrafts at the Dasara Exhibition. A Committee with Sri A. C. Deve Gowda, as Convener and Dr. M. V. Gopalaswamy, Sri B. N. Gupta, Mr. Safi Darasha and Sri Ramnarayan Challaram was requested to judge the exhibits and on their recommendation the cup was awarded to the Mysore City District. The Dasara Exhibition authorities were pleased to announce a medal as the second prize for Bangalore City District. In the general judging by the Exhibition authorities, a Silver Medal has been awarded for Nature-study and wood-works for Mysore, Tumkur and Bangalore Districts.

Scout Associations in India.

The merger of the three Scout Associations in India viz., the Boy Scout Association in India-affiliated to the International

Organisation, the Hindustan Boy Scout Association and the Girl Guides Association is likely to come into effect early next year. The Committee that was constituted has finalised the Memorandum of Association of the new National body called "THE HIND SCOUTS AND GUIDES".

On a suggestion made by the Boy Scouts of Mysore, the Headquarters Council of the Boy Scouts Association in India has recommended to the merger Committee that provision be made for a Chief Scout at the centre and in the Provinces and States.

Pending the finalisation of certain rules of the new Association, some of the amendments to our P. O. R., recommended by the P. O. R. Sub-Committee of the Boy Scouts of Mysore, have been placed for the consideration before this Council.

Sri P. Siva Shankar, B.A., LL.B., Chief Scout Commissioner, who is a member of the Head Quarters Council of Boy Scouts of India attended the meetings of the Council held at Nagpur in July 1949 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Vivian Bose, Chief Scout Commissioner for India.

Scout Halls.

Rajamantra Chintamani Diwan Bahadur Dr. Sir. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, K.C.S.I., was pleased to lay the foundation stone of Sri Jayachamaraja Scout Hall at Tumkur on 1-8-1949. During the course of his address, he said "If I should like the Scout Movement to spread, I do it for one reason more than anything else. The Scout Movement is an **International Movement** which embraces almost all the countries of the World, certainly many countries in the West. Organisations of that character give India a tie-up with other countries of the World, and having taken part in the International gatherings, do you wonder that I love to be more an International rather National? There is something which we could learn from such

Movements, something special which I should like our Country to learn, and that is the one main reason why, though I wish all youth Movements success, I still hope that the Scout Movement should also exist and spread in any independent democratic country".

Sri Jayachamaraja Scout Hall which is under construction at Mysore is nearing its completion and will be ready to serve our youth in the near future.

The Scout Hall at Shimoga, the foundation stone for which was well and truly laid by our Education Minister last year will be ready for occupation in another months.

The Scout Halls at Hassan and Kolar are being made use of by the respective Councils. The Chitaldrug District has been able to secure accommodation at Local Theosophical Lodge Building. The K. G. F. Council has been building up a fund to put up a small abode to secure a centre for their activities. Almost all the District Scout Councils with the exception of 1 or 5 have been able to have their own abodes and the Headquarters hope that within a year or two, the other Councils will have their own Scout huts.

Maharaja's Scout Certificate.

His Highness the Maharaja, Chief Scout of Mysore, has graciously been consented to affix his signature to the certificates of the Scouts who have won the Maharaja's Scout Badges. The Maharaja's Scout Badge is the highest badge that a Scout could take and there are more than 130 such Scouts in our State.

We are glad to mention that the highest number of Maharaja's Scouts is from Mysore City.

Mysore City	...	55
Bangalore City	....	18
Bangalore District	....	3
Tumkur District	....	16
Chickmagalur District	...	3
Shimoga District	....	6

The Headquarters hope that the Districts provide greater facilities for the Scouts to earn their First Class and Maharaja's Scout badges and to attain a higher standard of efficiency.

Looking back on these 30 years that the Movement has been with us and that nearly 2 lakhs of boys have gone through the portals and the way they have been serving the Nation in different walks of life the Movement could look forward in Free India to be still more useful and helpful. With the impending merger of the Scout Movements and one National Organisation coming into being, under the auspices of the Government of Free India, our leaders of the Movement are bound to render greater service to the Youth of the Country in developing not only National but also International Out-look.

The Headquarters Executive Committee beg to express their most heartfelt, humble and deep sense of loyalty to His Highness Sree Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, the Patron

and Chief Scout of Mysore, who has evinced the greatest personal interest in the welfare of the Youth and who has graciously vouchsafed to us his inspiration and guidance in the forward march of the Movement to carry on its work in the service of humanity, and to the Government of Mysore and particularly the Minister for Education and the Director of Public Instruction for their untented support and guidance and for the personal interest they have evinced in the Movement. The thanks of the Headquarters are due to the various District Scout Commissioners, Presidents and Secretaries of District Scout Councils and Local Scout Associations, Scouters of all ranks and the Public of the State who have contributed in no small measure to the satisfactory working of the Movement in the State, to the Press for their valuable assistance in giving wide publicity to the aims, objects and activities of the Movement.

EDUCATIVE VALUE OF THE SCOUT MOVEMENT.

The Hon. Sri D. H. Chandrasekharaiah, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Education, Government of Mysore, presided over the 31st Annual Meeting of the State Scout Council on 13th November 1949. Speaking on the occasion, the Hon. the Minister said.—

I am thankful to the organisers for having given me an opportunity to preside over the 31st Annual Meeting of the State Scout Council and to hear the report of the activities of the Scout Organisation for the year 1948-49. As usual, the report contains matters for appreciation as well as those for regret. It is not necessary for me to refer to them in detail. I should only say that the movement has on the whole stood its ground.

I feel greatly honoured in having been asked to present the Badges, Medals, Shields and Flag to various persons and institutions. They have all rendered valuable service to the cause of the youth

in general and to the Scout Movement in particular. It is my pleasant duty to offer them my heartiest congratulations on having secured meritorious recognition for their work and also my most sincere wishes for greater honours to come in future.

In the unexpected and unfortunate demise of Major Y. V. K. Moorthy, the Scout World has no doubt lost an experienced worker and a doughty champion. But the appointment of Sri P. Siva Shankar in his place may be taken as a matter of great satisfaction to all of us. Sri Siva Shankar has been closely connected with the Scout Movement from a

long time and by his intense devotion to and deep interest in it, he is eminently fitted to occupy the honoured place of the Chief Scout Commissioner. He has an enthusiastic and steadfast associate in Sri A. N. Rama Rao, who is appointed as the Deputy Chief Scout Commissioner. I earnestly hope that they would be able to revitalise the movement and give a vigorous fillip to its greater development hereafter. I congratulate both of them very heartily on the splendid opportunity they have now got to lead a movement of great potentialities and possibilities for the good of the country and thereby serve the cause of the younger generation as a National undertaking.

The younger generation in our schools and colleges forms the nation coming immediately after us. They are the future leaders and workers of our country. How are they to be trained and equipped to discharge the duties and responsibilities of their lives? Here comes the importance of giving them proper training and education to fit and qualify them for life. This objective can be secured only by developing the different faculties latent in man. The mental capacity to learn and understand is to be developed. The physical capacity to endure and stand the strains of life is to be strengthened. The practical capacity to turn out useful work is to be created. Above all, the moral capacity to think and act honestly, self-reliantly, courageously, tolerantly and with fellow feeling is to be built up. This means that man as a whole has to be educated.

During the 150 years of foreign rule our education has proceeded without much regard to the objectives to be fulfilled. Some attention is no doubt paid to the acquisition of knowledge but very scant regard to the training of the body and no thought at all to the building up of character. Now that India has gained independence, a great opportunity

has come to set our house in proper order. We have to do this in right earnest in order to maintain and benefit from our hard-won status. Schemes of educational reform and reconstruction have been formulated all over the country and are slowly but surely being implemented. It is a question of a few years for India to overcome her difficulties and deficiencies and come out as a great and glorious nation for the rest of the world to appreciate and admire.

The most important point to consider is what is the place to be accorded to organisations such as the Boy Scouts in our educational system. It goes without saying that any organisation which serves the cause of younger generation and helps to make them mentally alert, physically strong, morally elevated and practically useful, ought to be welcomed. In England, for instance, the efforts of the State and voluntary organisations are combined to find young people wider opportunities (without compulsion of any kind) both for better use of the leisure and for national voluntary service. This is being done by providing recreational facilities and by giving training in self-government and citizenship and continued education (in the widest sense of the term). It appears that there are something like 22 leading voluntary youth organisations there, all associated together as members of the standing Conference of National Voluntary Organisations and suitably aided by Government. We have to follow here some such arrangement in respect of all our youth and student organisations which are now coming to the forefront. Two conditions have to be fulfilled and they are: (1) The organisation should be able to advance the cause of education (understood in the widest sense) in the best manner possible, (2) it should never impose itself on any educational institution, and much less interfere with the curricular work of any institution. If

these conditions are scrupulously observed, all youth organisations—Scout or otherwise can get on and render service to the country.

Coming to the Scout Movement in particular, I am glad to opine that though I have never been a Scout in my early life, yet, I have felt that it is a great educational organisation that ought to be preserved and encouraged. There are very many good reasons for this view.

Firstly, let us see the aims of the Scout Movement. They are stated to be "development of good citizenship among boys (and girls too I add) by forming their character, training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance, inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others, teaching them service to the Public and handicrafts useful to themselves and promoting physical development and health so that they may become good and useful citizens". All these are closely connected with the lives of students and with the efforts of educational authorities. It may however be said that these laudable objects are easily said than done and here we have to look to the actual practice of the movement.

Secondly, referring to the practice, we have seen on several occasions that Scouts have exhibited wonderful spirit of service and disciplined conduct. They have rendered and been rendering even now valuable service when emergencies arise and Public functions come up. In connection with the All-India Educational Conference, the University Convocation, the inaugural function of the UNESCO Seminar, I had occasion to see how the Scouts were able to maintain perfect order and discipline even where large gatherings were concerned. I may even mention here that some prominent persons of the Education Ministry of the Government of India appreciated very much the great orderliness that was maintained in the two

recent public functions. Therefore, there is no doubt that the practice of the scouts is closely following their avowed declarations which is a great thing in life.

Thirdly, scouting has been built up keeping in view the psychological and educational interests of the younger people in view. May I cite the opinion of a great educationist in this behalf? "Scoutcraft is not intended to be a substitute for schooling. It is a device for supplementing the formal instruction of the school by leading the boy into new fields and giving him a chance to make practical use of all his powers, intellectual, moral and physical. The best thing about it is its extraordinary diversity, reaching out to boys of all degrees of mental ability in all kinds of social environment and creating for him a real need to do his level best. Very many educationists have expressed similar views which I need not quote here.

Fourthly, its non-communal character is well known. India is known for its castes and creeds and these have been responsible for several social evils still existing amongst us. The sooner we get rid of these, better it is for the future of our nation. Let us try with our younger generation who are more amenable to good influences than elderly persons. I believe that the Scout Movement has something to its credit in this direction.

Fifthly, it is free from active politics. Politics has its own motives and objectives and if our younger generation who are perhaps unable to understand the inner workings of politics are drawn into it by some interested parties, they will be compelled to waste the most valuable period of their lives. The student life is essentially a period of preparation for after life. Whatever may be the past which the students will have to play in National emergencies, let us be clear that in times of peace and reconstruction, the educational institutions must be free from

active politics and allowed to go peacefully with their own educational work. Scout movement has never been accused of being political in its policies and programme and it is perhaps accused for being non-political on very many occasions.

Sixthly and lastly, a point of outstanding value is its international character which has been stressed very often. The Scout movement was no doubt founded by an Englishman 41 years ago. But it has now attained an international status. It is said that the movement has come to say amongst the several nations and is counting at present 43 lakhs of scouts of all ranks in the world. Whatever may have been the motive for its introduction in India, it has now become an International institution and viewed in that light, its preservation becomes all the more essential. The world is becoming smaller and world-organisations have come into existence to consider the knotty problems of human society. At such a time, it would be proper and fair to make use of this institution to our best advantage.

Having said all that could be said in favour of the Scout, I should not deceive you into thinking that all is well and there is nothing more to do. The future position of the organisation requires careful consideration. That is to say, it can exist either as a free voluntary organisation or part of the Government activity. It is to be free, I do not see the propriety of any Minister being a President or Vice-President of your Council. You must have your own men for these positions. If the idea is to work in close collaboration with Government, then your P.O.R. will have to be amended suitably. Government have resolved recently that all your

papers must pass through the Education Ministry and not behind its back. However I leave you to think over and decide the matter yourselves.

Another point which is noticeable is the drive which the organisation seems to be greatly lacking at present. You may say that you have not got adequate finance. But I should like to suggest that you must tap other sources for it. If a proper approach is made, I do not think that the public will grudge helping such a noble cause. Much depends on how and what you do. It is no doubt an honorary service but a sacred and an onerous one. It demands great energy, enthusiasm and sacrifice on the part of those who are in charge of it. I have every hope that these will be available in abundance hereafter. There are 42,000 scouts in our State after more than 30 years of the existence of the movement and it has not entered rural areas to any appreciable extent. Its application to non-student population is extremely limited. These are, however, matters which may be looked into.

You know Government have appointed a Committee sometime back to consider the future of the Scout Organisation and other matters allied to it and to submit suitable suggestions for its reform. When the report is received, Government will certainly consider all aspects very carefully and come to conclusions which I hope will be acceptable to the scouts and to the public at large.

Gentlemen, I do not want to speak more. You are all interested in everything that pertains to the welfare of our younger generation and I have every hope that your substantial help and co-operation will always be forthcoming to further that sacred cause in every way possible.

Thank you.

FISCAL COMMISSION IN BANGALORE

The Fiscal Commission began its second session in Bangalore with the examination of the Ministers of the Mysore Government. Sri V. T. Krishnamachari, Chairman of the Commission presided.

The Ministers present included :—

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. Dasappa,
" K. T. Bhashyam,
" T. Mariyappa,
" H. Siddayya,
" D. H. Chandrasekharia,
" R. Channigaramiah,
" Janab Mahmood Sheriff,
" Sri P. Subbarama Chetty.

Explaining the policy of the Mysore Government in establishing and running some key industries and promoting and encouraging others Sri Dasappa stated that the policy hitherto pursued by the Government of Mysore had both its advantages and disadvantages. The advantages included a greater willingness to take risks, less dependence on the private motive and the more stable financial policy. Among the disadvantages, he listed the impersonal character of Government administration lack of continuity in administrative policy and the personnel needed for management, and the delays involved in taking administrative and financial decisions. Questioned about the form of industrial management that he could consider most suitable, Sri Dasappa admitted that the present system of centralised industrial administration as followed in Mysore left a good deal to be desired. Two possible alternatives were the management of industrial undertakings through statutory

Boards or industrial Directorates working as part of the existing machinery of Government but enjoying a large number of administrative and financial autonomy. One of these alternatives, Sri Dasappa revealed, was under the consideration of the Mysore Government.

The Ministers of the Mysore Government were all in favour of a Central Planning Commission which would be charged with the responsibility of taking an over-all view of industrial development, fixing an order of priority and for the location of the approved industries in appropriate regions. Under such a scheme, the Tariff Board would constitute one wing of this comprehensive organization, in as much as tariff protection will be one of many methods of encouraging and assisting the industries in future.

Later the Commission examined the officers of the Mysore Government and discussed with them the methods of working of State-sponsored and State-assisted industries in Mysore and the control exercised over their administration by the Mysore Government. It was admitted that one of the drawbacks of present system was its rigidity and its subjection and red tape both in the administrative and financial fields. The hope was expressed that the establishment of the proposed autonomous authority for the administration of State-owned and State-sponsored industries will substantially liberalise the conditions under which industries could be administered in future.

Sri M. A. Srinivasan, Chairman, Kolar Gold Fields, who was the last witness to be examined explained the problems of the mining industry and the lack of

planning that prevails in it despite the recommendations of the All-India Mineral Conference of 1917. He advocated the constitution of a competent Central Board, which would examine the merits of applicants for mining licenses and then decide on the grant of licenses and also some measures of taxation relief, parti-

cularly in the interest of exploitation of new mines. He also advocated the constitution of Statutory Boards to administer industries as a method of getting over the serious defects and drawbacks of the present system of departmental management.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMBINED HOSPITALS' CANTEEN, BANGALORE

The First Anniversary of the Combined Hospitals' canteen, Bangalore, was celebrated on 17th December 1949 in a most impressive way. Janab Mahmood Sheriff, Minister for Public Health and Excise, presided, *Sastra-vaidyaprabina* Dr. Seshachalam, Director of Hospitals in Bangalore, in welcoming the Hon. Minister for Public Health and excise, said that Janab Mahmood Sheriff had taken keen interest in improving the medical facilities in the State.

The canteen was started as an amenity to the Combined Hospitals' staff on 7th December 1948 with the help of Government. An advance of Rs. 1,500 was made by Government as a working capital. The initial equipment was also provided at Government cost. The Indian Tea Market Expansion Board helped the canteen in the initial stages for three months until the canteen staff were trained to manage it themselves.

The work of the canteen for the year 1949 is a conspicuous success. The

advance of Rs. 1,500 was paid back to Government and sufficient working capital has been built up in addition to the purchase of several useful articles of equipment out of the earnings of the canteen. Such of the food items as are commonly used by the poorer section of the staff are being supplied at low rates. Nearly 600 members of the staff are daily visiting the canteen.

As the present accommodation in the existing building is insufficient, it has not been possible to provide non-vegetarian food. Government have generously sanctioned the construction of a building for the canteen and its construction is in progress. After this new building becomes available, it would be possible to arrange also for a club attached to the canteen.

The Hon. Minister in his reply appreciated the work of the canteen and said that he would consider sympathetically the request for further assistance to improve it.

Dr. K. Captain, Chairman of the Board of Medical Officers of the Combined Hospitals, proposed a vote of thanks.

COURTS OF ARBITRATION AND ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

Under Section 13 (1) of the Mysore Labour Act, Government have appointed a Court of Arbitration consisting of the undermentioned personnel for settling the question of grant of bonus in which the Nandydroog Mines Labour Association and the Mysore Mines Labour Associations as also the Management of the Mines have voluntarily agreed to arbitration, with a request that they may give an award at a very early date and, if possible, within a week :—

Chairman.

Abul-ul-Mulk C. Abdul Ghani, B.A., B.L.,
Retired Judge, High Court of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Members.

Sri V. Venkatappa,
President, Mysore Representative
Assembly, Bangalore.
Sri T. Subramanya, B.A., LL.B.,
President, Mysore Constituent Assembly,
Revenue Survey Offices, Bangalore.

2. Under Section 13 (1) of the Mysore Labour Act, Government have appointed a Court of Arbitration consisting of the undermentioned personnel for going into the industrial dispute between the Amco Factory Labour Association and the General Manager, Amco Factory, Ltd., Bangalore in regard to the notice of change, dated 2nd April 1949 given by the said Association, with a request that they may give an award within a period of one month and, if possible, within a week.

Chairman.

Rajadharma prasakta T. Singaravelu
Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., Retired Judge,
High Court of Mysore, Bangalore.

Members.

Sri Kampaiah, M. R. A.,
The Bangalore Woollen,
Silk and Cotton Mills, Ltd.,
as representing employees.
Sri S. A. Srinivasan,
Messrs. M. A. T. Acharya & Co.,
Bangalore City,
as representing employers.

3. Under Section 4 (ii) of the Industrial Disputes Settlement and Arbitration Rules, 1941, an Arbitration Tribunal has been appointed by Government, consisting of the undermentioned personnel for going into the industrial disputes between the Mysore District Automobile Workers' Association, the Managing Director of the C. P. C. Co., Ltd., Bangalore, the Proprietor of Maruthy Motor Service, Mysore and Proprietors of Lorries and Buses in Mysore District, with a request that they may give an award within a period of one month and if possible, within one week.

Chairman.

Rajadharma prasakta Sri A. R. Nageswara
Iyer, B.A., B.L., Retired Judge,
High Court of Mysore, Bangalore.

Members.

Sri M. N. Jois, B.A., LL.B., M. R. A.,
Mysore.
Sri P. Gopalakrishna Setty, B.A., B.L.,
Advocate, Mysore.

RURAL WELFARE WORK IN MYSORE

ACTIVITIES OF HEALTH TRAINING CENTRE, RAMANAGARAM (CLOSEPET)

Mysore, for a long time, has been known for its pioneering in all branches of administration, and the development of public health activities in the State has not been an exception. As early as 1929, the Government of Mysore recognised the necessity for remodelling the administrative set up of its Public Health Department—an aspect of administration that has been generally neglected all over the country.

In order to do so, however, it was first of all necessary that a preliminary study of the health problems of the State was made, so that, a scientific approach could be made to solve them. With this in view, they started in co-operation with the Rockefeller Foundation a Rural Health Centre (probably the first in India) in Mandya which is situated 60 miles from Bangalore on the Mysore-Bangalore Road to study the prevailing health conditions in maidan areas of which this area was typical. They also started at the same time three Malaria Research Stations, two in Nagenahalli (plain) and Hiriur in the irrigated malarious tracts of Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts; and one in Mudigere, a typical malnad place in Chikmagalur District, in order to study the problems in connection with malaria which is major public health problem in the State.

As the results of the work of six years in the Rural Health Centre at Mandya proved favourable, the Government, again in consultation with the Rockefeller Foundation, thought that it would be advantageous to have a second Rural Health Centre on a more comprehensive scale in another place, where, in addition to studying the health problems, health

personnel of all denominations could be given training in practical health work and where, standards could be established for extending the health activities to all parts of the State in an economical way, consistent, however, with efficiency.

Ramanagaram (Closepet) which is a maidan area situated 30 miles from Bangalore on the Mysore-Bangalore Road was selected for this purpose and a Rural Health Centre under the name of Health Training Centre was started in 1936. A population of 10,000 was selected for this purpose. The services of a Health Inspector, a Public Health Nurse, two Midwives were made available to each of these five Sub-Divisions. The whole organisation was placed under the supervision and control of a qualified second class Health Officer who was assisted by a Medical Assistant of the grade of a third class Health Officer. Two clerks and the required number of servants were given to the Health Officer to help him in his correspondence, statistical compilation, etc.

The improvement of the environmental conditions in the villages; correction of vital statistics reports of the patels; improvement and care of drinking water supplies; systematic vaccination against small-pox; investigation and control of communicable diseases; school health work to the extent possible; house surveys and other special surveys in connection with the health activities; and propaganda form the chief activities of the Health Inspectors.

Pre-natal care, care of infants and children below five years of age and their follow up; supervising the work of Midwives; investigating the causes of



The lady doctor at the Ramanagaram Health Centre discusses problems with pregnant women and tells them the correct way of living during pregnancy.



Routine Medical check-up of women.



Instructions through maps are imparted to a pregnant woman in a village included in the Ramanagaram Health Unit.



A child being vaccinated at the Health Centre.

maternal and infant deaths; organising Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics; propaganda in respect of care of the mothers and children form the chief activities of the Public Health Nurses.

Conducting the deliveries; assisting the mothers in fixing up sanitary labour rooms in their own houses; assisting the Medical Officer and the Public Health Nurses in the clinics where mothers and children turn up for periodical examination and propaganda in respect of care of mothers and children form the chief activities of the Midwives.

The activities of all the staff are under the direction and supervision of the Health Officer and the Assistant Health Officer who in addition give consultations to patients seeking advice, conduct Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics in the various Divisions; train the Health personnel in practical public health work and compile the reports of the office.

Latterly, as a result of the demonstration given in this centre, the Government were convinced that it would be possible to combine curative and medical aid in one organisation at the periphery and make efficient medical and public health aid available to the villages within reasonable cost. Accordingly, they sanctioned a scheme in February 1949 for starting 81 Health Units in the malarious malnad areas, and seven Health Units in the irrigated areas of Krishnarajanagar Taluk where also malaria has been a serious problem.

When the first Health Unit was started in the Mandya District in 1929, there was no irrigation in this tract and the area was comparatively healthy. With the advent of the Visvesvaraya Canal in 1932, malaria in a virulent form appeared and what once was a healthy territory became hyper-endemic for malaria. In order to grapple this problem, the Government sanctioned the formation of 20 Primary Health Centres quite early to

cover the irrigated tracts of the Mandya District. There are now in addition to these 94 centres, two Health Centres in Maroonahalli irrigated zone, one in Periapatna Taluk and four in Heggaddevankote Taluk. Including the Guinea Worm Control Centre in the Chitaldrug District and a few other centres in certain special areas 121 primary health centres are now working in the State serving a total population of about 1,170,459 out of a total population of 7.64 millions.

As can be seen, the recent developments in public health activities have been in areas which have been repeatedly unhealthy owing to the prevalence of malaria. But Government have realised the need for extending these intensive health services to all areas of the State irrespective of whether or not there is any specific problems in them; and it is their considered policy to do so as speedily as possible within the financial and other limitations.

Here are a few of the remarks made by distinguished visitors to the Centre.

"I am glad to have had a glimpse of the Closepet Health Training Centre. The statistics which have been collected are revealing and clear indication of what improvement can be brought about in rural areas even within a short space of time. I do hope such centres will spread rapidly all over the State and that they will be manned by men and women who are filled with the spirit of service and who will lay just as much emphasis on teaching the villagers how to live, i.e., on the preventive, as on the curative side. Health education is of vital importance."

(Sd.) AMRIT KAUR,

Minister for Public Health,

Government of India,

12-8-1948.

I hope that the good work of the Closepet Health Centre will continue to grow.

(Sd.) K. C. K. E. RAJA,
Officer on Special Duty (Planning
and Development), Office of the
Director-General, Indian Medical Service,
New Delhi, 2-6-1947.

I am deeply impressed with the organisation and working of the Health Unit and the valuable services rendered by the institution to the general public.

(Sd.) DR. E. S. R. MENON,
Director of Public Health,
Cochin Government, 30-7-1948.

I was indeed happy to see this bright spot in India where a Health Unit has been a success. The Mysore Government needs to be congratulated for the success they have had in organising rural public health services. The medical and public health services have been combined to some extent but the purpose of undertaking medical treatment is to achieve the confidence of public in co-operating in the public health services. The services are already showing their good results. I hope the success here would be an inducement to expand the future services. Maternity and Child Welfare services are well emphasised and an adequate provision has been made under that head.

(Sd.) S. PANDIT,
Director, Maternity and Child
Welfare Service, I.R.C.S.

Having visited this centre, one is struck by the great similarity of the problems which confront the rural health workers in India and those of ours. These

problems are intricate and difficult to solve and yet to be solved because the future welfare and happiness of the teeming millions depend upon. Patience is needed and one has to put up with it. Those who created and worked in this centre well deserve the high praise that every visitor has for them and here are my compliments and best wishes. .

(Sd.) B. V. C. TANG,
Prov. Health Commissioner,
Kiangsi, China, 4-12-1943.

I visited the activities of the Rural Health Training Centre and the excellent work that the centre is doing in the interior villages. I will be glad to send my impressions later on. The whole thing made a deep impression on me. It is an example to be copied by other parts of the country.

(Sd.) G. K. PURANIK,
3-5-1944.

Visited the Health Training Centre. The visit was very instructive and interesting. I got a correct view of the working of what a health centre should be. The persons in charge of the centre have been doing their utmost in making the activities of great usefulness. The immediate requirement of the centre is a more commodious building to serve the large number of visitors who come to it for treatment. A building should be constructed as early as possible. If properly worked such centres would bring infantile mortality under complete control.

(Sd.) M. SHARIFF,
Minister for Public Health
to the Government of Mysore,
12-7-1948.

Through the kindness of T. Chandrasekhariah, the most efficient Officer in charge of the Health Training Centre at Closepet, I have been able to realize the amazing amount of work which has been done since its foundation, and done in conditions primitive and difficult. I think, having seen similar work in America and Europe, that Dr. Chandrasekhariah's genius lies in adapting the gifts he has to offer to the mentality of the people with whom he has to deal. The emphasis he lays on house to house propaganda and conviction, as laying the foundation of progress, is surely the only approach to the problem of rural India. I wish the project every success. I am greatly cheered by what I have seen --and not the least by the co-operation which he has succeeded in inspiring among the villages themselves.

(Sd.) CORNELIA SORABJI,
22-12-1937.

I had the good fortune to visit the Health Centre this morning and was very much impressed by the work that it has been doing. It is yet too early to know the result of the activities of this Centre but from what Dr. Chandrasekhariah has told me there is a good response and co-operation and I have no doubt that the efforts will be successful and the conditions in the rural areas which are even now better than in most of the villages in other parts of India will improve before long.

(Sd.) S. M. BAPAT,
Prime Minister,
Indore, 29-7-1938.

It has been a privilege to hear of the excellent health project being carried out in this section of South India.

FLORENCE BLAKE,
Peking, China.

I have visited this Health Welfare Centre with great pleasure and have been much impressed with the quantity and quality of the work done. The people of this part are to be congratulated on the work done for them by the Health Officers under the leadership of Dr. Parthasarathi.

M. RUTHNASWAMY,
Chairman, Madras Service
Commission, 17-6-1939.

Greatly impressed and pleased with all I have seen. The key to the future lies in Public Health.

LEONARD M. SCHIFF,
Cawnpore, 25-6-1939.

I have been most interested to see the work of this unit and to learn of the important findings especially relating to infantile national welfare—the midwives and public health nurses seem however to have more work to do than can be properly undertaken—in view of transport difficulties and distances.

M. C. NEAL EDWARDS,
7-7-1939.

I had the pleasure of visiting the centre and was much impressed by its work. The institution is in the hands of very capable people whose one desire is to work for the betterment of the villager.

JASJIT SINGH,
Joint Legal Remembrancer and
Reforms Officer, Indore,
C. I., 22-6-1940.

I have been greatly interested in going round the Health Centre and was delighted to see the real constructive work that is being done for improving the health of the people. I wish full success to the Centre and its workers who seem to work with enthusiasm.

VISHWANATH PRASAD,
General Manager,
Allahabad, 15-12-1940.

The enthusiasm of the workers themselves seems to me one of the most encouraging things about the Health Centre and this alone will add greatly to the success of the scheme. I have very much enjoyed my morning here.

I. M. ROBERTS,
Madura.

It was with great interest that I saw the work of the Closepet Public Health Training Centre and heard of its activities in providing help at the time of child-birth, giving instruction in health, examination of school children, improving housing conditions, stimulating the growing of vegetables and the improvement of nutrition. The officer-in-charge has commenced one of the possibility of still greater effectiveness in the maternity department if a larger number of trained midwives could be employed. So far the highest percentage of attendance at maternity cases is 75 per cent, while in the more scattered villages it is 55 per cent. With a larger number of midwives it ought to be raised to 80 per cent throughout the area.

The enthusiasm of the Officer-in-charge is a great asset in making the work efficient.

The experiment being carried on here is one that is watched with interest, and

is leading the way for such work in other places in India.

B. C. OLMER,
Secretary of the Christian
Medical Association of India,
Burma and Ceylon, 19-5-1941.

My visit here this morning was most interesting. I am grateful indeed to the Health Officer for explaining the whole working of the Centre and taking us round. I wish the scheme every success it should certainly have.

AMMU SWAMINATHAN,
Madras, 30-6-1940.

It is a great pleasure to visit this centre whose work is directly related to life. It reminds me of old days in Tingsien where I had the pleasure of working among our farmers. I can only hope this Centre will flourish in spite of war conditions and will radiate its influence throughout this great country—a neighbour of ours.

C. C. CHIN,
China, 28-7-1943.

It was indeed a pleasure to have gone over the activities of this unit. The Director of Public Health very kindly gave me this opportunity. The unit is being run on progressive lines and has justified its existence. Nutrition is the main problem which is due to low economic standard. The sister institution next doors is doing its best to ameliorate the condition of the people.

The death-rate is on the decline, the curation is very satisfactory, about 98 per cent of the people being protected. I am much impressed by the standard of work and the removal of the barrier between the curative and preventive Medicine

which is the solution of our problem in a poor country like ours.

Director of Public Health,
C. P. & Berar, 2-12-1944.

I have been deeply interested by my visit to the Closepet Health Centre, and by the complete and practical nature of the whole plan. It is a splendid piece of work.

MARGARET C. GODLEY,
7-1-1946.

Most impressed by the scope and detail of the Closepet Health Centre work.

SYBIL VINCENT,
1, Soubest Mansions,
London S.W., 3, 17-7-1946.

What impresses me most is the rightness of the line chosen and the faith and devotedness of the people who conduct

this work. Let them spread their action more and more.

Representative,
French Embassy,
1-7-1948.

Thank you so very much for the opportunity to see this fine and inspiring work.

DOROTHY E. WILLIAMS,
UNESCO, Paris, 19-9-1949.

It is so difficult to put into words what I have felt and enjoyed by being with Dr. Chandrasekhariah in this Health Training Centre and the surrounding villages where he carried me.

I wish him all success in his dreams. I hope the thousands in villages who already enjoy the benefits of his work are blessing him though quite silently. I see here a bright future for our country.

NANABHAI BHATT,
5-12-1949.

HOW BRITAIN IS FINDING FOOD FOR GROWING POPULATION

HIGHER OUTPUT AND PLANNED DISTRIBUTION.

BY JOHN KINGSLEY

For every man and woman living in Britain in 1800 there are four today. Most of this vast increase took place during the 19th century in the process of industrialisation by which Britain became the workshop of the world. Now, when the British worker and British goods are carrying on that tradition in the new and testing conditions of modern economic competition, that rise to greatness has left a special legacy of its own—the problem of feeding all those fifty million people who live in Britain.

The problem, of course, has grown most acute since the war. Three new factors have presented themselves. First, the whole world's unbalanced trade in dollars; secondly, the world food scarcity; and thirdly, a more equal standard of living throughout Britain, which means a rise in the total demand for food.

Successful policy

Britain is meeting these problems with a double-edged food policy. One side of it is to expand the country's own agricultural production by calculated planning and the incentive of prosperity for farmers. The other is to direct as far as possible overseas food purchases to non-dollar sources, both by bulk buying through the Ministry of Food, and by licensing imports through private traders. Both sides of this food policy have considerable successes to record. Today's daily average calorie intake in Britain is 2,990, which is virtually the same as the 3,000 of 1939.

On the home front, an outstanding feature of British agriculture compared

with 1939 is that production of livestock is lower and output of everything else that matters is higher. Livestock had to be reduced in the war because of shortage of shipping space for imported food and feeding stuffs; and it takes time to build up again—quite apart from an exceptionally severe winter in 1947, present currency difficulties, and a continuing shortage of feeding stuffs.

A new and long-term expansion programme was officially begun in 1947, when it should be remembered some sectors of British agricultural production were already much more than in 1939, as a result of wartime emergency measures. In the vital question of livestock, the first complete year of this new programme, 1948, saw an increase of 360,000 calves, over 800,000 sheep, nearly 1,000,000 pigs, over 8,500,000 poultry, and some 50,000 dairy cattle in Britain. This year, in consequence, production of meat, butter, cheese and eggs are all higher than at any time since the early part of the war.

Milk record

An outstanding achievement has been the all-time record in milk production. Owing to higher average standards of living throughout Britain, the average consumption of milk per head has risen by 50 per cent compared with before the war. Yet, while last year milk was off the ration for only three weeks, this year it has been decontrolled for three-and-a-half months.

With its present population, Britain could never be self-supporting in food.

ISSUED BY: BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES, EASTERN HOUSE, NEW DELHI

But the efforts already made mean that of its total meat consumption Britain produces 44 per cent, flour 19 per cent, sugar 22 per cent, liquid milk 100 per cent, butter 6 per cent, eggs 71 per cent, potatoes 96 per cent, cheese 15 per cent, fruit 50 per cent, and vegetables 90 per cent.

The least satisfactory is Britain's output of grain, especially coarse grain. The acreage under grain at 8,000,000 acres with 2,000,000 acres under wheat, is a little below the target—but that target for the current year was 8,800,000 acres (of which 2,500,000 should be under wheat) compared with an average from 1936 to 1938 of only 5,300,000 acres (of which 1,900,000 under wheat).

Reduced dollar imports

That is the home side of British food policy. It is one that is best understood in terms of output and acreage. On the import side, the position is best interpreted by values and sources of origin. Again, the starting point for the present policy is 1947, the year when the British balance of payments problem was acute.

In August of that year Britain was forced to make sharp cuts in dollar imports. Food from dollar sources had been running at an annual cost of some

\$901,000,000. The result was an inevitable lowering of standards since alternative sources could not be quickly found. And it is a fact that in the first half of 1948 the British calory intake fell below what it was at any period of the war.

Since then, however, a constant improvement has taken place, even though dollar expenditure on food has gone on falling—\$702,000,000 in 1947-48, \$555,000,000 this year, and probably below \$500,000,000 in 1949-50. Today only 12 per cent of British food imports come from dollar sources, compared with 16 per cent before the war, and 25 per cent in 1947. Of this nine per cent is wheat, and almost all of that from Canada. No dollars at all are spent on either of the other major food imports, meat and butter.

By these policies, therefore, Britain has been laying real foundations for a sure food supply. The methods by which it has been done at home have been a mixture of price control and subsidies, thus stimulating output with a minimum of inflationary effect. Abroad, the method has been, wherever possible, to conclude long-term contracts. These are intended to encourage production in non-dollar areas, and to suit both buyer and seller by offering assured markets and stable prices over a period of years.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION WORK DONE BY STUDENTS

Several Organizations like the Adult Education Council, the University Students' Social Workers Association, the Karnataka Provincial Students' Congress Social Service Camp, the Sevadals and the Medical College Students were engaged in Social Service activities in several rural parts of the State during the last summer vacation, with the main object of coming into close contact with the villagers and to train themselves and the villagers in the methods of social service in rural parts. The occasion was utilized for an intensive drive towards Adult Education and village improvement in all its aspects. The activities of the above organizations during the period, extended to the following items of work :—

1. *Rural Propaganda of the Village.*—
 - (a) General Sanitation,
 - (b) Personal cleanliness,
 - (c) Diet,
 - (d) Abstinence from alcoholic drinks,
 - (e) Village Unity and Co-operation,
 - (f) Propaganda against animal sacrifice and communal feelings, etc.
2. Cleaning of villages, formation and improvement of village streets, drains, soak pits, etc.
3. Clearing of rank vegetation.
4. Construction of huts and improvement of existing houses with special reference to depressed class quarters.
5. Medical and Health Survey and affording all possible medical advice and aid to the villagers.
6. Inducing the villagers to dig compost pits and actually making model compost pits.
7. Adult Education work.
8. Attending to children to see to their cleanliness and conducting classes for children.
9. Arranging games, bhajanās, dramas, folk-dance in the villages.
10. Cultivation of kitchen and fruit gardens and planting of economic, fuel and other manure yielding trees.

Quite a large number of students were engaged in these social service camps.

The following is a brief report of work done by the several organizations during the period in question :—

1. *Adult Education.*—A very vigorous campaign of rural work by students has been carried on by the Council in which over 500 students took part. Nearly 19 miles of village roads, 244 soak pits and 13 compost pits were formed by them. Cleaning of drains and other measures to improve village sanitation were a conspicuous feature of the work. Three thousand five hundred rupees nearly was collected towards shares of the multi-purpose co-operative societies. The total value of work done is estimated at Rs. 39,500.

2. *The University Students Social Organisation.*—This organisation put nearly 150 students on the field in a group of villages in Bangalore North Taluk. In addition to the other items of work, they constructed several furlongs of road and assisted in building an Adikarnataka colony. The total value of work done by these students is roughly estimated at Rs. 1,000.

3. *Karnataka Provincial Students Congress.*—A band of about 100 students worked in Dodballapur Centre area and completed about 6 furlongs of road. In addition, practically all the other items of work mentioned already were attended to. The total value by this group is estimated to be Rs. 600.

4. *The Medical College Students.*—Conducted a health survey of Gulur and Kaidala villages in Tumkur District and the results of the survey are published in a very handy form.

5. *Sevadal.*—Special mention must be made of the work done by the Sevadal

in Chitaldrug. With official and non-official assistance, it has done substantial village improvement work.

Government desire to express their appreciation of the work turned out by these organizations. Such a programme will not only improve the villager but the student himself, and will carry out in a practical way the principle of 'Learning

by doing' and the efforts of the leaders who inspired these students in their endeavours. Government are considering a scheme for harnessing the energy and enthusiasm of our youth in a more systematic and profitable manner. It is hoped that students and elders alike will co-operate in this great task of Rural Development.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF SHOP-OWNERS.

For the convenience of shop-owners to follow up the rules and circulars issued in this behalf from time to time, the Commissioner for Labour in Mysore has classified shops into the following three categories with definite rules of procedure:—

(i) *Shops worked by Proprietors only where no Employee is appointed.*—In such cases, the proprietor has to put up a notice board showing the hours of work and the weekly holiday on which the shop will be closed. It is incumbent on the proprietor to close his shop once a week though he has no employees. But he is free to open his shop on the working days from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M. But he should notify in a board the working hours as well as the weekly holiday.

(ii) *Shops with Employees.*—(a) In shops where there are employees, but whose total hours of business do not

exceed eight hours in a day, the shop-keepers should put up a notice board showing the business hours and the weekly holiday. They have also to maintain an attendance register, an Advance Register and a Fines Register (if they want to fine their employees) and a Payment Register. They should issue holiday books to their employees and also notify the date of payment of the salary to their employees.

(b) Shops with employees, but whose total hours of business exceed eight hours in a day, the shop-keepers apart from maintaining the Registers as in (ii) (a), should also maintain the other Registers prescribed in the rules. In all these cases, a visit book should be maintained for recording observations by the Inspector. Any specific classification might be obtained from the Inspector of Shops and Establishments at the time of his inspection.

THE MYSORE STATE EXCISE OFFICERS' CONFERENCE

The second day's Sessions of the State Excise Officers' Conference was held at Thippagondanahalli Inspection Lodge at 3 P.M., on the 8th December 1948, under the Chairmanship of Hon. the Minister for Excise and Public Health. All the Excise Officers, the Revenue Secretary to Government, the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore Urban and Rural Districts, the Assistant Secretary (Special Revenue) and Excise Inspectors were present.

The proceedings began with the Excise Commissioner's welcome address. In his address he thanked the Minister for having consented to preside over the Conference. In his remarks, he expressed the need for a Conference of this kind where all the officers of the Excise Department, both Gazetted and Non-gazetted, gather and have an opportunity to meet the Minister and take part in the discussion of various subjects that are engaging the attention in the light of their experience.

The Minister in his opening remarks expressed that he was greatly pleased to be able to be present on the occasion and to preside over the deliberations of the Conference. He said he wanted to meet all categories of the Excise Officers to enable him to have a free and frank discussion on all the problems that were engaging the attention of Government and also any other matters which, in the opinion of the Excise Officers deserve to be brought to the notice of Government. He welcomed all the officers as also the Inspectors and invited them for full and free discussion on the various subjects before the Conference and to place their views on the question of success or otherwise on the Prohibition Scheme and also whether any further measures could be

adopted in the light of discussions to make the Scheme more of a success. He also invited remarks on the question as to whether Prohibition work is to be entrusted to the Police or allow the Department itself to work it, and any other subjects upon which the officers felt they could make useful contributions.

A full and free discussion on the various subjects followed. Altogether, eight Resolutions were adopted, the main recommendations being, that it was very necessary that the departmental scales of pay should be re-organised first on the lines on which the scales of pay in the Revenue and Police Departments have been done with a view to enable the Department to recruit efficient men. Pessimism which has resulted due to the long stagnation should be removed as has been done in every other department. All the officers spoke freely on the subjects. Regarding Prohibition work they were of the opinion that a Committee consisting of people with social record of service be constituted to enquire into the conditions that have followed in the wake of the introduction of Prohibition and on the question of enforcement of Prohibition Act. The Conference felt that provided certain facilities were given to the Department, they could themselves certainly take up, at comparatively less cost, the work of enforcement of Prohibition and also the work of rehabilitation of addicts, side by side. The suggestion was that with a Constabulary of men along with a van and a trained officer working directly under the District Excise Officer along with the existing staff, the Prohibition work could be satisfactorily handled.

It was also decided that while making over the Special Excises to the Central

Government, care should be taken to see that all officers were provided with posts, the scales of pay being fixed with regard to the pay drawn by the Central Officers and not being limited to the existing scales of pay which had been fixed decades ago. There was a frank discussion on the subject and it was finally resolved that the term "not less advantageous" should be clarified to mean that the posts to which the Excise Officers of the State were

appointed in the Central Excise corresponded to similar posts with the same scales of pay.

Increased staff for the Excise Intelligence Bureau in Mysore, meeting of Excise Officers with those on the borders, suitable rewards for detection of cases under Special Excises, and appointment of Typists in each of the District Excise Offices, formed the subject of the other resolutions adopted at the Conference.

CONCESSION TO POLITICAL SUFFERERS

Government are pleased to direct that the Political sufferers in Mysore be given the following concessions subject to the condition that only those belonging to Backward communities should be appointed in vacancies classified as special.

1. (i) Where the prescribed conditions regarding qualifications are strictly fulfilled and any other considerations affecting the assessment of merits of candidates are equal, participation in national work should be regarded as an additional qualification and preference accorded to candidates who have made sacrifices in the cause of the country's independence.

(ii) Relaxation of the age-limit in favour of such persons in deserving cases should also be made.

2. To be eligible for the age concession referred to in paragraph 1 above, a candidate must have taken part in the national movements and must—

(a) (i) either have been actually debarred from employment or refused admission to a selection or examination on account of his political activities, or

(ii) have been imprisoned or detained on account of his political activities thus preventing him from appearing for such a selection or an examination; and

(b) at the time when he was so debarred or prevented from appearing for such selection or examination he should have been within the normal age-limits prescribed therefor.

Note.—It is not necessary for the purpose of this concession that a candidate should have been actually imprisoned or under detention at the time of selection or examination, if he would otherwise have been a candidate, but for his imprisonment or detention.

3. A candidate, who claims the concession for relaxation of the age-limit should submit, along with his application for appointment or for admission to any examination or selection, a certificate from a member of the Legislature, or an affidavit filed before a Magistrate by a respectable person testifying to the facts about the candidate's participation in the national movements. The Public Service Commissioner will admit the application if it is in order, and he is also empowered to exempt deserving political sufferers from the age-limit.

RULES REGULATING THE DISPLAY OF THE NATIONAL FLAG OF INDIA.

The following rules framed by the Government of India, for the display of the National Flag of India, are published for general information and guidance:—

I. Display of the Flag on Buildings

(a) Normally the Flag should be flown only on important Government buildings such as High Courts, Secretariats, Commissioners' Offices, Collectorates, Jails and Offices of the District Boards and Municipalities. It should also be flown on the residences of the Ministers (both Central and Provincial), President of the Constituent Assembly of India, Ministers of State of the Central Government, Chief Commissioners, Speakers of Assemblies (both at the Centre and in the Provinces), Presidents of Upper Chambers (where these exist) Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners and Collectors of Districts and Ministers as well as Presidents of Speakers of Legislative Chambers, of States and Unions of States.

(b) (i) The Governor-General and Governors have special Flags of their own and they will continue to fly those Flags on their residences.

(ii) If the Governor-General or the Prime Minister while visiting a Province stays with the Governor in the Government House, the Governor-General's Flag or the National Flag of India (till such time as the Prime Minister has his own Flag), as the case may be, should also be flown on the top of the main building or on the top of the wing, where the Governor-General or Prime Minister happens to reside, or in a conspicuous part of the forecourt or the main approach.

(iii) If the Governor stays in a Circuit House within his Province and the

Governor-General or the Prime Minister also stays in the same house as his guest, the same practice as at (b) (ii) should be followed.

(iv) If the Governor-General or the Prime Minister proceeds to a Provincial Town where the Governor is not present, the Governor-General's Flag or the National Flag of India, as the case may be, should be conspicuously displayed on a flagstaff or an improvised pole on the top of the house.

(v) If the Governor-General or the Prime Minister visits a State or a States Union the same procedure as indicated at (b) (ii) to (b) (iv) should be followed.

(c) Heads of Indian Missions in foreign countries and States should fly the Flag on their residences and also on their offices where the latter are separate from the former.

(d) In frontier areas, the Flag may be flown at special places.

(e) Ruling Princes and Rajpranukhs may also use the Flag on their residences, together with their own State Flags, if they so choose.

(f) The use of the Flag by the Army, Navy and the Air Forces will be governed by the special rules made for the purpose.

(g) On special occasions like the Independence Day Celebrations, National Week, January 26, and Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday, as well as on any other particular day of National Rejoicing, the use of the Flag will be unrestricted.

II. Display of the Flag on Cars.

The privilege for use of the Flag on motor cars will be limited to —

(a) Ministers and Spakērs, both Central and Provincial Ministers of State

and Deputy Ministers of the Central Government, President of the Constituent Assembly of India, Presidents of Upper Chambers, where these exist. Chief Commissioners, Ministers, as well as Presidents or Speakers of Legislative Chambers, of States and Unions of States.

(b) India's representatives in foreign countries and States.

(c) Ruling Princes and Rajpramukhs who may also use their own State Flags, if they so choose.

(d) The Governor-General and the Governors have their own special flags. They will continue to use them. The Provincial Governors, when outside their Provinces, should fly the National Flag of India.

III. The Flag should not be flown by persons other than those mentioned above except on particular occasions, mentioned in I (g) of the rules.

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GOVERNMENT'S CONTROL OF THE MYSORE LAMP WORKS, BANGALORE.

The Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd., was started as a public limited company on the 26th August 1936 with a capital of Rs. 2 lakhs (20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each). The company was promoted and brought into being by the Managing Agents of the Electrical Industries, Ltd., Madras. The factory started production in the month of June 1937 and made a profit of Rs. 4,095 during the first year and declared a dividend of 3 per cent. Then for a period of three years no dividend was declared, as there were not adequate profits to declare any dividend.

In the year 1939, the company was in need of additional funds for the purchase of raw materials and the Government were approached for a loan of Rs. 80,000. The loan was sanctioned by Government subject to certain conditions regarding the management and control of the affairs of the company. As per these conditions, Sri M. A. Srinivasan was appointed by Government as Chairman and he took over the office of the Chairman in the month of August 1939.

In the year 1941 the company declared a dividend of 6½ per cent. In February 1941 the company wanted to increase the share capital from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs with a view to buy some new machinery and to increase the stock of raw materials.

The generation, transmission and distribution of electricity happily has been a National Industry right from its inception in the State of Mysore. Government have all along followed a policy of establishing electrical industry as a Government concern. The Mysore

Lamp Works, in which Government have a small share, were being managed by the Chairman appointed by Government subject to the general control and direction and supervision of the Board as per Article 110 of the Articles of the Association. Government feel that along with other electrical industries which are being expanded, and with the expansion of electricity throughout the State, as per schemes now sanctioned by Government, it is necessary to expand the electric lamps manufacture not only adequately to meet the entire demands of the Mysore State, but also meet the demands of the surrounding country. The manufacture of street series lamps, which are largely used by the Electrical Department, has also to be introduced in a factory in the State. If this industry is to be developed to meet the essential needs of the country in an appropriate manner, Government feel that an effective control over the management and the day-to-day operation of the factory by Government is essential. Therefore, Government have been pleased to take control of the factory, as per Order No. D. 4883--I.C. 165-49-1, dated 21st December 1949, issued and place the Chief Electrical Engineer in charge of the factory, pending further action being taken with regard to its development to meet our requirements.

It is not the intention of the Government to retain in themselves the management of the works on a permanent basis. As soon as Government consider it desirable to do so the management of the works will be re-vested in the shareholders among whom Government constitute a portion themselves.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING COURSE

The attention of Government has been drawn to an article published in a local Kannada newspaper of 28th November 1949 stating that Government have abolished the Chemical Engineering Course in the College of Engineering, Bangalore, in a hasty and unexpected manner and that in this the Government have been actuated by improper motives.

As it is thought desirable that any misconception in this behalf should be removed from the public mind, the following facts of the case are published for general information :—

The Chemical Engineering Course was started in the year 1945-46 at the College of Engineering, Bangalore, and was placed in charge of a Professor who was then appointed on probation for two years. As the course progressed it was noticed that neither proper teaching and training could be provided for with the staff nor adequate equipment secured on account of the war and its after effects. Therefore, the University Council at its meeting held on 17th June 1948 resolved that the Department of Chemical Engineering had not worked satisfactorily and could not be expected to work efficiently if the Professor who having no qualifications in the subject of Chemical Engineering, no aptitude for teaching and no capacity to organise and manage the department, was continued and that the period of probation of the Professor be terminated immediately and the post filled up after readvertisement. Enquiries have shown that it is difficult at the present moment to get a person of professorial rank with necessary qualifications and practical experience in Chemical Engineering.

In the meanwhile, want of proper accommodation and equipment was more keenly felt in respect of students of higher classes of the Chemical Engineering Course. Therefore, arrangements had to be made in the Indian Institute of Science for the teaching and training of the final year students in the year 1948-49. This arrangement which involved an expenditure of Rs. 8,500 payable to the Indian Institute of Science was sanctioned by Government. During the current year also the authorities of the Indian Institute of Science have been persuaded with great difficulty to afford training and teaching facilities to the final year students at a cost of Rs. 11,200 and

the same has been approved by Government. In so doing, the authorities of the Indian Institute of Science have stated that these facilities are continued on the distinct understanding that extension beyond 1949-50 would not be sought.

In view of the above handicaps and difficulties to which the Chemical Engineering Course was subject, the University Council reviewed the position at its meeting held on 11th and 12th June 1949 and resolved : (i) that admissions to the I and III Year Classes in Chemical Engineering be stopped this year ; and (ii) that a Committee be appointed to examine afresh the requirements of the Chemical Engineering Section of the College of Engineering with regard to equipment, accommodation and staff. The report of this Committee and of the recommendations of the University Council are being awaited.

It is evident from the foregoing that the Government have not abolished the Chemical Engineering Course. They have only taken note of the views and decisions of the University Council which is the Governing Body of the University fully competent to Judge and decide matters of academic nature and the part of Government has been to help the University to carry on its functions more satisfactorily. As no course would be of much value unless proper teaching and training are provided for, Government hope that it will be possible to take a final decision in the matter after the University submits its report. (Press Note, dated 8th December 1949.)

SHARES AND SECURITIES OF EVACUEES

The following Press Note dated 23th October 1949 of the Government of India, Ministry of Rehabilitation, New Delhi, is published for general information :—

" Some misapprehension appears to have arisen in certain quarters about shares and securities owned by evacuees from India. Under the law, as it stands in India as well as Pakistan, shares and securities belonging to evacuees are evacuee property and cannot be sold or transferred by the evacuee without the prior consent on the Custodian. The Government of India have, however, decided not to place any restrictions on the transfer of shares of public limited liability Companies and securities which are in possession of

evacuees. When such shares and securities are deposited with any Bank or Safe Deposit Company they are to be treated as evacuee property and cannot be returned to the owner without proper authority from the Custodian.

"Where a concern has been taken over as evacuee property by the Custodian because the majority of the share-holders have gone to Pakistan (e.g., The Batala Engineering Works), such concerns can, even under the Karachi agreement, be retained by Government for five years for the rehabilitation of displaced persons. In such cases, therefore, it is in the interest of the intending purchasers to consult the Custodian before buying such shares. Purchases made without the Custodian's prior consent may not be confirmed by the Custodian, and the buyer may lose his purchase money. The Custodians of Evacuee Property have been asked to notify such concerns in the official Gazette of the Province concerned for general information". (Press Note, dated 8th December 1949.)

REVISED PRICES OF PADDY

Government have, after careful consideration and with the previous approval of the Government of India as a special case, increased the procurement prices of paddy by rupee one per palla.

The revised prices are :--

Paddy I sort	Rs. 21 per palla.
Paddy II sort	Rs. 19 do

These prices will be effective for the current harvest season.

In regard to the zoning of rice mills, it has been brought to the notice of Government that the practice of attaching particular villages to particular rice mills has resulted in several anomalies and has caused inconvenience to surplus holders in delivering grains. The stringency of zoning has already been relaxed to some extent by permitting the delivery of paddy by surplus holders at any mill at any particular place where there was more than one mill. Even this relaxation, it is reported, has not obviated all the inconveniences. It has to be remembered that in view of the particularly difficult time ahead, it is essential that no step can be taken which will militate against the effectiveness of procurement. But since Government are satisfied that there is some real difficulty in regard to the delivery of grain at allotted rice mills, they have now ordered that surplus holders should have the full option to deliver the paddy at any mill of their choice situated within a radius of five miles from the place where either the paddy is grown or where the

holder resides, provided the holder declares in advance to which mill he proposes to deliver paddy and gets the information entered in the H. S. Forms, so that there may be a proper maintenance of accounts. In case where no mill is situated within a radius of five miles as mentioned above, the paddy has to be delivered at the nearest mill or mills to be specified by the authorities. It is hoped that this modification in procedure will afford adequate relief to the holders while at the same time safeguard procurement.

It has also come to the notice of Government that quite a large number of surplus holders intend keeping back their stocks of grain in the hope that there will be a further increase in price or in the hope that there is a possibility of cash bonuses being given. Government wish to state definitely that no bonus will be paid nor will there be any increase over the prices now announced, viz., Paddy I sort Rs. 21 per palla; Paddy II sort Rs. 19 per palla. The surplus holders are hereby requested to surrender their grains immediately to the authorities. (Press Note, dated 8th December 1949.)

SUPPLY POSITION OF CEMENT

As the supply position of cement in Bangalore City and Civil Station is not encouraging, and as the little stock of cement that is now available in these two places is already covered by authorisations issued from this office, and as there is no likelihood of getting cement from the Madhukarai Factory due to paucity of wagons and other transport difficulties till about the end of this month, the public are hereby informed that all applications for cement even for small quantities will not be entertained till the 25th of this month. Even those authorisations already issued and whose validity has ceased to exist will not be revalidated till such time as the supply position of cement improves. The public are hereby requested to co-operate with the Department in this behalf, and the inconvenience caused to them is very much regretted. (Press Note, dated 9th December 1949.)

ENQUIRY ABOUT THE DEATH OF A WOMAN

A few press reports have appeared regarding the death of a woman in police custody in Hosadurga Taluk. Various allegations regarding the cause of her death have also been made. The matter was first brought to the notice of Government on 30th November 1949 and they have immediately directed a thorough and impartial enquiry into the question. The Deputy Commissioner had also camped at Hosadurga in the first week of this

month and has made enquiries in this matter. The Sub-Division Officer and *Ex-officio* First Class Magistrate, Davangere, is now camping at Hosadurga and holding a detailed enquiry as contemplated under Section 176 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It will thus be seen that all steps are being taken to ascertain the exact cause of her death, and the Government are determined to take suitable action against the culprits, if any offence were to be proved.

When such an enquiry is being conducted, it would not be desirable to make allegations in the press, as it would affect the course of the enquiry. (Press Note, dated 9th December 1949)

THE TIMBER MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER.

Several enquiries have been received from the public seeking clarification of the dates from which the Timber Movement (Control) Order, issued with Government Notification No. A.F. 5459—Ft. 19-47-3, dated the 2nd June 1948 and the detailed revised Transit Rules, issued with Government Notification Nos. A.F. 2180—Ft. 45-49-2 and A.F. 2181—Ft. 45-49-2, dated the 19th September 1949, would come into operation. These different orders prescribe different courses of action in matters like obtaining of permits for transit of forest produce and for establishing saw pits, mills or other sawing contrivances and according to Section 77 of the Mysore Forest Act, the two Notifications dated 19th September 1949 have obtained the force of law from the date of their publication in the *Mysore Gazette*. As however it has not been found possible to complete certain preliminaries before the Revised Transit Rules are brought into operation, it is hereby notified for general information that the Emergency Order, viz., the Timber Movement (Control) Order of 1948 will be in operation till the end of January 1950 and that the Revised Transit Rules will be brought into effect from 1st February 1950. (Press Note, dated 9th December 1949)

FISHING LICENSES FEES.

In pursuance of the Notification dated 7th September 1949, issued by the Director of Animal Husbandry Department, the rates of fishing license fees in the three areas of Fishery Divisions, Krishnaraja Sagar Division (Srirangapatna, T. Narsipur and Krishnarajanagar Taluks), Shimoga Division (Shimoga, Channagiri and Honnali Taluks) and Kolar Division (Malur, Mulbagal, Kolar and Bowringpet Taluks) were revised and

enhanced with effect from 1st August 1949, as detailed below:—

Fishing appliances	Rates of license fee existed prior to revision		Revised rates of license fee with effect from 1st August 1949	
	Rs.	s. p.	Rs.	s. p.
1. For the use of not more than two country rods and line.	3	0 0	5	0 0
2. For the use of one net or one long line or one kooli.	5	0 0	10	0 0
3. For the use of more than one net or any other appliances.	10	0 0	20	0 0
4. For angling with rod and line (with reels, flies, spoons for live bait).	5	0 0	5	0 0
	per annum		per annum	
			per month	per month

A large number of fishermen have since represented to Government that the revised rates work as a hardship on them and have prayed for a reduction of the license fees. Government have considered the representation and are of the opinion that the prayer of the fishermen is reasonable in view of their general condition of poverty and have ordered that the revised rates be cancelled and the old rates existing prior to 1st August 1949 be restored. (Press Note, dated 10th December 1949.)

IMPORT OF FOREIGN SILK INTO INDIA.

Representations are being received for a section of the public that these imports are not in the interests of the sericultural industry of the State. Counter representations have also been received that without import of foreign silk, the silk weaving industry would die and that the consumer would be put to great difficulty.

After a close examination of facts of the various interests of the industry, Government consider it necessary in the very large interests of the sericultural industry of the State and as also the silk weaving industry and consumer, to import sufficient quantities of foreign silk at economic prices. It may be added for the information of the public that the quantity of silk required by India annually has been estimated by the Tariff Board at about 8 million pounds including fabrics, whereas Indian production is only 2.2 million pounds. Therefore, the deficit has to be made up by foreign imports only, before India is able to be self-sufficient in silk production. In view of these considerations it is very essential that foreign silk is imported in sufficient quantities at reasonable prices. The imports are limited in scope for want

of Dollars for imports from Japan and inadequate sterling for imports from Italy. (Press Note, dated 10th December 1949.)

NO POLICE FIRING AT MANDYA.

Certain alarming reports have appeared in the press, saying that the police had to open fire in Mandya on 11th December 1949 to disperse the workers of the Mandya Sugar Factory who have been on strike. In order to remove misconceptions in the matter, Government wish definitely and categorically to state that there was no police firing at all. The facts of the case are as follows:—

Contrary to the provision of an Order under Section 39 of the Mysore Police Act, on the morning of the 11th December, three groups of workers intent on converging on the Labour Association of the Sugar Factory began to move from three different directions in procession, viz., one from the Guthalu Colony, the second from the L. & M. Type Quarters and the third from the Mysugar High School side. These were headed by women and other non-workers. Immediately local and the Provincial Armed Reserve Police were posted at important points to prevent these groups from advancing further and creating trouble. When stopped by the police and advised to disperse they refused to do so. By 9-30 A.M. the crowds got unruly and began to pelt stones on the police. The District Superintendent of Police and the *Ex-officio* First Class Magistrate were present and advised the crowds at various times to disperse peacefully. There was no sign of dispersing and the crowds began to move towards the Labour Association first and then all the three joined and rushed towards the Time Office Gate with a view to enter the factory. The whole mob became more unruly and resorted to violence again by breaking the branches from trees nearby and pelting stones at the staff on duty. In spite of warnings through a megaphone by the *Ex-officio* First Class Magistrate to disperse, the mob rushed and the Magistrate ordered the use of tear gas; as this had no effect, he had to order the use of tear gas again and a mild lathi charge. Thereupon the mob turned round and proceeded towards the Labour Association. The Magistrate had to order another mild lathi charge and the use of tear gas. In all, tear gas had to be used on three occasions and a mild lathi charge twice. The mob was finally pushed back and dispersed and police were posted all round. A cordon was put around the Guthalu Colony and the whole situation was brought under control by about 12 NOON. Reinforcements of Provincial Armed

Reserve Police have been sent and the situation is perfectly under control since then. The factory is continuing to work as usual. (Press Note, dated 12th December 1949.)

NEWS REFUTED.

It has come to the notice of Government that a certain local newspaper has published that instructions were issued to the Police Force at Mandya by the Minister for Home to the effect that they should act under the directions of the Chairman and the General Manager of the Mysore Sugar Company. This is not true. The police that were engaged in Mandya during the recent labour strike were working under their Official Superiors and not under any collateral agency. (Press Note, dated 16th December 1949.)

WORK OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE IN NOVEMBER 1949.

During November 1949, the Employment Exchange No. 3, Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore, registered 1,464 persons of whom 105 were Ex-Servicemen, 216 women, 1,122 others and 21 of A.B. standard.

It placed 106 persons in Employment, bringing the total number of persons placed since the commencement of the Organization to 2,211.

The placement for November 1949 includes 33 Ex-Servicemen, 2 women, 70 others and 1 of A.B. standard.

The total number of vacancies reported from employers during the month was 87 of which 49 were from Government and the rest from others.

Forty-seven Ex-servicemen and 212 others were submitted for employment. Registration of 127 ex-servicemen and 513 others lapsed during this month.

Up to the end of November 1949, 23,903 persons were registered and by the end of the month 606 ex-servicemen and 5,114 others were on the Live Register.

It is hoped that the Employers and the Employment-seekers in Mysore will co-operate in making the service an effective machinery for the removal of unemployment. (Press Note, dated 22nd December 1949.)

LICENSES FOR HULLING PADDY

It has been reported to Government that, consequent on the abolition of control over the working of Rice hullers and permitting them to hull paddy up to 20 seers without a permit, the hullers have afforded scope for black-marketing, besides giving room for irregular practices.

With a view to remedying the several abuses, Government have ordered that the bullers should take out licenses and keep accounts and work under controlled conditions as specified in their Notification No. S.D. 5224—C. 69-49-13, dated 17th December 1949. (Press Note, dated 22nd December 1949.)

IMPORT OF WHITE MINERAL OIL PROHIBITED

The public are hereby informed that there is danger in the use of vegetable oil mixed with white mineral oil. The use of vegetable oil which is adulterated with white mineral oil is found to be deleterious to health inasmuch as it produces loose motions and makes the vitamins A and D unavailable for assimilation by dissolving these important ingredients so that they may not be absorbed by the system. Continued use of this adulterated oil, which deprives vitamins A and D, will result in deficiency conditions.

Import of the said oil into the State is prohibited under Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules as applied to Mysore, and the Supplies, Services and Miscellaneous Provisions (Temporary Powers) Act XX of 1947. Any person acting in contravention of this provision shall be liable for punishment under the said Rules in addition to confiscation of the stocks involved in the contravention. (Press Note, dated 22nd December 1949.)

ACTIVITIES OF THE RED CROSS

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross was held on 22nd December 1949 at the Secretariat. Mr. Paul Hyer, Representative of the International Red Cross Movement, Geneva and *Sardar Bahadur* Sri Balwant Singh Puri, Secretary-General of the Indian Red Cross, who were on a brief visit to Mysore on a tour of inspection were also present. Janab Mahmood Shoriff, Minister for Public Health and Excise, welcoming the distinguished visitors to the meeting, gave a brief description of the activities of the State Branch. He said that the State Organization had been working for the last twenty-five years in close co-operation with the bigger organization functioning in India and outside, inspired by the same ideals and humanitarian motives and that in spite of various handicaps particularly of a financial character, it had contributed its mite by giving relief to the suffering public. He further stated that various maternity and welfare institutions, milk centres, Rescue homes, etc., came within the range of its work and further that, through its branches, spread all over the State, it was carrying on its beneficent work. He took the opportunity to appeal to the philanthropic public to contribute

generously towards its funds so that it could pursue its aims and objects with more equanimity. He also stated that since they were about to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Society which had a record of good service to its credit, he expected an all round co-operation in implementing the work which the Society had in view.

Sardar Bahadur Sri Balwant Singh Puri, who spoke next, appreciated the work which local Branches were doing. He said that, during the four days' tour that they had in some of the important centres, they had assessed the good work which the State Branch had been doing in providing relief to several deserving institutions. He paid a meed of praise to the Executive Committee and particularly to the Secretary for what they had been doing. The maternity and child welfare work, he said, was assuming an importance of its own and, in the present stage of development of the country, more and more attention had to be paid to it. He recounted the services rendered by the Red Cross Association, particularly during the troublous time of partition of India and the relief measures which it had adopted in re-habilitating refugees. He said that the Central Branch would always help the State Branch in all possible manner. (Press Note, dated 23rd December 1949.)

HEALTH OF LIVESTOCK IN NOVEMBER 1949

In the order of severity, outbreaks of Rinderpest, Blackquarter, Haemorrhagic-septicæmia, Anthrax, Foot and Mouth, Contagious-goat-pneumonia, sheep-pox, Rabies and Ranikhet diseases were encountered in the State during November 1949. Rinderpest was prevailing in five villages of Alur, Hosadurga and Holalkere Taluks during the month. Altogether 224 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the above contagious and infectious diseases as against 396 villages during the previous month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Chitaldrug, Mysore, Bangalore and Tumkur Districts while Hassan District was least affected. These diseases accounted for 1,022 attacks of which 633 animals succumbed, as against 1,124 attacks and 897 deaths during the previous month.

The Departmental staff undertook 26,979 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except Foot and Mouth disease, as against 35,678 inoculations and vaccinations during the previous month. In the absence of a reliable method of vaccinator intervention, other prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot and Mouth disease.

Disease conditions caused by internal parasites were reported from 241 villages resulting in 19 deaths, as against 158 villages accounting for 18

deaths during the previous month. The special staff, attached to the Parasitic disease control units and the Sheep Breeders' Associations of the Department dosed 14,833 animals as against 11,473 animals during the previous month.

The rest of the Livestock remained free from diseases during the month and, fodder and water were generally available throughout the State. (Press Note, dated 27th December 1949).

LITERARY COMPETITION

The Royal Egyptian Embassy in India have communicated that a competition is to be held by the Fouad I Institute for the Arabic Language, Cairo, to encourage literary productions for the year 1950-51.

The competition to which participants in India are eligible consists of a biographical study of "Avenennes" in Arabic (Ibn Sina) an Arab—Philosopher and man of letters, depicting his life and his philosophical scientific and literary writings. A prize of £. 200 will be awarded to the winner.

The competition is open to all on the following conditions:—

1. The work should not be less than 200 medium sized pages, each page containing not less than 180 words.

2. Four copies, printed are clearly typed, should be presented to the Fouad I Institute for the Arabic Language before the 1st October 1950.

3. Participants may mention their own names or borrowed names and write their addresses clearly. They should sign each copy.

4. Persons who have already been awarded a prize by the Institute in a previous literary competition are not eligible for the competition.

5. Works which have been previously submitted to the Institute or to any other competition or as a thesis to obtain an academic degree are not acceptable.

6. Works submitted should not have been published before 1945.

7. The Institute will retain one copy of the works presented.

8. Works should be addressed to the Literary Committee, Fouad I Institute for the Arabic Language, 110, Sh. Kasr-El-Eini, Cairo, Egypt. (Press Note, dated 28th December 1949).

CONCESSION TO FAILED STUDENTS

It was notified by the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, in Notification D. No. 84 dated 8th December 1949, that candidates who have failed at the S.S.L.C. Supplementary Public

Examination of October 1949 and who desire to appear for the S.S.L.C. Examination of March 1950, should study the Text Books prescribed for the S.S.L.C. Examination of March 1950.

An article has appeared in one of the local daily papers that these candidates find it difficult to study the new portions prescribed in English and Kannada within three months and that they may be permitted to study the old Text Books.

In this connection, Government wish to point out that the idea of conducting the Supplementary Examination in the middle of the year is to give a second chance to the failed candidates and therefore, they are examined in the old texts. If they fail after having had two chances with the same texts, no further concession is considered necessary. If these candidates are to be examined once again, i.e., for the third time in the same texts, this process may have to be repeated twice a year in the subsequent years also. A similar batch of students will arise with the next March Examination and when they appear and fail in the next Supplementary, i.e., within about four months, the process has to be repeated for this batch of students. Government consider that there should be an end to such concessions somewhere.

Government also wish to point out that in Civil Station Area such of the candidates as have failed at the Madras Supplementary Examination and who wish to appear for the next March Examination, have to study only the new text books.

In these circumstances, Government desire to state that the candidates who have failed at the S.S.L.C. Supplementary Examination of October 1949 and who desire to appear for the S.S.L.C. Examination of March 1950 should study the Text Books prescribed for the S.S.L.C. Examination of March 1950 and the Notification already issued in this behalf by the Director of Public Instruction stands. (Press Note, dated 28th December 1949.)

PRECAUTIONS TO PILGRIMS GOING TO KUMBHMELA

The Government of United Provinces are desirous of taking steps to ensure that an epidemic of cholera does not break out and spread as a result of the Kumbh Mela at Vrindavan and Hardwar scheduled to come off in the latter end of February 1950 and in the middle of April 1950, respectively. Though the Mela attracts a large number of pilgrims from Mysore State, it is not desirable that people from Mysore should attend the Mela in view of apprehension of cholera in the above places. However, such of those as desire to proceed to the jatra are advised to get themselves inoculated against cholera and obtain certificates of having got themselves

inoculated before proceeding, as otherwise they may be prevented from entering the precincts of the jatra. The Government of the United Provinces have intimated that barriers would be established for effective checking at the main parts of entry into Vrindavan and Hardwar and the Mela area. (Press Note, dated 29th December 1949.)

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF VICTORIA HOSPITAL

Government have approved the proposal for celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, which will complete its fifty years in June 1950. A Committee has been formed with the following members in order to make the function a success :—

1. *Sastravaidyapravina* Dr. S. Subba Rao, B.A., M.B.C.M., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Ph.D. (President).
2. *Rajasevasakta* Dr. B. K. Narayana Rao, B.A., M.B.C.M., etc.
3. *Sastravaidyapravina* Dr. T. Seshachalam, L.M.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
4. Janab Abdul Wajid, B.A.
5. Dr. D. S. Puttanna, B.A., F.R.C.S. (Edin)
6. Dr. T. Balakrishna, L.M.S.
7. Dr. B. Nanjappa, B.A., M.B.C.M., etc.
8. Dr. K. Sreenivasachar, L.M.S.
9. Dr. N. A. Aiengar, L.M.S., L.R.C.P. (Convener).

Government have also permitted the Committee to collect donations for the purpose. An appeal has been issued by the Committee for public contributions which may be made to the local representative appointed by the Committee or to *Sastravaidyapravina* Dr. S. Subba Rao or to Dr. P. Krishna Rao, Treasurer of the Golden Jubilee Fund. (Press Note, dated 31st December 1949.)

COMMENCEMENT OF OFFICIAL YEAR

Government have directed that the change of official year in the case of Government Departments should begin from 1st April 1950. It is therefore necessary that a similar change should be adopted in all District Boards also. Government are therefore pleased to direct that the current official year of the District Board should be closed by the end of March 1950 and the next official year 1950-51 commenced from 1st April 1950. The accounts and other transactions of the District Boards should be regulated accordingly and the current year's grants in the budgets may be reduced by 25 per cent, in view of the decrease of the period of the year to nine months.

The budget estimates for 1950-51 should be prepared and forwarded for sanction of Government by the end of January 1950 at the latest.

It is also necessary that strict economy is exercised to keep the expenditure under control and restricting it only to items which are absolutely necessary.

STRIKE BY WORKERS OF THE SUGAR FACTORY.

A few reports regarding the strike by the workers of the Mandya Sugar Factory have appeared in some sections of the Press in which allegations of high handedness have been made against the local police and the Management of the Factory. In some cases, facts have been distorted and painted in a highly exaggerated manner. There was no strike by the workers working in the Factory. The dismissed and suspended employees, with a view to stage a demonstration, took out a procession and were about to rush into the Factory to prevent its working. It was at that stage that the police had to intervene on 11th December 1949. The Factory has continued to work uninfluenced by the methods adopted by a few of the dismissed employees.

In this connection, attention is drawn to the Press Note previously issued on 12th December 1949 in which a detailed account of the incidents has been given. It has been definitely mentioned that there was no police firing at Mandya, as stated in some of the press reports. It will also be seen therefrom that the statements made in some sections of the press regarding the alleged highhandedness are absolutely incorrect. Government wish to make it clear that the police as well as the Management of the Factory have handled the situation with the utmost care and patience, and have taken timely action, but for which the situation would have become complicated, resulting in the fall of production of sugar. (Press Note, dated 31st December 1949.)

MOVEMENT OF FOODGRAINS ON PERMITS

According to Clause 17 (i) of the Harvest Order, 1949, all movement or transport of foodgrains is prohibited except when it is for "purposes of Government" or where such movement is authorised by a permit issued for the purpose by a competent authority appointed by Government. The words "purposes of Government" mentioned in the above Clause have not been defined. It is reported that this has given scope for holders to move their foodgrains illegally without permits and, when caught, take shelter under the aforesaid section and defend themselves that the transport was for purposes of surrendering the grains to a depot. This is expected to afford scope for

smuggling of foodgrains and to successfully evade prosecution on this plea.

With a view, therefore, to tighten up procurement and check unauthorised transports, Government have amended Clause 17 (i) of the Harvest Order, 1949, in their Notification No. S.D. 5598—O. 73-49-28, dated 3rd January 1950, requiring that all movement or transport of foodgrains should be accompanied by a permit issued by a competent authority appointed by Government. (Press Note, dated 3rd January 1950).

MORE RURAL VETERINARY DISPENSARIES

In pursuance of the Government Order sanctioning the general Scheme of opening 105 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries in the State in the course of five years under the Post-war Scheme, three sets of Veterinary Dispensaries were opened at the rate of 21 every year in the several Districts during the years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48. In the year 1948-49, a Fourth set of 21 Veterinary Dispensaries has been opened in the following places on the dates mentioned against each.—

BANGALORE DISTRICT

1. Gudemaranahalli, Magadi Taluk ... 21st June 1949
2. Nandagudi, Hoskote Taluk ... 29th June 1949
3. Channadeviagrahara, Doddballapur Taluk ... 30th June 1949

MANDYA DISTRICT

4. Santhebachalli, Krishnarajpet Taluk ... 20th June 1949

MYSORE DISTRICT

5. Mirle, Krishnarajanagar Taluk .. 24th June 1949
6. Ravandur, Periyapatna Taluk ... 25th June 1949

KOLAR DISTRICT

7. Ganjigunte, Sidlaghatta Taluk ... 15th June 1949
8. Lakshmipura, Srinivaspur Taluk ... 23rd June 1949
9. Shivarpatna, Malur Taluk 27th June 1949

TUMKUR DISTRICT

10. Hulivar, Chikkanayakanahalli Taluk ... 24th June 1949
11. Bukkapatna, Sira Taluk... 29th June 1949
12. Mayasandra, Turuvekere Taluk ... 30th June 1949

HASSAN DISTRICT

13. Hethur, Sakleshpur Taluk 28th June 1949
14. Halli-Mysore, Hole-Narsipur Taluk ... 30th June 1949
15. Doddametukurke, Arsikere Taluk ... 29th June 1949

CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT

16. Aldur, Chikmagalur Taluk 29th June 1949

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT

17. Hariyabbe, Hinyur Taluk 27th June 1949
18. Bilichodu, Jagalur Taluk 29th June 1949
19. Maliadihalli, Holalkere Taluk ... 28th June 1949

SHIMOGA DISTRICT

20. Tavarekere, Channagiri Taluk ... 28th June 1949
21. Holehonnur, Shimoga Taluk ... 23rd June 1949

(Press Note No. 204—5-1-1950—3801-3900).

DESIGNATION OF ASSISTANT AND SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS CHANGED.

One of the resolutions passed at the Medical Licentiates' Conference held in Bangalore in June 1949 related to a change that was considered to be necessary in the nomenclature of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the State. Several representations were also made by the Licentiates requesting Government to accord them a better designation, since there was no reason to observe any difference of treatment between them and the Assistant Surgeons, as both these cadres were working equally efficiently in the direction of giving medical relief. The question was considered carefully by Government, who have now decided to change the designation of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. This is also in conformity with the practice obtaining in the Centrally-administered Areas and also in some other Provinces. The new designation for the Assistant Surgeons and the Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be Assistant Surgeons, Class I (Gazetted) and Assistant Surgeons, Class II (Non-Gazetted). (Press Note, dated 9th January 1950).

TERM OF DISTRICT BOARDS EXTENDED

In exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 24 of the Mysore District Board Act, 1926 and in view of the fact that a Committee has been constituted to make recommendations in the matter of re-organising Rural Local Self-Government Institutions and pending decision thereon, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to extend the term of the present District Boards by one more year from 1st June 1950.

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

List of books added to the University Library from 1st November 1949 to 1st December 1949.

General Works and Reference Books.

Brucker, H.	...	...	...	Freedom of Information. (070).
MacDougall, C. D.	..	...	..	Interpretative Reporting. (070).
Wittlin, A. S.	...	...	.	The Museum (The International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction) (069.09).

Philosophy.

Castell, A.	...	.	...	An Introduction to Modern Philosophy. (104).
Crece, B.	...	...	...	My Philosophy and other Essays on the Moral and Political Problems of our Time (191).
Fung Yu-Lan.	...	...	...	A Short History of Chinese Philosophy. (181).
Roesler, A.	...	...	...	Insight and Outlook. (104)
Northrop, F. S. C.	...	...	...	The Meeting of East and West. (104).
Osborn, R.	...	...	..	Philosophy for the Ordinary Man. (104)
Sellars, R. W. (ed)	...	...	..	Philosophy for the Future. (121)
Stebbing, L. S.	...	...	.	Philosophical Studies. (104)

Psychology.

Beaumont, H & Macomber, F. G.	...	...	...	Psychological Factors in Education. (145)
Bridges, J. W.	...	..	...	Psychology Normal and Abnormal. (140.4).
Buros, O. K. (ed.)	..	..	...	The Third Mental Measurements Year book. (148).
Dukes, E. & Hay, M.	...	...	...	Children To-day and To-morrow. (144).
Fleiss, R. (ed.)	...	...	..	The Psychoanalytic Reader. (149h).
Freud, A. & Others (ed.)	...	...	..	The Psychoanalytic Study of Child Vol. III-IV. (149h)
Kluckhohn C. & Murray, H. A.	...	..	..	Personality in Nature, Society and Culture. (140.1).
Lorand, S. (ed)	...	..	..	Psycho-Analysis To-day. (149h).
Pratt, C. O	...	..	..	The Yearbook of Psychoanalysis Vol IV. (149h).
Sheldon, W. H.	...	...	..	The Logic of Modern Psychology. (140.4).
Sorenson, H.	...	...	..	The Varieties of Temperament. (148).
Stagner, R	..	..	..	Psychology in Education. (145).
	Psychology of Personality. (140.4).

Ethics.

Sturt M. and Hobling, M.	Practical Ethics. (170.4)
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Religion.

Frankfort, H. and Others.	Before Philosophy. (Pelican Books No. A 198). (290).
Major, H. D. A.	..	..	..	Civilisation and Religious Values. (Hibbert, L. Lectures Series.) (204)
Ramaswami Aiyar, C. P	...	...	...	Phases of Religion and Culture. (210).

Sociology.

Anshen, R. N. (ed)	...	...	..	The Family Its Function and Destiny. (301b).
B. gardas, E. S.	...	...	...	Sociology. (300.4).
Gilbr, J. L. and J. P.	...	...	...	Cultural Society. (300.4).
Neville-Wolfe, S. (ed.)	...	...	...	Sex in Social Life. (301b).
Schlesinger, R.	..	...	...	Changing Attitudes in Soviet Russia The Family, (International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.) (301b).

Politics and Administration.

Adams, R. E. and Walker, E. E.	...	...	...	Living in the City. (320.4).
Beard, C. A.	...	...	...	American Government and Politics. (325).
Dessauer, F. E.	..	...	...	Stability. (320.4).
Eisler, K. R. (ed.)	...	...	...	Searchlights on Delinquency (329b)
Markel, L. and Others	...	...	...	Public Opinion and Foreign Policy. (329g).
Maxey, C. C.	...	...	...	Political Philosophies. (320.7)
Merriam, C. E. and Gosnell, H. F.	...	...	...	The American Party System. (320.4).
Russell, B.	...	...	...	Authority and the Individual. (320.4).
Spitz, D.	...	...	...	Patterns of Anti-Democratic Thought. (329b).
Zink, H.	...	...	...	Government of Cities in the United States. (353).
Zink, H.	...	...	...	A Survey of American Government. (325-371).

Baljit Singh	...	...	...	Population and Food Planning in India. (337).
Beyen, J. W.	...	...	...	Money in a Maelstrom. (334).
Fairchild, F. R. and Others	...	...	...	Economics. (330'4).
Gadgil, D. R.	...	...	...	The Industrial Evolution of India. (331).
Gandhi, M. K.	...	...	...	Communal Unity. (338a).
Ghosh, B. B.	...	...	...	Indian Economics and Pakistani Economics. (330'4)
Lester, R. A. and Shister, J. (ed.)	...	...	...	Insights into Labour Issues. (332).
Mayo, E.	...	...	...	The Social Problems of an Industrial Civilisation. (International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.) (338').
Mitra, J. K. and Chatterjee, S. K.	...	...	...	Indian Economics or Economic Life in the Indian Union and Pakistan. (330'4).
Peterson, J. M. and Cawthorne, D. R.	...	...	...	Money and Banking. (334).
Pigou, A. C.	...	...	...	The Veil of Money. (334).
Pigou, A. C.	...	...	...	Employment and Equilibrium. (330'9a).
Robson, W. A. (ed.)	...	...	...	Social Security. (338a).
Stigler, G. J.	...	...	...	Production and Distribution Theories. (330'9a).
Taylor, P. K.	...	...	...	The Economics of Public Finance. (336).
Whittlesey, C. R.	...	...	...	Principles and Practices of Money and Banking. (334).
Wilcox, C.	...	...	...	A Charter for World Trade. (335).

Law.

Americano, J.	...	...	...	The New Foundation of International Law. (345)
Giles, F. T.	...	...	...	The Magistrates Courts. (Pelican Books, A 202). (343)
Nussbaum, A.	...	...	...	A Concise History of the Law of Nations. (345)

Education.

Adam, T. R.	...	...	...	The Museum and Popular Culture (American Assn for Adult Education). (374).
Cresso, J.	...	...	...	The Extension of University Teaching. (American Assn for Adult Education) (374).
Flexner, J. H. and Hopkins, B. C.	...	...	...	Readers' Advisers at Work. (American Assn. for Adult Education.) (374)
Gravett, F. P.	...	...	...	A History of Education. (370'9).
Gray, W. S. and Nunnco, R.	...	...	...	A History of Education before the Middle Ages. (370'9)
Hans, N.	...	...	...	The Reading Interests and Habits of Adults—A Preliminary Report. (374).
Johnson, W. H. and Newkirk, L. V.	...	...	...	Comparative Education (International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction) (370'9)
Johnson, W. H. and Newkirk, L. V.	...	...	...	The Ceramic Arts. (Industrial Arts Education Series.) (373'7).
---	...	...	...	The Electrical Crafts. (Industrial Arts Education Series). (373'7).
---	...	...	...	General Woodworking. (I. A. E. Series) (373'7)
---	...	...	...	The Metal Crafts (I. A. E. Series). (373'7).
---	...	...	...	Modern Drafting (I. A. E. Series). (373'7)
---	...	...	...	Transportation and Power (I. A. E. Series). (373'7).
---	...	...	...	The Textile Arts (I. A. E. Series). (373'7)
Kotinsky, R.	...	...	...	Elementary Education of Adults (American Assn. for Adult Education) (374)
University Reform in Germany Reported by a German	...	...	...	Commission (373'8)
Woody, T.	...	...	...	Life and Education in Early Societies (370'9)
Yoskum, G. A. and Simpson, R. G.	Modern Methods and Techniques of Teaching. (371).

Anthropology.

Taylor, G.	Environment, Race and Migration. (390'4).
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Philology.

Bryant, M. M.	Modern English and Its Heritage. (410)
Gray, L. H.	Foundations of Language (404).
Lee, I. J. (ed.)	...	...	...	The Language of Wisdom and Folly. (401).

Science.

Anthony, H. D.	...	...	...	Science and Its Background. (504).
Bernal, J. D.	...	...	...	The Freedom of Necessity. (504).
Bernhard, H. J. and Others	...	...	...	New Handbook of the Heavens. (520).
Berry, F. A. and Others (ed.)	...	...	...	Handbook of Meteorology. (551'5).
Currier, A. J. and Rose, A.	...	...	...	General and Applied Chemistry. (540).
Black, N. H.	...	...	...	An Introductory Course in College Physics. (580).
Darlington, C. D. and Mather, K.	...	...	...	The Elements of Genetics. (575).
Freeman, I. M.	...	...	...	Modern Introductory Physics. (530).
Hildebrand, J. H.	...	...	...	Principles of Chemistry. (540).
Holmes, C. D.	...	...	...	Introduction to College Geology. (550).
Jones, L.	...	...	...	Cosmic Rays and Nuclear Physics. (537'53).
MacGinitie, G. E. and N.	...	...	...	Natural History of Marine Animals. (599).

* Mainwaring, J.	An Introduction to the Study of Map Projection. (596-8).
Murphy, R. C.	Oceanic Birds of South America. Vol. I. (596-2).
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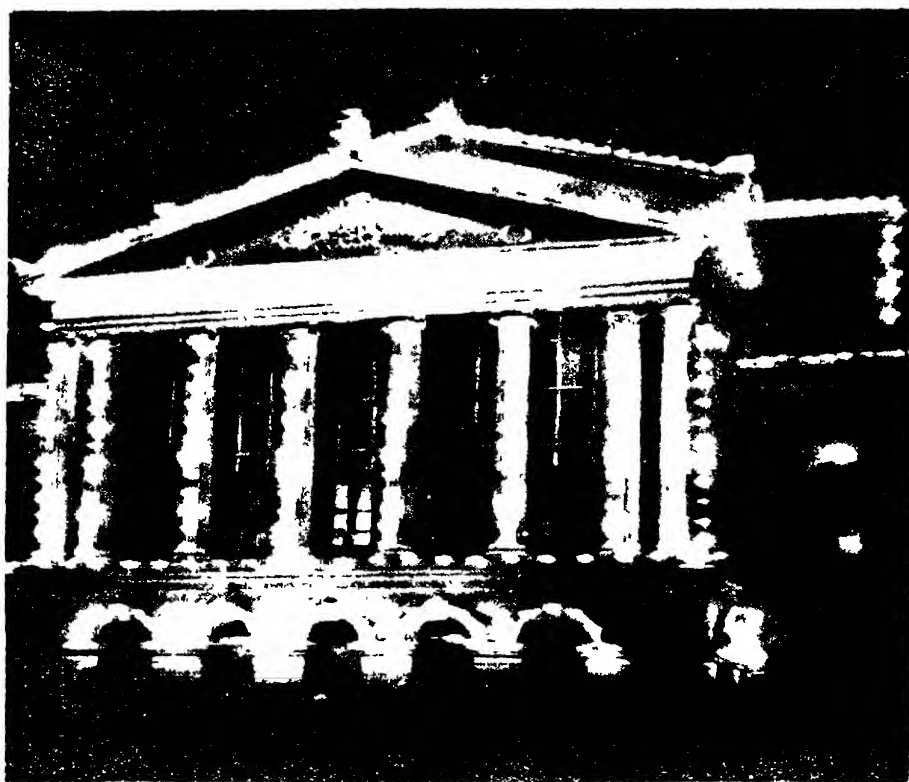
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His Highness is seen taking the salute on the occasion of the Republic Day Ceremony held at Mysore.



The Municipal Offices illuminated on " Republic Day ".



The Public Offices illuminated on " Republic Day ".

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XIII]

Bangalore, February 1950

[No. 2

INAUGURATION OF THE INDIAN REPUBLIC

CELEBRATIONS ON THE 26TH AND 27TH JANUARY 1950.

As part of the nation-wide programme of celebrating the Inauguration of the Indian Republic, arrangements were made in Mysore State to observe this unique function in a fitting and worthy manner. The 26th and 27th January were observed as holidays throughout the State. Flags were flown on all Government buildings as well as a large number of private dwellings. Large-scale illuminations were carried out wherever possible by Government, by local bodies and by private persons.

On the 26th January, a Special Durbar was held at the Palace, Mysore, to which all prominent citizens, representatives of the peasantry, the Harijans, the Labour Organisations and the Press were invited. At 10-15 A.M., His Highness the Maharaja took his seat in the Durbar Hall and read the Proclamation issued by the Government of India declaring the Inauguration of the Indian Republic. This was followed by an affirmation by His Highness on entering the Office of Rajpramukh of Mysore State. A salute of 21 guns was fired from the Palace Battery and the Rajpramukh's Flag was unfurled in the courtyard of the Palace. The Chief Justice, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Ministers, the Judges and the Chief Commandant of the Mysore State Forces were sworn in as provided in the Constitution of India. As the Chief Minister was unable to be present at the Swearing-In-Ceremony at the Palace, owing to illness, the oaths of office and secrecy were administered to him at Bangalore. In the afternoon, His Highness the Maharaja went out on a State Drive from the Palace to the Government House where a parade of troops was held. The National Flag was unfurled at the Ceremonial Parade. In the evening, there was a Garden Party at Chamundi Gymkhana at which about 2,000 persons were present.

At Bangalore, a Ceremonial Parade was held on 26th January 1950 at the Race Course Grounds under the auspices of the Bangalore Sub-Area. Brig. Habibullah of Bangalore Sub-Area took the Salute. The Corporation of Bangalore had arranged a programme of public meeting in the afternoon preceded by the unfurling of the National Flag in the morning. At other District and Taluk Headquarters, arrangements were made for celebrating the event on the lines of the programme in Bangalore and Mysore Cities. Educational Institutions had arranged for sports and competitions.

On the afternoon of the 27th January, His Highness the Maharaja moved into Bangalore and gave a Garden Party at the Palace at which more than 2,000 invitees were entertained.

As an act of clemency on this occasion, the Government of Mysore ordered the release of prisoners and remission of sentences as in other parts of the country.

The celebrations throughout the State in connection with the Inauguration of the Republic were marked by great rejoicing on the part of the people.

REHABILITATING EX-TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS

HIS HIGHNESS PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY OF THE VICTORY AFTER-CARE COLONY

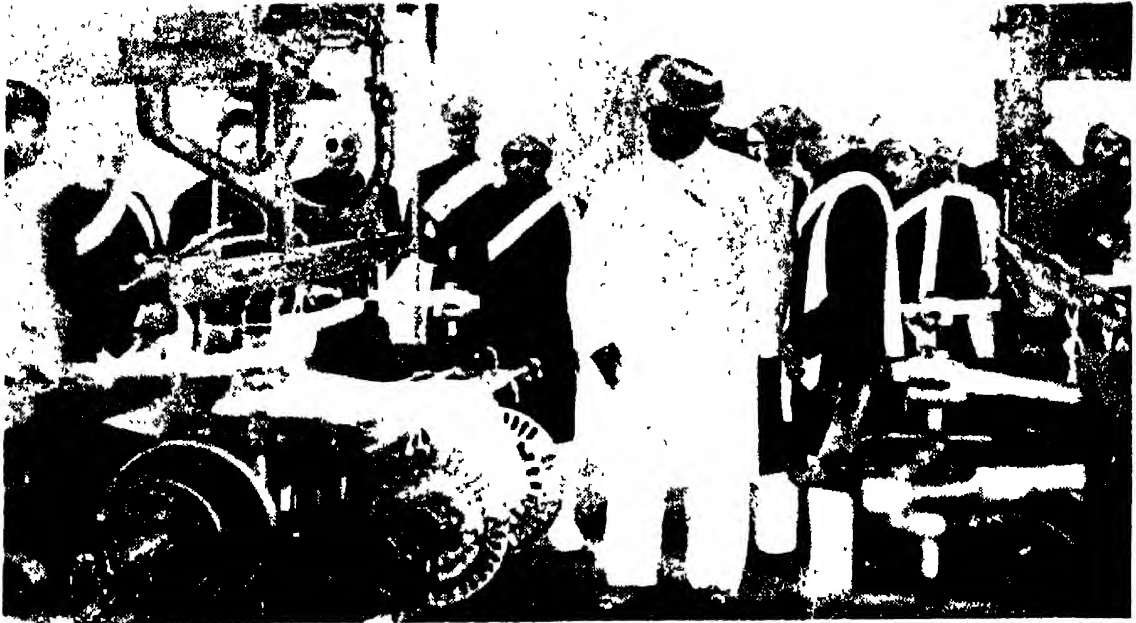
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore declared open the Victory After-Care Colony at Bangalore, on 28th January 1950. In doing so, His Highness said :---

I thank you for the opportunity you have afforded me this morning of opening the Victory After-Care Colony. I have listened with considerable interest to the Address that you have read and the proud record of work that stands to your credit. Having done your utmost for over a decade in the direction of alleviating suffering caused by one of the most dreaded maladies known to mankind, you have now launched a well-thought-out scheme for rehabilitating ex-tuberculosis patients. I have read with interest various reports relating to the noble work that is being done by the Papworth Settlement and the Perston Hall in the United Kingdom, and it is with much pleasure, therefore, that I accepted your invitation to open this After-Care Colony which is certain to place not merely those who have just been saved but thousands of others interested in them under a debt of gratitude to you for all time to come. To those Medical and Health Officers and other workers who have been so long associated with you in the noble service that you have been rendering, the new activity which you are now taking up must needs be a source of no small pride and satisfaction. If as a general rule, work is its own reward, the gratitude of those unfortunates who have been and are going to be attended to by you, will assuredly be a still more tangible reward for all your service. I should like to add my own tribute of praise to the erstwhile Municipal Commission of Bangalore Civil Area for all that it did in this great cause, to all those public-spirited ladies and gentlemen who co-operated with you in promoting that cause, and to you who have carried on your work in the true spirit of service.

I have no doubt that the new corporation into which the Civil Station Municipal Council has recently been merged, will do all that it can to assist your Association. There is little need for me to emphasise the necessity either for an institution like yours or for generous financial and other assistance to the service it renders. The exceptionally heavy toll taken by the insidious disease of tuberculosis among the working members of the community is well known, and nothing short of the best organised and most sustained efforts on the part of the community as a whole is needed to arrest its spread. And, while even such organisation and effort would only save those who might otherwise fall victims to the fell disease, there has yet been no known institution within our own State to prevent those who have for the time being been cured of the disease from subsequent relapse due to conditions accentuated by poverty, overwork or indifferent attention. It is here that the need for a Colony such as this can be adequately realised.

The fruition of your labours in the opening of this Colony has indeed come at an opportune time, for public interest and attention have again been focussed on the prevention and control of this dire disease by the officers of the World Health Organisation who very recently made a thorough study of the work being done in our State in this connection, and as a result of whose tour of inspection it is hoped that Mysore will be chosen as one of the Units for the World Health Organisation Tuberculosis Extension Scheme.

I wish you god-speed in your great mission of service, and I have great pleasure in declaring open the Victory After-Care Colony.



His Highness inspecting the power-looms installed at the workshops of the Victory After-care Colony of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Bangalore, after declaring it open.



His Highness going round the Victory After-care Colony, Bangalore.

POBATHY KRISHNIAH SETTY KAMALAKSHAMMA MATERNITY HOME

HIS HIGHNESS PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Pobathy Krishniah Setty Kamalakshamma Maternity Home at Bangalore, on 28th January 1950, said :—

It is with the greatest pleasure that I associate myself with you this morning, at a function which aims at furthering the cause of maternity aid to the women of Bangalore. I am indeed happy that my first visit to your great and growing city after the formation of the Corporation should be in connection with the opening of an Institution which will serve such a humanitarian purpose. You are doubtless aware that Maternity and Child Welfare work is being organised and run on modern scientific lines by the Medical Department in collaboration with the Indian Red Cross Society. The part played in this matter by the Bangalore City Municipality, recently raised to the full status of a Corporation, has indeed been creditable. A number of Maternity Homes have no doubt come into existence in the City within the recent past, but on account of the unprecedented growth of the population and the all-round expansion of the the City limits, the existing institutions have not been able adequately to meet the demand, and increased facilities have become an urgent necessity. While the Government and the Corporation will continue to provide such facilities in future, financial limitations must needs restrict their programmes. It is thus imperative that members of the public who can afford to serve their less fortunate countrymen come forward to assist in the provision of those facilities to the fullest necessary extent. It is a matter for legitimate pride and satisfaction, therefore, that philanthropic citizens are making munificent donations for the

establishment of maternity hospitals and homes and *Dharmaprakasa* Sri Pobathy Krishniah Setty deserves the warmest thanks of all of us for this the latest addition to such institutions in the City.

I see from the address which Sri Krishniah Setty has just now read that he was a good friend and follower of that great philanthropist of your City whose name is now a by-word in every house, viz., the late *Dharmaprakasa Dharmatma Rao Bahadur* S. Sajjan Rao. Having lived and worked with him, it was only to be expected that Sri Krishniah Setty also should improve upon his own past charities and offer a more munificent donation for a purpose so sacred as the present, remembering that great co-operative principle that "each can do but little, but if each *will* do his little, then *all* will be done." Our affluent merchants and other citizens can do nothing better with their wealth than to share it with those who stand in great need of the benefits it can confer. If all expectant mothers in Bangalore have not been able to command the services of maternity homes till now, may I hope that hereafter at least, more and more of such homes will spring up and it will be possible for every such mother to command the needed service without having to walk much of a distance or find herself in too congested a ward?

I sincerely congratulate the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation on enlisting the munificence of Sri Krishniah Setty. And I congratulate Sri Krishniah Setty himself upon the very wise decision

he has taken to donate this Home. I have every hope that it will receive many expectant mothers with loving care and send them back with strong and healthy infants in arms.

The new Indian Republic has been born at a time when, more than ever in the past, humanity is looking up to our Motherland as the possible deliverer of the Message of Love which alone can sustain the world and all that is best and

noble in it. At a time like this, it is up to every well-meaning citizen of the land to utilise his resources in the direction of alleviating suffering, promoting health, and bringing the rich and poor closer together so that all may, as children of the same soil, unite in the common task that lies before us.

I have now great pleasure in declaring open the Pobathy Krishniah Setty Kamlakshamma Maternity Home.



The Hon. Sheikh Abdulla, Premier of Kashmir, with the Hon the Chief Minister of Mysore on the occasion of the Presentation of Civic Address to the former by the Bangalore Corporation.

(Photo- Tainadu)



The Hon. Sheikh Abdulla at Government House, Mysore.

NEW COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Hon. Sri K. Chengalaraya Reddy, Chief Minister, tendered the resignations of himself and of his colleagues to His Highness the Maharaja at 10-30 a. m. on 5th February 1950. This was necessitated by the fact that the new Constitution of India intervened before the resignations previously tendered could be accepted and a new Ministry formed. His Highness the Maharaja graciously accepted the resignations and was graciously pleased to appoint Sri K. C. Reddy as Chief Minister and to call upon him to submit the names of members to serve on the new Council of Ministers. Accordingly, Sri K. C. Reddy submitted the names of the following gentlemen to be appointed to the Council of Ministers :

1. Sri H. C. Dasappa
2. Sri K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar
3. Sri T. Siddalingiah
4. Sri H. Siddiah
5. Sri T. Marlappa
6. Sri R. Chennigaramiah

His Highness having approved of the appointment of these gentlemen to be members of the Council of Ministers, intimation was given to them to be present at 12-15 p. m. at the Palace where the Oaths of Office and Secrecy were administered to them by His Highness.

GREETINGS AND BLESSINGS TO NEW MINISTRY.

The Hon. the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamiah, President of the Indian National Congress, and other distinguished persons have sent greetings and blessings to the Chief Minister and his colleagues on the occasion of the formation of the new Ministry by wishing them success in the discharge of their responsibilities. The Chief Minister has sent suitable replies to them, acknowledging and thanking them for their messages.

EX-MINISTERS' SERVICES APPRECIATED.

His Highness the Maharaja wishes to place on record his very warm appreciation of the invaluable services rendered during a difficult period by Janab Mahmood Sheriff, Sri D. H. Chandrasekhariya and Rajasevasakta Sri P. Subbarama Chetty who are laying down their offices as Ministers.

In bidding them farewell, His Highness desires to tender his warmest thanks to them for their devoted services

The following letter was addressed by the Hon. the Chief Minister to Janab Mahmood Sheriff, Sri D. H. Chandrasekhariya and Rajasevasakta Sri P. Subbarama Chetty.

I am taking this opportunity to write to you what I intensely feel at a time when we have ceased to be colleagues in the Cabinet. I have already told you in person the circumstances under which we have been obliged to part. Believe when I say that, knowing as I intimately did your work as my colleague during the last about 27 months, it is only overall political considerations and the natural effect of the growth of a system of parliamentary democracy that has necessitated the present change. I wish to place on record my gratitude to the cordial co-operation and unflinching

consideration that you gave me throughout the time we worked together. My colleagues who were in the old Cabinet and who are continuing in the new one also share my view in this behalf. You would have seen by now the notification issued, wherein His Highness has been pleased to express his deep appreciation of your work in a very difficult period and wishing you well in the future. May I also convey to you hereby my most sincere and affectionate good wishes and sincerely hope that you may have further opportunities for serving the people.

CHIEF MINISTER SRI K. C. REDDY'S STATEMENT

ON THE OCCASION OF THE NEW MINISTRY ASSUMING OFFICE

I feel called upon to write a few lines on the occasion of the new Ministry assuming office under the New Indian Constitution. India secured her freedom on August 15, 1947, and immediately thereafter, a radical change also occurred in Mysore. Not only did Mysore accede to the Dominion of India with regard to certain subjects but a Cabinet heralding full responsible government was constituted in Mysore as a result of the understanding reached in October 1947. That Cabinet was a composite one with the Dewan continuing as its head. As events progressed, the office of the Dewanship was abolished and the rest of the team, however, continued as a composite Cabinet. During this period of change, there was an insistent demand that the Dewanship should have been abolished much earlier and the Ministry reconstituted in certain directions. While I concede that these changes could have happened earlier, yet in retrospect, I venture to state that partly by design and partly due to fluctuating political circumstances, all-India and local, events have happened in a way at appropriate times. In one sense, I hope it will be conceded that the old Cabinet should have participated in the inauguration of the Republic as Ministers. And now under the New Constitution which has provided for full parliamentary Democracy and with a new Legislature predominantly Congress in character, a one-party Cabinet had necessarily to be ushered in. We have thus begun a new stage in our political evolution.

Mysore now is an integral unit of India and has been absorbed into the All-India set-up in a most intimate manner, without losing its integrity. While some may naturally feel that Mysore has lost

something of its autonomy, there can be no gainsaying that the advantages accruing to Mysore from the political, the psychological and from the national point of view are of inestimable significance and value, the full import of which will be realised only in the course of working the New Constitution.

During the last 27 months we have had to face several problems of a very complex and baffling variety. Along with the rest of India we may feel happy and proud that the constitutional problems have been solved to one's satisfaction. The political integration of India also is complete and we in Mysore played our own humble part in the attainment of that magnificent consummation brought about by the efforts of the States Ministry under the farseeing leadership of Hon. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. This will not be a suitable occasion for me to catalogue what has been accomplished in the various spheres of administration in Mysore during the last 27 months. I venture to point out, however, that in the sphere of Education, Medicine and Public Health, Labour, Rural Development, Local Self-Government, Agriculture and Industries and in several other spheres, a creditable amount of work has been put in. One may be surprised when the whole thing is listed, that at least from the quantitative point of view what was perhaps done in a decade in the previous years has been compressed into a mere two years' period.

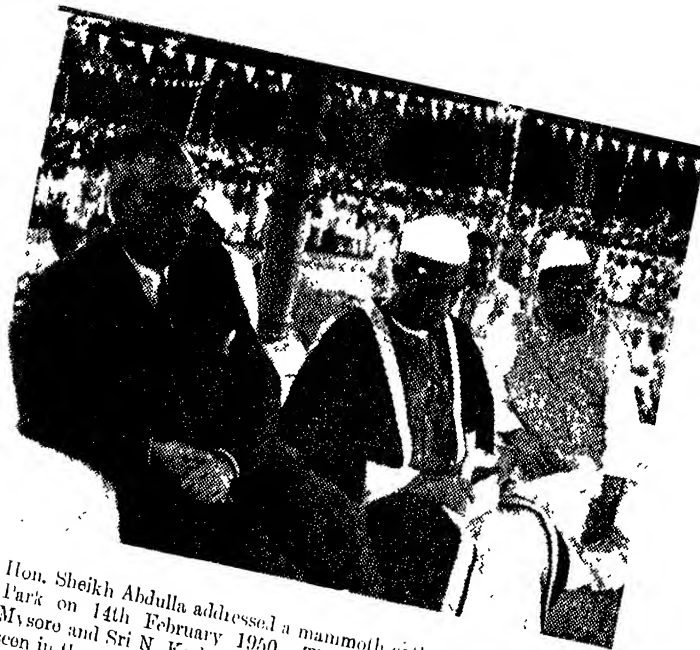
It is a fact, however, that certain basic problems still demand a satisfactory solution. The economic and social problems are there confronting us and challenging us to solve them. Political democracy and growth without economic

and social betterment cannot satisfy the people. As the Hon. Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has pointed out, the food problem has to receive first priority and all energies have to be bent towards making India self-sufficient before the end of 1951. To Mysore, which is a deficit area, the problem is a vital one and it has to contribute its utmost towards the fulfilment of that objective. Complaints in regard to the prevalence of corruption and black-marketing still continue. While the Government can doubtless contribute by its efforts to erase this blot from the body politic, it has to be realised more and more that unless the national character improves and considerably so, no final or satisfactory solution to the problem can be found. Honesty and morality cannot be secured by mere legislation and police methods but only by the process of moral reformation on the part of the people as a whole.

The New Ministry is a single party Ministry. The responsibility of such a Ministry is undoubtedly much greater than that of a composite one. The New Ministry has a difficult task ahead of it. The food problem is challenging an early solution. Several other development programmes also are urgently called for,—and these against the bleak background of a poor financial position. It is well to note that when compared to the previous years, the next few years will be extremely difficult on the financial front. This is a feature not peculiar to Mysore only but to all other States and to the Centre as well. So the difficult task of rescuing

the country from the economic *malaise* against a background of poor finances will be in the nature of a difficult rope dancing. How far Government can succeed in this without failing or falling and gain the approbation of the people remains to be seen. I can only say that my colleagues and myself are entering upon our tasks in a spirit of dedication and with a resolve to do our best according to the light and capacities that Providence has given us in the great task of serving the people and the country. May I in this connection make an earnest appeal for the co-operation in every possible way from every section of the people in the tasks that lie ahead of us. We must all work with enthusiasm and determination to make our Motherland strong and prosperous. Ceaseless work in every sphere of activity, mutual goodwill and helpfulness, constructive criticisms and above all a spirit of give and take is urgently called for and I fervently hope that it will be forthcoming in an appreciable degree. Democracy can work successfully and achieve good results only in such a set up. Democratic administration is a difficult job that demands of the people and those in authority new values and virtues. I trust and pray that the assimilation and implementation of the basic traditions of democracy and the exercise of a sense of constant vigilance, discipline and purposeful activity will be apparent and on the increase as the days pass by.

May it be given to us—the people and the Government—to build up Mysore as a prosperous unit in a strong and resurgent India.



The Hon. Sheikh Abdulla addressed a mammoth gathering at the Cubbon Park on 14th February 1950. The Hon. the Chief Minister of Mysore and Sri N. Keshava Iyengar, Mayor of Bangalore, are also seen in the picture.

(Photo—Janarani)



The Hon. Sheikh Abdulla at the Journalists Association, Mysore.

EFFECTING ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT WORK

CHIEF MINISTER'S ADDRESS TO OFFICERS

There was a meeting on 16th February 1950 of all the Heads of Departments and Secretaries to Government in the Legislative Assembly Hall, Public Offices, at which all the Ministers of the Cabinet were present. The Hon. the Chief Minister addressed the Officers present and recalled the suggestions he had put forward on a previous occasion in regard to devising ways and means to make Governmental work more efficient. He said that many useful suggestions were received from the Departmental Heads in this connection and said that all these suggestions were being carefully considered by a Sub-committee and that every effort would be made to give effect to the Committee's recommendations. He also stressed the need for the Officers realising the import of the changes that had been effected in the country during these few months and the consequences that have resulted from these changes. He indicated that there was scope for decentralising a major portion of Governmental work so that the Ministers who have now been assuming responsibility for all kinds of Departmental work should be relieved to that extent, so as to devote themselves to matters of policy and programme.

The second point that the Hon. the Chief Minister stressed was the imperative need on the part of the officers to dispel the prevalent cumulative impression in the minds of the people that there was delay in the disposal of Government work. He said that a co-operative endeavour in this respect between the Officers and the Ministers should be made to see that better results were achieved, which would go a long

way in convincing the people of the State that the Government were there to look to the needs of the people first and foremost.

The third suggestion he gave was the necessity on the part of the officers to exercise the greatest caution in matters of finance. This had become necessary on account of the general financial situation, which was not only peculiar to Mysore but to the other parts of the country as well. In this connection, he recalled that at the previous meeting of Officers he had stressed the necessity of seeing that all the grants sanctioned for the respective departments were expended fully and not allowed to lapse. Now, the whole financial picture was different and the officers had to see that the greatest economy was observed even in expending sanctioned grants. He exhorted them to economise in every possible direction and to remember that so far as spending was concerned, the policy of every Department was to go slow. This, of course, did not imply that necessary and vital work of each department would be thrust to the background to the detriment of the people. He also appealed to the Officers to honour, both in letter and spirit, the memos issued frequently by the Secretariat under the instructions of the Cabinet on this subject. The Economy Officer's report was before Government, who were examining the elimination of all avoidable items of expenditure. There should be a general tightening up of belts. He indicated that it was possible that it might not be necessary to resort to salary cuts, either voluntary or otherwise, in the Services to the extent that the Departments themselves really effected economies in their day-to-day expenditure.

The Hon. the Chief Minister also stressed the necessity for frequent meetings of the Departmental Heads with the Ministers concerned in an all-out effort to speed up the work, since the next year or two would be a period of consolidation rather than quantitative expansion.

He also dwelt on the relationship between the Ministers and the Services in a Democratic form of Government and said that the responsibilities of the Services were now greater than ever before, since they would have to carry on the day-to-day administration irrespective of what Ministry was in office. The Civil Service was and ought to be known to be the steel frame, not for putting down people's aspirations but to see that these aspirations should be translated into action and that whatever was necessary in administrative matters was done with the utmost expedition.

He also said that there were instances of lack of proper response from some departments to the remarks and comments of the Efficiency Audit Department. The Secretaries to Government, he said, would hereafter be senior men in the Services, who could not only take over greater responsibilities but also fearlessly give their opinions on files. He requested the Heads of Departments not to try to go over the heads of the respective

Secretaries to Government but leave it to the latter to interpret their needs and recommendations to Government, who would then be in a position to take correct decisions.

Mysore, in common with other parts of the country, had to face complicated problems like the shortage of food, the low living standard of the people, etc., and it was imperative again that every sector of the Administration should devote itself wholeheartedly to this work. He also referred to the urgent need of paying more attention to the Grow More Food Campaign, the financial assistance already received from the Government of India and also to the possibility of more financial assistance, if actual results were obtained in the shape of more food grains.

The Hon. the Chief Minister stressed the desirability of eliminating delay in the disposal of petitions and said that it would be better if Secretaries to Government dealt with them directly.

Concluding, he said that the people of the State expected a great deal from their Government and it was up to the Officers and the Ministry to have a sympathetic and earnest approach to their problems. He hoped that, by the Grace of God and by their own efforts, it would be given to the present team of Ministers and Officers to fulfil the people's aspirations.

MESSAGES FROM THE HON'BLE SRI K. C. REDDY, CHIEF MINISTER OF MYSORE, ON THE OCCASION OF TRANSFER OF VILLAGES

Welcome Message

On the occasion of the transfer of the villages situate in neighbouring States to the Mysore Administration, specified in Notification No. R. 7337—L. S. 85-49-14, dated 25th January 1950, I, on behalf of myself and the Government of Mysore, have great pleasure in welcoming the residents of these villages to our State. I need hardly say that this territorial adjustment has been a direct consequence of India's achievement of Independence and is a consummation of the necessary political integration that has followed such independence. Even when the residents of these villages belonged to different Administrations, they have been

our good neighbours and now that they are with us, there can be no doubt that they will be happy to think of Mysore as their home. I wish to assure them that their interest will be looked after by this Government with the utmost care and devotion and it is hoped that they will soon acclimatise themselves to the conditions obtaining in Mysore. Whether they are in Madras or in Bombay or now in Mysore, they are all citizens of India foremost with a commonality of outlook, interest and aspiration. I hereby send to the people of villages absorbed into Mysore my warmest greetings and best wishes.

Farewell Message

On the occasion of the transfer of the villages which were hitherto part of Mysore State to the Madras Administration, specified in Notification No. R. 7337—L.S. 85-49-14, dated the 25th January 1950, I, on behalf of myself and the Government of Mysore, bid farewell with great regret to the residents of these villages who have now left our State. This territorial adjustment has been the consummation of the political integration that has been the consequence of India's achievement of Independence. The

residents of these villages were all along part of us in an intimate manner. Now that they have left us, I am sure that the authorities of the Madras Government will bestow on them the same care and devotion as was bestowed by the Mysore Government. I hope they will soon attune themselves to conditions prevailing in Madras. Let them kindly remember that they are all citizens of India. I hereby send them my warmest farewell and my very best wishes for their future prosperity.

TRANSFER OF VILLAGES

In accordance with the decisions arrived at in consultation with the Government of India, 15 villages which hitherto formed part of Mysore are transferred to the Madras Government and 67 villages which hitherto formed part of Madras, are taken over by the Government of Mysore, for facilitating administration of the said areas by the respective Governments, with effect from the 25th January 1950. The details are given below :—

STATEMENT SHOWING MYSORE VILLAGES TRANSFERRED TO MADRAS

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District and Taluk</i>	<i>Name of Village.</i>
1.	Chitaldrug District, Molakalmuru Taluk ..	Jodi Kasenaikanahalli.
2.	Do do ...	Gauripura.
3.	Do do	Jodi Bommenhalli.
4.	Do do	Bommagatta.
5.	Do do	Sarva Inam Oblapura.
6.	Do dd	Budenahalli.
7.	Kolar District, Bangarpet Taluk ...	Vardikuppa.
8.	Do do ...	Bayapparaddihalli.
9.	Do de ...	Jodi Volgalkuppa.
10.	Do do ...	Kayamgutta Harakehinnapalli.
11.	Do do ...	Gollahalli
12.	Do do ...	Hosapete.
13.	Do do ...	Chinnaradoddi.
14.	Kolar District, Malur Taluk ...	Kaladasapura.
15.	Mysore District, Channarayana Taluk...	Badagalpur.

STATEMENT SHOWING MADRAS VILLAGES TAKEN OVER TO MYSORE

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District and Taluk</i>	<i>Name of Village.</i>
1.	Ananthapur District, Madakasira Taluk ...	Burdakunte
2.	Do do ...	Palyam
3.	Do do ...	Bettur
4.	Do do ...	Kanajanahalli
5.	Do do ...	Bettagaudanahalli
6.	Do do ...	Honnapuram
7.	Do do ...	Kotagerlahalli
8.	Do do ...	Bullasamudram
9.	Do do	Bhilmanakunte
10.	Do do ...	Sarjammanahalli
11.	Do do ...	Badigondanahalli
12.	Do do ...	Virpugondanahalli
13.	Do do ...	Erragattupalem
14.	Do do ...	Bullasamudram
15.	Do do ...	Tsautikuntapalli
16.	Do do ...	Narasapuram
17.	Salem Do ...	Balapanapalli
18.	Do ...	Rayasandiram
19.	Do ...	Tolasandoddi
20.	Do ...	Tulukanapalli
21.	Do ...	Angisattipalli
22.	Do ...	Arleri
23.	Do ...	Karagatannapalli



The Hon. Sheikh Abdulla, Premier of Kashmir, on arrival at the Bangalore Airport. To his left is seen the Hon. Sri T. Siddalingiah, Minister for Education, Government of Mysore, and to his right is the Mayor of Bangalore.



"Sabu" a six feet tall, eight-year old young tusker with auspicious 18 toes, captured in Coorg territory is an Albino (white elephant) which has flesh colour and fine light blue eyes. Picture shows (left to right) the Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, Sri Kuthalappa, Chief Forest Officer, Coorg, and Sri M. A. Muthanna, Chief Conservator of Forests, Mysore, with the "White Elephant."

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District and Taluk</i>		<i>Name of Village</i>
24.	Salem District	...	Upparapalli
25.	Do	...	Kuntanahalli
26.	Do	...	Turusandapalli
27.	Do	...	Ettakodi
28.	Do	...	Adesundatti
29.	Do	...	Bandapurani
30.	Do	...	Agraharam
31.	Do	...	Madivalam
32.	Do	...	Settipalli
33.	Do	...	Chattihallikere
34.	Do	...	Morasur
35.	Do	...	Nagnayakkanapalli
36.	South Canara District, Coondapur Taluk	...	Ratihalli
37.	Do	do	Gurtakair
38.	Do	do	Benhatti
39.	Do	do	Hebbige
40.	Do	do	Hennarmagane R. F.
41.	Do	do	Birdemaru
42.	Do	do	Bailgi
43.	Do	do	Honnar
44.	Do	do	Shirur
45.	Do	do	Kote Shirur
46.	Do	do	Baijkal
47.	Do	do	Lakmane
48.	Do	do	Nittur
49.	Do	do	Mairugudda
50.	Do	do	Kottegudda
51.	Do	do	Manchgalale
52.	Do	do	Nagodi
53.	Do	do	Hosahalli
54.	Do	do	Malekoppa
55.	Do	do	Nittur
56.	Do	do	Markatka
57.	Do	do	Gachika
58.	Do	do	Kalkamadi
59.	Do	do	Holegaru
60.	Do	do	Nagodi
61.	Do	do	Hosagudde
62.	Do	do	Halumane
63.	Do	do	Garte
64.	Do	do	Menasinagudde R. F.
65.	Do	do	Holegarugudda
66.	Do	do	Honnar Magane R. F.
67.	Do	do	Uruthi

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

The following three letters, appreciating the arrangements made by the Government of Mysore for holding the All-India Labour Ministers' Conference and the 110th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation during December 1949 and January 1950, have been received.

From Mr. David A. Morse, Director-General of the International Labour Office, Geneva,

"Dear Mr. Minister,

"On behalf of the Members of the Governing Body and the staff of the International Labour Office, I should like to offer you our sincerest thanks for having invited us to hold the 110th Session of the Governing Body in Mysore, and for all you have done to make our meeting a success. I think I may truly say that never before have we had a session in which work and pleasure have been so successfully combined.

"I may add that while we have noted the active interest shown in this State in regard to labour welfare, we shall also cherish vivid memories of its beauty and its traditions. Those of us who have received from you sandalwood baskets as souvenirs of our stay here have asked me to convey their special thanks."

From Mr. J. F. Bulsara of the Far Eastern Regional Office, Thailand.

"Allow me to take this opportunity of offering to yourself, the officials of the Government of India, and your staff my very cordial thanks and deep sense of appreciation for your genial hospitality and the excellent facilities and comforts provided for the Delegates to the Session of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. They went a great way to facilitate our work. The Special Duty Officer and all the staff were very kind and courteous and we can realise the strain that must have been sustained by all who were engaged in organising the meetings. I also deeply appreciate the excellent Souvenir gift and thank you for the same.

"With greetings of the season, and wishing His Highness the Maharaja and the State peace and prosperity."

From Sri S. Lall, Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization.

"I cannot leave Mysore without writing this letter to thank you for all that you have done to make us happy and comfortable during our stay here for the Labour Ministers' Conference and the 110th Session of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. We are all extremely grateful to you and to the staff of the Mysore Government who have spared no pains on our behalf. I will be grateful if you will kindly communicate to all the staff how much we have all appreciated what they have done for us.

"With kind regards and all good wishes."

THE MYSORE IRON AND STEEL WORKS, BHADRAVATI.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, on the occasion of the Works Day Celebrations of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, on 18th January 1950, delivered the following Speech.---

It was some thirty-five years ago that these Works were projected and sanctioned by the Government of Mysore. As the Dewan of the State at that time who had taken some part in establishing the Works, with the generous encouragement and approval of that noble Ruler His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, the late Maharaja of Mysore, it gives me no small pleasure to visit these Works once more in my life-time. I was in office when the construction of the Works was started and I had to come into the picture a second time, some five years after retirement from the office of Dewan to restore the Works to a proper working condition. It was in 1929 or over 20 years ago that my connection with these Works ceased.

If I am here today, I owe it to the courtesy of Sri Dasappa, Chairman of the Board of Management and Minister for Finance and Industries of the State who, more than once, expressed a desire that I may find time to visit the Works. At first, it seemed to me that it would be against the tradition of retired Dewans to take any leading part in such public functions as these within the State. But as I had left the Works, so to say, in an infant condition, I naturally felt a desire, almost amounting to eagerness, to see how they were faring. I must say that I feel happy to see the Works on the whole shaping well, and to be once again amidst old scenes and among old associates who are still in service. I am also glad to see new men who have joined service in the interval and are at present occupying responsible offices on the Works.

I have spent only a couple of days, and that rather hurriedly, in going round the Works and the observations I am now making cannot be said to be based on any comprehensive or detailed knowledge of the present position of the Works.

Origin of the Works.

The Mysore Iron Works were sanctioned and started in May 1918. The project had been under consideration for three or four years previously. The late Mr. Padsha, Secretary to Jamshedji Tata and I were in Sind in the years 1894 and 1895 and were close friends from that time. Later he became Secretary to the famous Jamshedji Tata, the originator of the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur.

These Works, as many of you may know, have been the largest single unit steel works in the British Empire. No larger Works existed at any time either in England or in any of the Dominions or colonies of the British Empire. There are Works of much larger size, however, in the United States of America. The total production in that country has been some 80 million tons or more for a considerable time. In consultation with the Tata Steel Works and Mr. C. P. Perin, their Consulting Engineer, I got a project prepared for the manufacture of Pig Iron out of Wood Charcoal in 1916. H. H. the late Maharaja was pleased to approve of the development proposed.

Incidentally I may mention that when I took up service in the Mysore State in 1909, I had requested His Highness' Government to consider whether they would give me opportunities or facilities

to develop industries and education within the State. There was no definite promise but His Highness stated he was willing to avail himself of my services in those directions also whenever occasion arose.

I need not enlarge further on these aspects. As I found that several of my proposals, some of which related to rapid economic progress did not gain support, I had previously decided to retire from the office of Dewan in December 1918. When my retirement actually took place in that month my connection with these Works automatically ceased.

Early Mishaps.

The construction was carried on by several agencies. Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd., through their Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Perin and Marshall of New York, undertook to build the Blast Furnace and Wood Distillation Plant. The collection of wood was left to the Forest Department, the construction of tramways to the Railway Department and the development of the mines to the Geological Department of the State.

There was at the top a Board of Management constituted to co-ordinate and control the Works. The Works were not properly regulated or controlled and did not proceed on co-ordinated and planned lines. This unfortunately resulted in delays in construction and in other mishaps. The construction was to have been completed by 1919-20 but it dragged on instead till January 1923 or for nearly five years. The cost of the scheme which was originally estimated at Rs. 73 lakhs and subsequently revised to Rs. 94 lakhs before construction began, had during construction gone up to 161.84 lakhs by 1923.

When construction was nearing completion, another unfavourable development was a marked fall in the price of iron from Rs. 130 per ton in 1919 to Rs. 95

when the Works were started. Suggestions had been made by the Consulting Engineer Mr. Marshall of Messrs. Perin & Marshall that the plant "may be sealed up until a more favourable opportunity arose for starting operation." Some of the higher officers of Government also seemed to agree with him.

His Highness the late Maharaja seems to have felt deeply disappointed and at this stage asked for my advice. He seems to have thought that since I had started this large work, I should take some responsibility to put it right.

I recommended that Mr. Perin, the Consulting Engineer, who had framed the estimates, should be communicated with and asked to come with necessary skilled staff and start operations. I even drafted the cable to be sent to him. That eminent Engineer promptly responded to the request and brought some 15 American technical men to work here as Operators. He put one of them as General Superintendent as operating head of the Works. Mr. Perin started the Works and began to operate them. In three months' time when he had to go away, he was to hand over charge to an officer of Government. They had no officer in the State itself with the high status and technical qualifications necessary to take control of the Works. Government felt diffident to take the responsibility and I was again approached for advice by His Highness the Maharaja. His Highness sent his then Dewan to Bombay where I was staying to discuss the situation and come to some arrangement with me to take over control of the Works.

After carefully thinking over the matter, I recommended to Government that a Board of Management should be constituted and that I would help as the responsible Chairman. I recommended

also that Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, the retired Member of Council, should be on the Board.

Results of 6½ years' control

This Board with myself as Chairman continued in office for 6½ years, that is, till 24th September 1929 when I resigned the office of Chairman owing to certain differences with Government which were in no way connected with the administration of these Works. Every effort was made during this formative period of 6½ years to increase production, reduce costs, develop sales and to strengthen the efficiency of the staff. The results of working have been briefly reviewed in a printed statement I placed before the Board on the 24th September 1929 when I laid down office as Chairman. This statement which after consideration by the Board was submitted to Government gives a clear account of what was achieved during the period I held the office of Chairman. The results have been summarised in that statement as follows:—

“During the last six years the operations have been reduced to a system, the cost of collection and transport of raw materials brought down to the level originally estimated, the output maintained at a satisfactory level and the cost of production reduced by more than 50 per cent. A local staff has been trained for the various positions and methods of modern administration have been introduced on the plant. The Works have gradually been made to pay their way. For the last three years in succession, there have been no losses and the operations of the year 1928-29 taken by themselves yielded a surplus of about Rs. 2 lakhs against a calculated annual depreciation of about 3.5 lakhs.”

The expansion and development of the plant included (1) enlargement of the

Blast Furnace, (2) one Pipe Foundry had been previously established and was working, and (3) another Pipe Foundry of a larger size was approaching completion.

Preliminary investigations had been made for a steel plant and cement and paper factories.

The greatest difficulty the Works had to encounter was the fall in the price of iron. It had fallen as already stated from about Rs. 130 per ton when the Works were established to Rs. 95 per ton when operations started under my supervision. It had further fallen at the time of my handing over charge to Rs. 45 per ton.

We had trained the personnel required to some extent. Most of the staff engaged through Mr. Perin had been replaced by a local staff of Engineers and Foremen who, we found, were keen and capable.

In 1926, when Mr. Perin was on a visit to the Tata Steel Works he also came to Bhadravati to see how the Works were progressing. I was then in London on a Committee connected with the Bombay Back-bay Reclamation Scheme. Mr. Perin after inspecting the Works cabled to me to London that he was greatly encouraged by the administration that I had built up and the progress that had been made and that he was going to inform His Highness accordingly before he left these parts.

Incidentally it may be stated that we were selling Charcoal Pig Iron in America about the year 1926. We were then selling about 5,000 tons a year and if U.S.A. had agreed to take more, it would have considerably eased our financial position, but the authorities at Washington whom I interviewed in 1926 threatened to raise a tariff wall and stop all imports if we attempted to send more than 5,000 tons a year.

Subsequent Progress during the last 20 years.

The work done in these 20 years from the date I handed over charge falls under three heads :—

- (i) Further progress of operations,
- (ii) Growth of production and gross income, and
- (iii) New works developed.

Taking up progress in operations first, it will be seen that during this period, the Pipe Foundry has been enlarged, steel production has been developed, a Ferro-Alloy Plant has been established in Mysore and a promising Cement plant has come into existence. A subsidiary industry, the Paper Factory, by a semi-private company, has been started and is working successfully. It may be stated that all these projects originated before 1929. Previous to that year I had visited Sweden twice and the factories in Germany and America to collect information for all the foregoing schemes.

The growth of the production and gross income by 1949 should be here stated. The gross value of production has risen to 1.69 crores and the net return to 13.1 lakhs or 6 per cent on the capital. Other results achieved during the 20 years will appear in the overall financial results which will be given at a later stage.

It should be stated here that the Works have been carried on, during these 20 years, on business lines, and towards the end of the period, there has been commendable activity in pushing through the project for manufacture of Electric Pig Iron.

New Works under construction or projected.

Some important new works are under consideration or are projected. These are :—

(i) The installation of two Electric Pig Iron Furnaces of 100 to 110 tons per day capacity each ;

(ii) Extra Cement Plant of a capacity 200 tons per day ;

(iii) Ferro-silicon Plant of a capacity 7,000 tons per year ; and

(iv) Acetic Acid Plant of two tons capacity per day.

It is understood that some other proposals are also under consideration and will come to maturity in due course.

What the financial results are likely to be when the new works are completed will be referred to at a later stage.

Wants and deficiencies of the Works.

These may be succinctly mentioned here.—

(1) Insufficiency of efficient supervising staff. —The lack of efficient supervisory staff is felt as an obvious defect in some Departments on the Works. Preparations for supplying this omission are insufficient and have to be specially pushed through.

(2) There is a complaint that too many persons are employed in several sections. This seems to be due to want of strict or rigid system of recruitment and of cost accounting.

(3) Unsatisfactory wood and fuel supply.—This question has to be thoroughly investigated and a final arrangement come to remove the present uncertainties and anxieties that prevail on the Works and to place future supplies on a satisfactory basis.

(4) Two important machines had been shut down at the time of my visit. This means considerable loss. Timely precaution should be taken in future to prevent such occurrence.

Labour.

I have had talks with Labour leaders and workmen. What I understood was

that they find it difficult to meet their wants with the salary they get on account of high food prices and living costs.

I suggested to them, to the General Manager and the Accounts Officer that they may prepare a plan giving a wage table depending on production. Both Labour and Management have promised to give their suggestions in this respect. I am sure Government will expect the management to treat this as an urgent problem.

Special mention of services rendered.

Till 1929, it was part of my responsibility to control the Works as Chairman of the Board of Management. It is appropriate on an occasion like this to refer to the services of some of the officers who have made outstanding contribution within my knowledge. There are doubtless several others who have rendered meritorious service but I cannot speak of them without full information.

Sri N. Madhava Rau has played many parts on the Works as Secretary to the Board of Management, General Manager and subsequently Chairman of the Board. He showed enterprise, efficiency and great rectitude of conduct in all the offices he held on the Works.

The late Sri M. Venkatanaranappa began as Chief Accountant. He was an officer of outstanding ability. It was impossible to prevent him from taking interest in all departments of the Works. He showed great capacity in various offices such as General Manager and for a time as Chairman of the Board and played a valuable and important part in the expansion and development of the Works.

The late Sri B. Viswanath began as a Foreman in the Blast Furnace and later rose to the position of General Manager and Vice-Chairman. He has also done notable service to the Works.

Sri P. R. Balakrishnan, the present Vice-Chairman, has been associated with the Works almost from the commencement and has rendered notable service. As a capable technologist he has played an important part in the recent plans for developing and expanding the Works.

Only men who have held the post of General Manager and other higher offices have been mentioned in this statement. Mention may also be made of Messrs. M. K. Narasimhan, General Manager and D. V. Krishna Rao, Works Manager, who were in service in my time and who seem to continue to render valuable service even to this date.

There must be other efficient men on the Works who are rendering meritorious service, but I have no personal knowledge of them. I have no doubt that they will all receive every encouragement due to them.

Characteristics of the Steel Industry.

In this industry, an investment of, say, 10 crores will give an annual gross income approximating the same amount. Such a result is also noticed in some other industrially advanced countries.

(2) The Jog Electric power has come as a special boon to these Works. The surveys for the Jog Electrical Project were started in my time. Since then the Government of Mysore have shown special enterprise in developing these Works.

(3) Electric steel is necessary for the manufacture of high grade alloy or special steels.

(4) There is a market even in industrially advanced countries for our Electric Pig Iron and Steel.

There is a large market in India itself due to the limited production. Happily we have both electric power and high grade ore. As stated before, the question of fuel supply, however, has got to be placed on a satisfactory footing.

Steel is the mother of industries and our annual production in India is only 1½ million tons against about 80 millions or more, as already stated, produced in America.

India must raise production immediately to 5 million tons to encourage industries but the Government have not taken notice of this demand although frequently reminded.

Precautionary measures to maintain efficiency on these Works.

(1) Close and continuous attention is required on the part of the Management to the wants and deficiencies already referred to.

A five-year plan should be prepared and maintained and should be annually revised and the annual works budget should be based on that plan in order of priority.

(2) In selecting men to fill offices of Foremen and above, persons of merit and capacity only should be selected.

The men below the Foremen grade should be persons who have had at least elementary education. They should be given opportunities also as far as possible to acquire technical skill and other qualifications.

(3) To avoid loss to the Works, only efficient men should be retained at the head of individual departments. Men who are not competent should be transferred to other departments where they could make good or even allowed to retire by granting them liberal bonus or gratuity.

(4) Arrangements should be made to maintain a small and useful library, containing books dealing with the administration and management of the industry on up to date methods of control and collective effort; and also books on problems of discipline, efficiency, equality of opportunity, research, standard practices, rationalisation, etc. The Library should be equipped with high technical,

economic and business publications and journals.

(5) It is moreover suggested that there should be a Committee of three persons selected for their high character and love of the work to give effect to the foregoing suggestions.

If possible, also another Committee of three men comprising foreign and Indian experts of high repute should be invited periodically to give confidential advice and suggestions.

Achievements.

The overall financial position as given by the Accounts Section of the Works for the year 1948-49 is as under:—

	Rs. Crores.
Block capital of the Works (Book value) ...	2'25
Amount, separately at the credit of the Depreciation Fund ...	2'46

The Depreciation Fund is thus slightly more than the Capital invested.

The Works have already repaid the Capital spent on them in the shape of a Depreciation Fund. They are an asset at present capable of earning each year a gross income of Rs. 1'6 crores for the people of the State and a net profit of about Rs. 15 lakhs representing a return of 6 per cent on the Capital invested.

The Works afford opportunity to young men for acquiring technical and industrial training. Such young men in increasing numbers are finding employment on these Works as well as on other industries outside the State.

The Works at present provide employment for a labour population of about 5,000 besides officers, officials and members of the business community numbering in all about 1,200. This population will increase appreciably when the new Works projected reach completion.

The Works also make an indirect contribution to the State Revenues of other Branches of the State administration like the Railway, Geological and Forest Departments.

With the expansions and developments now in several stages of progress, the capital value of the Works will increase

to nearly Rs. 5 crores. When the works are completed, the annual gross income as is usual in such industries may be expected to rise very nearly to Rs. 5 crores every year, and in the next two or three years' time, they are likely to yield a net income annually to Government of the order of half a crore.

FINANCE MINISTER'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries and Chairman, Board of Management, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, in welcoming Sir M. Visvesvaraya, said that ever since he entered the Ministry, he was requesting Sir M. Visvesvaraya kindly to pay a visit to the Works and bless his child which he had so lovingly brought up. He was glad that his desire had been fulfilled by the visit of the grand old man and that thousands of both employees and non-employees who had assembled on this happy occasion had his darshan. He was sure that Sir M. Visvesvaraya would not relish his being called a grand old man, but he was really a youth of 90 years old always active. He said that Mahatma Gandhi was a great soul in the political and the social field in India and if there was any in India who was as great as Mahatmaji in the economic world, it is Sir M. Visvesvaraya, and it was no exaggeration if he said that it is impossible to find in India or even in the whole world a man of Sir M. Visvesvaraya's age incessantly working with such patriotism and passion. His motto

evidently was "work is worship." He said that if his principle was followed by Indians numbering 30 crores and over, he was sure that the country would soon be a heaven. He further said that he was very glad to see so much of enthusiasm and activity amongst the employees and hoped that these virtues so abundantly displayed would not disappear or abate as soon as Sir M. Visvesvaraya left Bhadravati. He appealed to the employees of the Works to follow the wise words of Sir M. Visvesvaraya and follow them by action, improve the production and thereby advance the cause of the country economically. He impressed on the gathering that the desire of Sir M. Visvesvaraya was that our country and people should in no way be inferior to any other nation or country and that we should all strive hard to achieve this result. He fervently hoped that all the development schemes they had on hand which had received the blessings of Sir M. Visvesvaraya may soon come into being during the lifetime of Sir M. Visvesvaraya so that it may be a source of joy to him to see the fulfilment of his dreams.

SOCIAL AND WELFARE WORK IN THE MYSORE IRON AND STEEL WORKS, BHADRAVATI.

The Bhadravati area is figuring prominently in the industrial schemes sponsored by the Government of India and Mysore and this industrial town is rightly called "The Birmingham of South India." There are 6,000 employees in the Iron and Steel Works and this concern is owned and maintained by the Government of Mysore. As this is a Government concern, the interests of labour and capital are identical. The management of the Works are making sincere efforts to provide such amenities for their employees as would make them happy and contented. They are also striving hard in promoting harmonious working relations and in fostering love and enthusiasm for work, in order to increase the efficiency and the production capacity of this pioneering industry in the State.

The Social and Welfare Committee.

The Welfare work is entrusted to the Social and Welfare Committee. This Committee, which is an advisory body, consisting of the labour representatives and certain departmental officers, with the Director of the Works as its President, meets periodically to consider ways and means of improving the condition of the workers and their families. The frank and free exchange of views expressed therein, the practical and constructive suggestions offered by the members, the useful welfare schemes considered and recommended by the Committee, form the basis on which the schemes for improvement of health, happiness and living conditions of the workers are undertaken.

Conditions of Service.

Leave.—Workers are permitted to avail themselves of leave in case of sickness, in

connection with the private affairs and for other urgent reasons, if any. Casual leave of absence on full pay, not exceeding seven days in a calendar year, privilege leave of one month duration with full pay for every year of continuous service, six months' furlough leave on half pay, in case of those who have put in a continuous service of seven years, are granted in respect of the monthly-rated staff.

The daily-rated staff are allowed a vacation leave of two weeks' duration with full pay for every year of completed service. Besides this, they are permitted to avail themselves of holidays for two days with full pay, during every calendar year, in connection with religious functions concerning them.

Provident Fund.—The Provident Fund scheme has been instituted with effect from the year 1936 and the administration and control of this fund, which vest with the Government, are regulated by a consolidated set of rules, framed for the purpose. Contribution to this fund is compulsory in case of all monthly and daily-rated employees on a daily wages of 12 annas and above. In case of daily-rated employees getting less than 12 annas a day, the question of contribution is optional. Equal contributions of 6½ per cent are made monthly by the employees and the management. Temporary advances from this fund, which are recoverable from the pay in easy instalments, in connection with *bona fide* purposes, are also permitted. The total number of subscribers to this fund as on 30th June 1949 was 4,600 and the assets of this fund on that date were Rs. 11,87,600.

Small Savings Scheme.—The "Save-what-you-can" scheme introduced by the Management with the object of

encouraging the employees to practice thrift and for making due provision for emergencies, is becoming more and more popular among the workers.

Dearness Allowance.

To meet the increased cost of living due to the adverse economic conditions prevailing, the workmen both daily and monthly, are being paid dearness allowance, in accordance with Government scales, which range from Rs. 12 to 10 per mensem.

Bonus.

In appreciation of the good and satisfactory work done by the employees, the management of the Works are paying cash bonus to the workers at the end of every financial year, ever since 1941-42. The rate of payment of this bonus has necessarily varied from year to year.

Safety First and Accident Prevention.

The Safety First Committee meets periodically, reviews the accidents, considers practical suggestions for minimising such accidents and makes necessary recommendations to the Management, in regard to any additional safeguards required to be adopted, so as to attain a higher standard of safety. Special type of shoes at nominal rates, are being supplied to employees, who work in places of high temperature.

Housing facilities.

Housing facilities with adequate living space, proper sanitation and plenty of pure water, amidst healthy and peaceful surroundings, have been provided for over one-fourth of labour population of the Works in the ideally situated New Town. Besides this, residential quarters have also been provided for the workers employed

at the Kemmangundi and Bhadigund Mines.

The New Town Board constituted by Government consisting of a few prominent local citizens, labour representatives and other officials, is in charge of the New Town Administration. A sum of nearly Rs. 50,000 is being spent annually in connection with the maintenance and upkeep of the town.

Health and Medical Care.

The Health and Medical care of the employees and their families have been the primary concern of the Management and a great deal of attention is being paid to this branch of Welfare work. This need is provided here by a hospital, fully equipped with X-ray apparatus and other modern appliances and adequate medical staff. There is a separate hospital for Women and Children, with a maternity ward attached to it. Free medical aid is given to the employees, their family members and other dependants in these hospitals.

Ambulance facilities are made available for conveying patients and other disabled persons to the hospital for treatment.

Dispensaries are maintained in the Mining areas and the Medical Officer pays periodical visits to these areas. The total expenditure incurred in connection with providing medical amenities comes up to Rs. 66,000 per annum.

Systematic anti-malarial work is being done by the New Town Board and malaria in this industrial area has been brought under effective control.

Community Bath Rooms.

Community Bath Rooms have been provided in different labour colonies for giving hot water facilities to the men, women and children and these bath rooms are becoming increasingly popular.

Baby Show.

Annual Baby Show is held usually during the month of December and a good number of prizes are awarded to the healthy babies of the employees. Milk, fruits and sweets are also distributed to the babies on this occasion.

Educational Facilities.

General Education.—Among with many other facilities, ample provision has been made for the education of the children in this industrial area, which has a population of nearly 20,000 with as many as 4,000 children of School-going age, from the Primary to the High School stage.

There are as many as eleven Primary Schools in the different localities of the town, two Middle Schools and two High Schools, one for boys and the other for girls, in each case.

The various grades of institutions have been provided with spacious and airy buildings, necessary furniture and adequate play grounds. Teachers in all these schools have generally been given quarters and other amenities. Books and slates are distributed to the poor and deserving children on the occasion of the Birth Day Celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja and prize articles are awarded to the enterprising children during the Works Day Celebrations, in January every year.

Milk has been arranged to be distributed to the poor children in all the Primary Schools. The Middle and High Schools have provision for distribution of free midday lunch on all working days.

Adult Education.

That Industrialisation, more than ever necessitates not only the eradication of illiteracy but the initiation of all into the cleaner and brighter ways of life; to be the worthy citizens of a great democracy has

not been lost sight of by the management, and the scheme of adult education which ultimately aims at social education is well organised here, on sound lines, by a duly constituted committee, with the Director of the Works as its Chairman.

The initial stage is attempted by carrying literacy into the mass of workers. There are 17 literacy centres at present, 7 for women and 10 for men. Of these, nine are conducted in Kannada, six in Tamil and two in Telugu.

With a view to prevent the new literates from gliding into illiteracy the scheme of "Follow up" study courses which is conducted in three stages of six months duration each, has been recently introduced. Library and reading rooms have been opened in the various Labour Colonies. In the adult literacy classes for women, tuition is also given in sewing and embroidery work. Convocations are conducted at the end of the course, when certificates, attendance bonus and prizes are awarded to the fresh literates. Two such convocations have since been held, the first under the presidency of Sri L. Siddappa the then Minister for P. W. D. and Agriculture, and the other under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Industries and Finance.

Technical and Nursery Education.

The need for a technical Institute in this town has been recognised by Government and an Institute has already been sanctioned to be established by the next academic year at a cost of Rs. 3,70,000.

The opening of Nursery Schools to supplement the work of Primary Schools is also engaging the attention of the Management. A sum of Rs. 43,000 — spent annually on the various grades of education shows the "priority" given to education, in the Welfare budget of the Works.

Food Supply.

The Welfare Provision Stores established in the year 1941 during the War-time, with the object of providing facilities to the employees in the matter of supplying rationed articles is functioning very well and has been of immense benefit to the employees. This is being run on a self-supporting basis, under the supervision and control of the Welfare Department of the Works. Over 4,000 ration card holders are being supplied with food grains through this Store and the total value of sale during the year ended with June 1949 is Rs. 2,87,945.

Industrial Canteen.

The Works Industrial Canteen with its 11 booths is being run on a self-supporting basis since 1945, under the auspices of the Welfare Department, for the benefit of the employees. Healthy and wholesome tiffin is served to the workers at these booths at reasonable rates during working hours. As many as 2,000 employees derive the benefit daily from this canteen and the total value of sales during the year ending with June 1949 is Rs. 1,28,320.

Coffee, free of cost is being supplied to about 1,000 employees every day, who work in such sections where high temperature prevails and the Management spends a sum of Rs. 40,000 per year on this item.

Butter-milk, free of cost is also supplied to all the employees of the works, excepting those who receive the benefit of free supply of Coffee during the summer months every year at a cost of Rs. 4,000.

Dairy Farm.

The dairy farm was started in February 1948 with the object of supplying pure milk and milk products at cheap rates to the employees. The quantity of milk produced and collected in the farm at present is about 450 lbs. a day. It is earnestly hoped to increase this scale of production,

soon after the initial difficulties are over when it may perhaps be possible to supply milk at reasonable rates to the residents of the New Town.

Co-operative Societies.

The two Co-operative Societies, the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works Co-operative Society, Ltd. and the New Town Co-operative Society, Ltd., with a membership of 1,100 and 320 respectively are well serving the needs of the people by supplying all the requirements commonly needed by the working class at fairly reasonable rates.

Vegetable Garden.

This is started with a view to supply Vegetables from the garden at reasonable rates to the employees and every effort is being taken to make it self-supporting.

Welfare Library and Reading Room.

The Library which is situated in the central area of the New Town contains nearly 1,200 books. Popular periodicals and daily Newspapers in English and Kannada are made available for the public in the Reading Room.

The Technical Library.

This is housed in a spacious hall, within the premises of the Works and contains nearly 3,000 technical and general books as many as 70 periodicals, technical magazines and newspapers are subscribed.

Technical Association.

The Technical Association of the Works which has a membership of 280, invites distinguished persons, at frequent intervals to deliver lectures for the benefit of its members and study tours to the several Industrial Centres are organised occasionally under its auspices.

Works Bulletin.

This is an interesting monthly magazine in Kannada, containing useful articles on technical and general subjects, short stories, poems, etc., and is published by an

editorial Board. It is meant for circulation among the employees inside the Works only.

Recreation and Sports.

There are three sports clubs, two for gents and one for ladies in the New Town area and these provide recreation for their members. These clubs have been provided with spacious buildings and adequate playgrounds free of cost by the Management.

The employees evince keen interest in foot-ball, volley-ball, kabadi and in other athletic sports, and ample opportunities are provided for stimulating the sporting talents among the employees by arranging matches, and conducting field sports in connection with the Birthday and Works Day celebrations.

The New Town Cinema Theatre.

This spacious theatre is being let out to contractors from time to time, for screening pictures and the rates of admission to the cinema are comparatively cheap.

Dramatic Associations.

There are as many as 16 dramatic associations here, organised by the employees of the Works. Attractive drama performances, both social and mythological are being staged at the New Theatre, under the auspices of these Associations, at frequent intervals, and these performances have been greatly appreciated by the employees and the members of their families. Besides, these Associations arrange to enact dramas in connection with the Works Day Celebrations, which is a great occasion for one and all here. That Association which puts on board the best drama gets the Rolling Shield.

A number of open air dramas are being staged by the employees at the different colonies and sufficient encouragement is also being given to such dramas.

Entertainment.

Regular Bhajanas, Harikatha performances, religious discourses are conducted under the auspices of The Sree Ramamandiram.

Radios with loud-speakers have been installed in all the Labour Colonies for the benefit of the employees.

Literary and Cultural Associations.

The Karnataka Sangha, the Tamil Sangham, the Hindi Premi Mandal and the Kerala Samajam, which have been established with the object of developing art and culture among its members are functioning very well in their respective spheres of activity. The first three of the above associations have been provided with free building facilities and also receive annual financial aid from the Welfare Department.

Works Day.

This day, which is a great occasion for all the employees, is celebrated on the 18th January every year, with great joy and enthusiasm, when men and women of all ranks co-operate with the Management in making the celebrations a grand success. Field sports for men and women, boys and girls, athletics, occupational competitions, departmental tournaments are conducted in connection with the Works Day Celebrations and nearly 1,500 valuable prizes will be awarded to the winners at the several competitions. Enactment of a series of dramas, organisation of variety entertainment and conduct of field sports, arranged in connection with the Works Day Celebrations will really be a source of joy and recreation to the employees of the Works.

Some of the Welfare measures described above, which are primarily meant for the promotion of health, comfort and happiness of the employees are attempted to be run on the most economical and efficient lines with the co-operation and good will of all concerned.

Central Co-ordination Committee.

The Central Co-ordination Committee for Rural Development met in the Chambers of the Hon. the Minister for Home Affairs on 11th February 1950 and discussed the steps to be taken for implementing the scheme of summer crops during the coming months. The Committee discussed the availability of water for summer paddy from tanks and also measures to be adopted to quicken the installation of lift irrigation pumps wherever it was immediately possible. The question of supply of agricultural implements, iron and steel and also of manure was discussed between the

various Heads of Departments concerned and it was resolved to give top priority to these questions. The food plan for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 was discussed and the grant of subsidy to wells and methods to be adopted to step up food production. About 120 Centres all over the State were selected for this purpose. The question of introduction of Co-operative Farming was also discussed and it was decided that this should be taken up in some selected areas. The concerned officers have been requested to inspect and select the lands.

BEAUTIFUL WATER FALL.

One of the visitors to Jog Falls, this January, was Mr. N. B. Bell from America. The interesting observation he made in the Visitors' Book there is republished below for information.

"Of many waterfalls I know of none more beautiful. An admirable power installation at an amazing low cost per K.V.A."

FOREST WEALTH IN MYSORE.

BY SRI M. A. MUTHANNA, B.Sc., I.F.S. (Dip.)

Chief Conservator of Forests.

Mysore is part of what was called Dandakaranya of the Epic and Puranic Ages and it is no wonder that the State richly abounds in fauna and flora. The State occupies a prominent place on the Deccan plateau with an average elevation of over 2,000 feet. Rainfall varies considerably, the maximum being 350" in the Western Ghats and 12" in some portions in the east. Governed principally by this rainfall and the geographical position, the forests of Mysore vary very considerably, both in type and composition.

The total land area under the Forest Department is 3,946'95 square miles out of 29,458 square miles of the whole State. Thus, the State Forests form 14 per cent against 25 per cent of the total area which is considered to be the minimum area for a well-balanced economy of the State.

In the west lies the evergreen zone with luxuriant vegetation. To the east of this zone lies the moist deciduous zone containing most valuable timbers like teak, rosewood, etc. This region is rich in bamboos too. The dry forests contain the most valuable tree—Sandal—well-known all over the world. In fact, Mysore practically holds and governs the world market for Sandalwood and Sandal Oil. In addition, the forests of Chitaldrug, Kolar and Tumkur contribute the bulk of the raw materials, *Cassia auriculata* and *Cassia fistula*, required for tanning purposes. The fauna is no less varied. With very little exertion or expense, one may see from elephants to

mouse-deer, in their wild state. The chief representatives of the carnivora are the tiger and the panther. The rivers of Mysore abound in varieties of fish. The Kabini, Cauvery, and Thungabhadra rear 'Mahsheer', the best-known fish to the angler.

The forests are worked under regular sanctioned plans or working schemes. The approximate annual sustained yield of the several forest produce is as noted below :—

	Tons
Sandal .. .	1,500
Timber ...	5,000
Firewood and Charcoal .	4,00,000
Bamboos ...	10,000
Minor forest produce (Tanning barks, honey, sige, balmaddi, tamarind, etc.)	Rs. 4 lakhs*

Dead, fallen or mature sandalwood is brought to Kotis situated at Mysore, Bangalore, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Hassan and Tarikere for preparation, dressing and disposals by despatch to the Sandalwood Oil Factory and sales to public for religious purposes. The major portion is supplied to the Sandalwood Oil Factory for distillation of oil which is world famous for its quality and uses.

Raw Materials.

Several industries of the State depend upon the Forest Department for their raw material to a very large extent. Agumbe forests of Shimoga, Heggau, Kalagi and Gangamoola forests of Chikmagalur, Varahi, Kilandur and Bilekal

Minor Forest Produce is not exploited departmentally but is disposed of by leases and hence money value has been given.

forests of Sagar are the scenes of operations where special kinds of trees (Balagi and Dhuma) are exploited for supply to the Electrical and Railway Departments for transmission poles and track sleepers. The soft wood species of Hassan Ghat forests feed the Plywood Factory at Yeswanthpur. Shimoga and Sagar forests supply wood suitable for match manufacture to the Match Factory located at Shimoga. The Mysore Paper Mills at Bhadravati consume a large quantity of bamboos which are supplied from the forests of the Bhadravati Division. The requirements of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, in the matter of supply of firewood and charcoal are met by the Department from the forests of Bhadravati and Shimoga Divisions. Large quantities of timber are also supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields required for their use as props.

In addition to serving the needs of the several major industries cited above, timber and other forest produce are made available to the public by retail and auction sales and by issue of pre-paid licenses. There are 16 sale depots, the major ones being situated at Mysore, Nanjangud, Tarikere, Bhadravati and Shimoga. Two to three auctions are held every year and a large number of merchants from all over Mysore and from outside attend the sales.

There are the Government Saw Mills, a seasoning kiln and a treatment plant at Shimoga where timber is converted into sizes and sold to the public in auction and retail sales.

Balagi poles for electric transmission and wooden sleepers for railway tracks are chemically treated before supply at the Wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravati. A large quantity of private timber is also treated and supplied to the public at this Plant.

Forest Research Institute.

In order to keep up with the latest developments in Forestry, the Department has to its credit a Forest Research Institute at Bangalore where research is carried on on various subjects pertaining to timber and its utilization. Special attention is now being paid in this Institute for the investigation of the Spike Disease of Sandal. In addition, cultivation of pyrethrum and lac is undertaken by the Officer in charge of this Institute. An up-to-date museum and library form part of the Institute.

It is under contemplation to start a wood-working industry under the departmental management wherefrom it is proposed to manufacture and supply articles of furniture to the various Government Departments and public institutions.

Mysore forests afford excellent attraction to sportsmen. As stated above, almost every kind of game is available in these forests. Mysore, Chikmagalur and Shimoga Districts are the main hunting grounds. The Venugopala Wild Life Park in Mysore District and the Jager Valley in Chikmagalur District are notified as Game Sanctuaries. For visitors who desire to see game in their wild state, these Game Sanctuaries afford ample facilities.

The following is the scale of license fees fixed for shooting game and fishing in Preserved Waters:—

		Rs.
Fishing	...	5
Small game	...	10 per district.
Big game, excluding tiger and bison.	25	do
Big game, including tiger and bison.	50	do

The fees are double in the case of non-Mysoreans. Full particulars is this

connection can be had either from the District Forest Officer or the Game Preserves Officer, Mysore.

For scientific exploitation and efficient management of forests, technically-trained personnel is essential and to meet this end, the Department is running Forest Rangers' and Foresters' schools wherein direct recruits as well as departmental subordinates, having necessary qualifications, are given a thorough training before they are entrusted with Range charges. It is under consideration to start a school for the purpose of training guards as well.

With a view to making the State self-sufficient in the matter of supply of quinine, a five-year programme for the raising of Cinchona Plantations has been started as an experimental measure on Kemmangundi Hills.

To meet the ever-increasing demands of fuel and charcoal of the rapidly growing city of Bangalore, both in industry and in population, barren tracts round about Bangalore and Kolar Districts are now under the plough for raising fuel plantations. This measure is expected to result in the improvement of these arid areas not only in their economic value but also in their aesthetic aspect.

For purposes of administration, the entire area is divided into 60 Ranges, three Sub-Divisions, twelve Divisions, one Circle and one Direction Unit. Every District Headquarters has a Forest Divisional Office. The Conservator of Forests, Shimoga, controls the management of eight divisions. The Chief Conservator of Forests, besides controlling the other four divisions, is the administrative and controlling Head of the Department.

FORMATION OF A MASTER PLAN FOR THE GROWTH OF BANGALORE CITY.

In view of the ever-growing needs of the population of Bangalore and in view of the fact that Bangalore is likely to become the nerve-centre of South India and its importance bound to grow in the years to come, it is felt that a Master Plan which envisages the growth of the city for another 50 years from now and which will provide for such development is absolutely necessary. Otherwise, there is every danger of the City growing up in a very haphazard and erratic manner. If Bangalore has to maintain its reputation as a beautiful and healthy city, a plan of this kind has to be drawn up immediately. In this connection, the Minister for Finance and Industries convened a meeting in his Chambers on the 10th of February at which Mr. G. H. Krumbiegel, the Chief Engineer, the Chairman, Trust Board, the Government Architect, the Trust Board Engineer, the General Secretary and the Deputy Commissioner (Urban), were present. It was agreed at the meeting that there should not be any delay whatsoever in talking up the project and regulating the future development of Greater Bangalore. There has already been an aerial survey of the area measuring about 104 square miles. The present city limits cover an area of 28 square miles. The City improvement Trust Board has a jurisdiction over all the area within three miles from the boundaries of the city, covering roughly 84 Square Miles. The city proper has been surveyed. Certain of the other areas have also been surveyed by the

Government of India. The cost of the detailed survey of unsurveyed areas is expected to be about Rs. 1,000 per square mile. Simultaneously with the progress of survey work, the zoning of the area for various purposes, residential, industrial, commercial, etc. has to be taken up so that there would be no confusion in the allotment of sites for various purposes. It was also considered necessary that traffic survey should be conducted to determine the railway routes, bus and trolley-bus routes, etc. The question of water supply to Greater Bangalore is also one of the problems and it was agreed at the meeting that an early decision should be taken in regard to augmentation of the present water supply to the city.

It was also felt that an organisation similar to those functioning in the West as to be set up in Mysore not only for looking after developments in places like Bangalore and Mysore, but also in other places in the State. This is the trend in all modern countries and since Mysore has already led the way in so many spheres of activity, it was considered necessary that an organisation of this kind should be set up very soon for proper planning of the growth of the cities and other areas in the State.

These were some of the main issues that were discussed at the meeting and it was considered necessary that the formation of a Committee to work up this Master Plan was an immediate necessity. Government are likely to take up this question early.

RELIEF TO POLITICAL SUFFERERS

The question of affording suitable relief to persons who suffered during the political struggles in the State has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. In May 1948, Government granted various kinds of relief to the dependents of those who were killed and to those who were injured in police firing during the Satyagraha Movement in September and October 1947. Similarly, in January 1949, Government sanctioned suitable compensation to the dependents of persons who were killed and to those who were injured in police firing during the Sravanabelagola Disturbances in 1942.

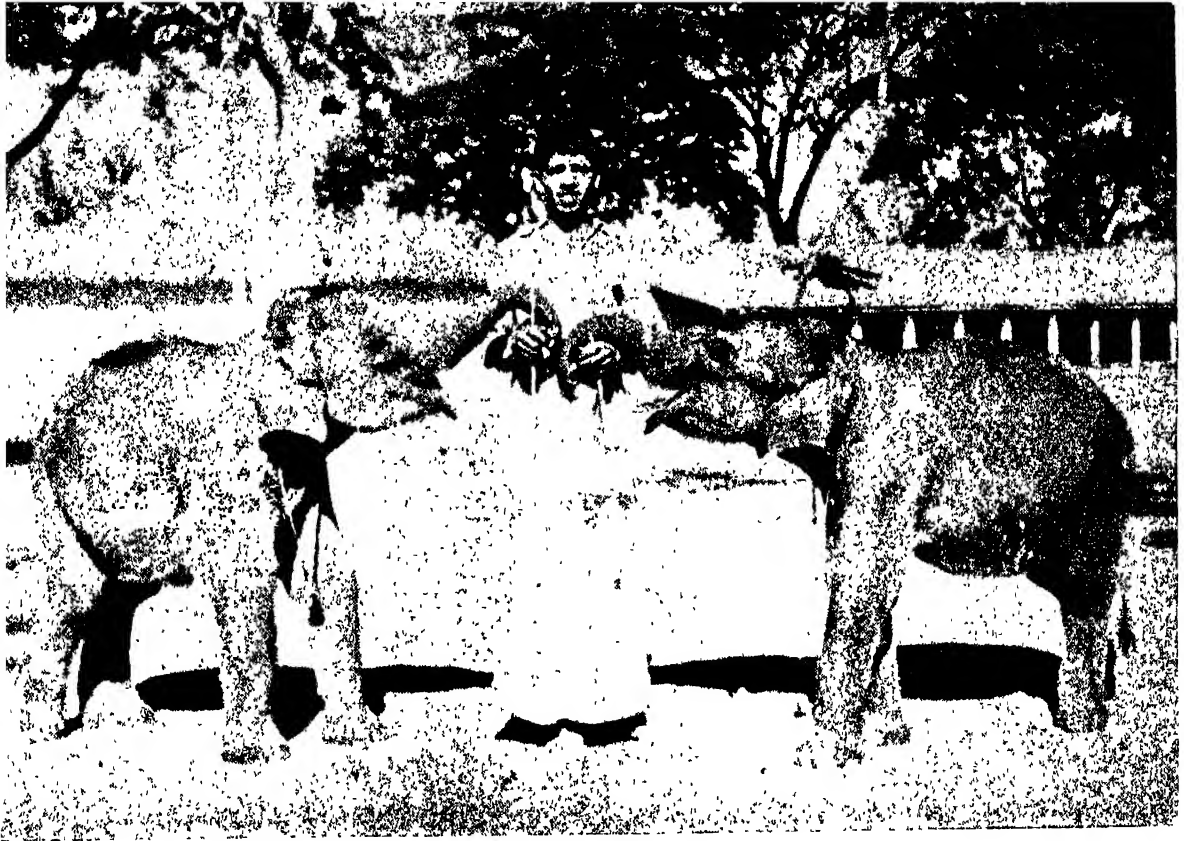
The question of granting suitable compensation in respect of those who suffered during the Issur Disturbances in 1942 was also taken up by the Government for consideration. Specific proposals in this behalf were called for from the Deputy Commissioner, Shinoga District, with particulars as regards the number of

dependents, their financial condition and the amount of compensation that might be paid in each case. These details have now been received.

For the purpose of determining the quantum of compensation, persons who suffered in Issur Disturbances' have been classified into the following five categories :--

- (1) The families are the dependents of persons who were awarded death sentence ;
- (2) Persons who suffered imprisonment in jails ;
- (3) Student sufferers ;
- (4) Persons who lost property to a considerable extent ;
- (5) Persons who lost property to some extent.

On a consideration of all aspects, Government were pleased to sanction suitable compensation in varying degrees to the political sufferers



The two one-year old baby elephants (one a male and other female) will soon be air-lifted from India to Washington for being kept in the Zoo. They are being sent from Mysore at the request of Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru. The young mahout seen in the picture will accompany them.



Mysore City Railway Station.

IMPROVEMENT OF FODDER GRASSES IN ARID AREAS

BY R. C. KAUSHIK

Improvement of fodder grasses is a very comprehensive matter with an extremely wide scope. Improvement can be broadly defined as development of quality and yield characters of suitable species of grasses by selection and breeding, study of detrimental factors which inhibit growth under different circumstances and evolving suitable methods of cultivation for varying broad types of climates and soils. Improvement of fodder grasses in arid areas should also cover all the aspects of this problem because, as a matter of fact, it is the study of complete problem with reference to a particular set of climatic factors, which are confined to definite tracts of this country.

Scope

A thoroughly scientific approach to this matter is essential. It is true that research to select and breed suitable species of drought-resistant natural grasses, which will not only yield heavily but will also possess all the qualities of a good fodder, is yet to be started, but even in the absence of this highly technical aspect of improvement, miraculous results are possible if nature is allowed to wield its powerful influence by adopting suitable methods of waste land management. If nature is allowed a full play in a grass land, automatically the yield goes on improving season after season and better types of grasses replace the inferior types. This change for the better goes on till a stable stage is reached. It is after such a stage only that the results of research in selection and breeding can be put to practical tests and comparisons. Suitable methods of cultivation are helpful in

bringing the stable stage earlier. Improved methods of cultivation can further add to the yield and far better results than the natural stable stage are obtained. In short, elimination of adverse factors combined with artificial methods of cultivation can bring about a tremendous improvement over the existing state. Unless all harmful practices pertaining to waste lands are given up improvement of fodder grasses from this source is not possible.

Present condition

The waste lands in arid areas are used as grazing grounds for village cattle; these lands are mostly village common lands. The *Shamlats*, as they are called locally, were once adequately wooded and the number of cattle which grazed on them was also far less. The ideal conditions of light and shade, low soil temperature and high moisture contents of soil under the shade of trees enabled the land to stand the low incidence of grazing and some grasses and herbs did persist even though grazing continued throughout the year. These conditions continued to deteriorate with the increase in population; tree growth decreased constantly because grazing incidence also increased and generation could not get a chance to come up. The present state of the *Shamlats* is that very scattered remnants of mature trees and some bushes form the permanent vegetation; the grazing grasses grow during rainy season but are constantly grazed, trampled and uprooted by the village cattle. Only few plants sheltered by bushes get a chance to seed, which helps to reduce the rate of decreasing grass density. Trampling of

Reproduced from "Indian Farming."

wet soil by cattle hoofs reduces its porosity and absorptive capacity by compacting it; heavier soils get completely puddled. Compacted soil not only absorbs far less quantity of rain water, which is the only source of moisture, but also loses much larger quantity of moisture through surface evaporation. Most of the rain water is lost as run-off water. Want of adequate tree growth is also responsible for a poor absorption and high surface evaporation for various reasons. Dry winds blow during the summer and winter; the wind velocity is greater for want of breaks and consequently the rate of surface evaporation is accelerated for want of tree growth. In short, water conservation is at its worst, the soil is unprotected, grazing incidence is heavy and the soil gets no rest. Under these circumstances the grasses get little chance to develop to full size and to seed; the factors which reduce the density of grass growth are constantly at work; tender but better grasses which can otherwise grow have been ousted and the grasses dry up in a much shorter period than normal due to the poor soil moisture conditions. The net result is that net dry weight of fodder grass production per acre of waste land is far below the productive capacity of the soil.

Method of improvement

Soil moisture is the limiting factor for the development of fodder grasses in arid areas. The maximum natural yield can, therefore, be ensured if every drop of rain water is conserved and utilized and the grasses are given a free chance to grow, seed and regenerate. The stable natural stage in succession and density must be attained before a piece of land can be taken up for managing it as an ideal grass land for hay production or as a pasture or both. The artificial methods to conserve all available moisture and to aid succession by augmenting the seed supply and by improving the soil texture will not only

shorten the period required for improvement but will definitely result in an improvement over and above the natural stable stage even. All this has been tried in a practical form and miraculous results have been obtained in the arid areas of the Western Punjab in Attac and Jhelum Districts. The striking results which have followed the elimination of inhibiting factors from the badly denuded and eroded areas of comparatively high rainfall zone in the foothills bear a testimony to this simple mode of improvement. What should be done to attain the maximum production of dry weight of fodder grasses in the arid zone waste lands is indicated below.

Replacement of uncontrolled grazing.—The present harmful practice of grazing by unlimited number of cattle all the year round must be replaced by a more suitable system of grazing to give rest to the soil and to permit a free natural succession of grasses for improving the density and increasing the proportion of better species. The new system should be such that it will not only meet the above given objects but will also introduce a gradual change in the harmful habits of people. A complete stoppage of grazing for three to five years combined with cutting of grasses after seed dispersal is the ideal way for attaining the best results from protection. In any case, the whole area of a waste land cannot be taken up for complete closure because it definitely is a very drastic measure which is bound to be severely opposed by the villagers who are accustomed to uncontrolled grazing. At the most 25 to 30 per cent of a waste land can be taken up for this treatment, which means that the rest of the land will experience a severer incidence of grazing, for five years at least. This definitely is harmful, particularly if the *Shamlat* is of a medium or small size. In arid areas the grass growth develops during the rainy seasons only; the maximum harm by

grazing is also done during the same season. Consequently a rotational system which will meet the demands of people for closure of a minimum area and at the same time will provide varying degrees of protection to all parts during suitable seasons is the most suitable system for replacing the present uncontrolled grazing. The preparation of rotational grazing schemes is a technical job. Entirely different types of schemes have to be devised for varying sizes of *Shamlats*; the current incidence of grazing, conditions of soil and tree growth, etc., have to be fully considered before a really useful rotational scheme can be laid down. The sum and substance is that grazing must be stopped over a reasonable part of the total area continuously for enough time, particularly during the rainy seasons, to register the desired improvement; at the same time, the rest of the area should be so managed that it not only does not deteriorate but is improved if permitted by the circumstances.

Water conservation measures.—The object is to conserve and distribute rain water evenly over the whole area to provide adequate moisture for the grass growth on every bit of land. This has been achieved by digging interrupted contour trenches with continuous berms in the shape of contour bunds. Along a contour line ten feet long trenches 1 foot \times 1 foot are dug leaving about two feet distance between the trenched ends. The earth from the trenches is used to consolidate a small continuous contour bund on the lower side of the trenches. The rows of trenches are spaced about 10 to 15 feet apart depending on the slope and the type of soil. The idea is that run-off water which is not absorbed, is entrapped all over the area as it falls. If the trenches get filled up, any extra water is held up by the bunds. To reduce the chances of breaches, the trenches are staggered in different rows. This method

entraps all the rain water, which is also distributed evenly all over irrespective of the slope. Adoption of contour lines as the site for trenches and bunds also serve the purposes indicated above; it reduces the force of run-off water by even distribution all along; water moves along the bunds at right angles to the slope to spread out evenly. Thus all rain water, a large proportion of which would have been wasted as run-off water otherwise, is conserved; soil moisture conditions improve both in quantity and distribution with the result that the grasses get a better chance to improve in density, size and quality. This method can be adopted only if the grazing is completely stopped. In a rotational grazing scheme full advantage of the contour trenches cannot be obtained so much so that in a short period rotation it is not even worthwhile to dig them because they get obliterated during the very first rainy season after opening to grazing.

The losses by excessive surface evaporation must be reduced to the minimum to take full advantage of the trapped rain water. The presence of hedges, scattered shade trees and shelter belts of trees reduces the velocity of winds, lowers the air and soil temperatures and increases the humidity; all these help to reduce surface evaporation and thereby maintain a higher soil moisture content than in a treeless area. The planting of shelter belts of trees along the leeward side and on the contour trenches at suitable distances is, therefore, indispensable; the local species should be used rather than attempt to introduce new ones. It takes some time for the trees to grow up; to attain the same object meanwhile, hedges of evergreen shrubs should be planted along the contour bunds. All the scattered trees should be retained till the shelter belts are fully grown.

Soil working of any sort not only improves the absorptive capacity but also

reduces the loss of moisture by surface evaporation. Consequently harrowing or hoeing with multitoothed implements after the winter rains will be extremely useful. The maximum possible areas should be covered in a rotation every year.

The run-off water from the fields, villages and adjoining waste lands can be diverted into a closed area by constructing contour diversion bunds at suitable places. Shallow ponds and strong enough contour bunds at frequent intervals can be made to retain and evenly distribute this outside water supply.

Artificial methods to improve grass density:—Broadcasting of seeds of the suitable species of grasses in the beginning of the rainy season is very helpful in improving the density of grasses. The best results are obtained if some sort of soil working has been done beforehand; hoeing or harrowing after the winter rains, and, if possible, soon after the first rain in June or so is extremely helpful. If multi-toothed implements are not available, drawing furrows along the contours with country plough, about two feet apart is also very useful, though it is not as quick and economical.

In Europe manuring of the grass lands to keep up the quality and yield of grasses is a common practice. The necessity is not felt till after a few years of continuous harvesting of the grasses. Occasional introduction of grazing after the harvesting of grasses is very helpful in this respect. Due to the protection given and also on account of the working of the soil shrubs like *beri* tend to spread; regular destruction of these pests is essential to keep up the quality of grass lands.

Future management

Once an area starts yielding to its full capacity, the maintenance becomes important. An area can be managed as a grass land, a pasture or both. A grass

land for hay production is completely protected from grazing till the grass is harvested, after which grazing in a very controlled manner may be allowed to utilize the remaining uncut blades of grasses and to manure the area. In case of a pasture, grass is not harvested but cattle are permitted to graze in a rotation; a real pasture management in arid zone areas is not possible because the grasses do not persist for a major part of the year. After the rainy season, the waste lands can be utilized only as roaming grounds for the cattle because there is practically nothing for them to feed; this has to be done in such a manner that the rainy season growth of the grasses is not harmed indirectly by damage to the soil.

Consequently controlled grazing with a proper incidence to give adequate protection to soil according to seasons is the most important part of a proper management of the waste lands in arid areas. This can be administered by introducing a suitable rotational scheme. In addition, the water conservation measures and the operations to keep up the density and required admixture of species of grasses have to be continued regularly; these can also be fitted in the rotational scheme in such a manner that every portion gets the required treatment at suitable intervals.

Difficulties and solution

The village waste lands form the fields to be developed. A common property is no body's property and this is very true of these waste lands. Mere advice on the above given lines is not enough; the ignorant, stubborn and suspicious villagers are to be brought together to form an elected managing committee under a *Panchayat* or in the shape of a co-operative society. They are to be taught that their common property is capable of

producing much more if they can manage it in a particular manner as a joint body. It is a very difficult task and constant propaganda alone can achieve it. The method of improvement is not so difficult

as putting it into practice. The magnitude of the problem is further increased when the extent of the waste lands and the practical difficulties are taken into consideration.

MISS A MEAL MOVEMENT

Sri Jag Parvesh Chandra, New Delhi, has organised the above movement as a substantial measure of solution to the present problem of food shortage in the country. The main idea of the Movement is that every Indian should contribute by personal sacrifice to reduce the food shortage in the country and help to save the millions of rupees being spent on the import of foodgrains from foreign countries. Any individual desirous of joining the Movement is required to offer a pledge as under :—

"I promise to miss a meal every week, and to draw one-fourteenth less than my full weekly ration till 1951."

2. As the citizens are well aware, India has been importing from foreign countries foodgrains in large quantities and annually about 130 crores of rupees are being spent by the Government of India, on an average. To stop this drain, Government have taken several measures so as to step up the local production and achieve self-sufficiency and they have decided to stop imports finally from 1951. In pursuance of this policy, Government have commended the campaign of the "Miss a Meal Movement" for consideration of every citizen.

3. As a result of the adverse seasonal conditions that prevailed in Mysore during the last cultivating season, there has been a shortfall in the production of foodgrains in Mysore State too. The estimate of the overall food position of the State for the year 1950 shows a deficit of about 130 thousand tons of cereals, towards which an allotment of 75 thousand tons has been promised by the Government of India. A large balance of uncovered deficit remains over and the Government of Mysore are now confronted with the problem of finding ways and means to cover this large gap.

4. The "Miss a Meal Movement" is sure to solve the State's uncovered deficit in a large measure if adequate and enthusiastic public response is forthcoming. The achievements of the scheme are two-fold, being both spiritual and material. The Government of Mysore hereby fervently appeal to every citizen whether he is a landholder or a dependent upon Government supplies for his rations to kindly come forward and join the movement so as to help the Government in tiding over this critical period and contribute his share, however small, in making the country self-sufficient in the matter of food.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

EFFECTIVE MEASURES PLANNED

In December last, Dr. J. B. Mc Dougall of the World Health Organisation and Dr. P. V. Benjamin of the Government of India were in Bangalore to discuss with the authorities of the Mysore Government the programme of extension of tuberculosis prevention work. They were very particular in acquainting themselves with the type of work that was being conducted in the State. The Senior Surgeon in Mysore took them round the various tuberculosis institutions in Bangalore and gave them a complete picture of the work that was being conducted in the State.

He also told them that the present bed strength at the P. K. Sanatorium in Mysore was 280, seventy-eight at the Shantabai Devarao Shivaram Sanatorium, Bangalore, 40 in the Civil Station Sanatorium, Bangalore and 30 at Davangere. Clinics also have been opened at Bangalore and at Tumkur with provision for 12 beds in each. The proposals for the future as envisaged by the Medical Department include the increase in the accommodation of the beds in the P. K. Sanatorium in Mysore to 500. Actually, the buildings for this purpose are ready and it is proposed to inaugurate this expansion as part of the Silver Jubilee celebrations of that Sanatorium in the near future. Proposals are also on hand for increasing the bed strength at the Shantabai Devarao Shivaram Sanatorium, Bangalore, to 180, that of the Civil Station Sanatorium, Bangalore, to 70 and that at Davangere to 200. The buildings for this at Bangalore are ready and those at Davangere are being planned. As regards clinics, Government envisage that there should be a clinic with beds ranging from 12 to 20 at each of the

District headquarter Hospitals; buildings for this purpose at Shimoga and Hassan are completed, those at Kolar and Chitaldrug are under construction and it is expected that the work in regard to this throughout the State will be completed by the end of 1950. Taking all these into consideration, the State will have ultimately a bed strength of 1,046.

Dr. Mc Dougall and Dr. Benjamin inspected the Mass Radiography Section of the Victoria Hospital and were very interested in finding out the methods of interpretation of X-Ray pictures which had already been taken. They were very much satisfied with the kind of interpretation that the Medical Officer in charge gave them. As many as 16,000 pictures have already been taken, including those of some of the out-patients of the hospital, persons who have been sent from the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., and also from the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. The Senior Surgeon also told them that it was planned to have a Chest Unit attached to the Victoria Hospital, utilising the Mass Radiography Section and the Cardiological block so as to afford a complete set-up for laboratory examination and X-ray facilities. The statistics maintained at the Mass Radiography Section as also at the Shantabai Devarao Shivaram Sanatorium, the Civil Station Sanatorium and the Clinic were scrutinised carefully by the two visiting doctors.

Dr. McDougall's visit seems to have been to find out to what extent the possibilities were of Mysore being chosen as one of the Units for the World Health Organisation Tuberculosis Extension Scheme. It appears that there are two Centres already in India, one at Patna and the other at Trivandrum. General

discussions on this were held on this question in which the Hon'ble the Minister for Public Health also participated. Broadly, the scheme is that the World Health Organization Tuberculosis Section will give the necessary equipment to up-grade the institutions, the amount of financial help in this regard running up to seven lakhs of rupees. But, before affording this financial help they would like to know to what extent the Government would be in a position to undertake the responsibility of running the Centre by way of providing personnel and other recurring charges. In up-grading these institutions, the World Health Organization would be willing to give some Experts to work here for a period up to six or eight months and their salaries would be

met by the World Health Organization, while the recurring expenses including pay of the personnel selected by this Government, etc., for this purpose would have to be met by the Government of Mysore. The whole question now is being considered carefully by this Government, the Government of India and the World Health Organization.

The question of the distribution of B. C. G. vaccine was also considered. There has already been some correspondence on this subject with the Government of India and Dr. Benjamin said that he would be prepared to include Mysore in the programme of the distribution of B. C. G. vaccine on certain conditions which are now being scrutinised by the Government.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE MARKETING DEPARTMENT FOR DECEMBER 1949

Administration of the Mysore Weights and Measures Act.

During the month under review, 5,261 units of weights and measures were presented for testing against 4,764 units in the previous month and 4,262 units in the corresponding month of the previous year and that 5,090 units of weights and measures were certified for correctness as against 4,492 units in the previous month and 4,215 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 309-5-9 was realised as testing fee as against Rs. 287-0-3 in the previous month and Rs. 227-14-6 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A total number of 583 weights and measures of different denominations aggregating to the value of Rs. 934-1-0 were sold by the Tester of Weights and Measures during the month under report as against 531 weights and measures valued at Rs. 904-5-3 in the previous month and 489 weights and measures valued at Rs. 719-8-3 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

In addition to the 11 cases that were pending in Chikmagalur Division, 9 more cases were launched (2 in Ramanagaram Division, 3 in Kolar Gold Field Division, one in Chikmagalur Division and 3 in Hassan Division). Out of the total number of 20 cases, 5 cases (3 in Kolar Gold Field Division and 2 in Chikmagalur Division) ended in conviction and a total sum of Rs. 50 was realised as fines against Rs. 272 in the previous month and Rs. 280 in the corresponding month of the previous year. Three cases in Chikmagalur Division were acquitted. The remaining 12 cases (2 in Ramanagaram

Division, 7 in Chikmagalur Division and 3 in Hassan Division) are pending.

The total number of weights and measures presented for testing was highest in Bangalore with 2,022 units and Kolar came next with 720 units.

Agricultural Produce Markets.

Regulated Market at Tiptur.—A total quantity of 8,666 bags of edible copra, 729,122 cocoanuts, 816 bundles of jaggery and 4 pallas of oil seeds were auctioned in the Regulated Market at Tiptur during the month and the Market Committee realised a sum of Rs. 1,006-10-3 by way of Market Cess, etc., during the said period.

Regulated Market at Davangere.—Final arrangements were made for the inauguration of the Market during the next month.

Regulated Market at Mysore.—A proposal was sent to the Government for constituting the First Regulated Market Committee at Mysore during the month.

Regulated Market at Chitaldrug.—The time-limit prescribed for receiving applications from Traders and Commission Agents for registering their names as Traders and Commission Agents of the Regulated Market at Chitaldrug was extended up to 15th December 1949 and 66 applications were received during the month in response to the notifications already issued.

Regulated Market at Shimoga.—The Government have issued necessary notifications declaring Shimoga Town Municipal limits as market established under the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939 with effect from 1st April 1950.

Regulated Markets at Arsikere, Saklespur and Tumkur.—The question of establishing Regulated Markets at Saklespur, Arsikere and Tumkur was pursued.

The Agricultural Produce Grading and Marking.

The five Egg Grading Stations continued to work during the month. The number of eggs graded and their value is as follows :—

Name of the Grading Station	Number of Eggs graded	Value	Total fees collected
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore	4,685	611 14 0	
Government Poultry, Faria, Hesaraghatta	601	83 8 0	
Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore	36,427	4,874 1 0	69 6 0
Free Egg Grading Station, Civil Station, Bangalore ..	14,518	1,668 11 0	
Central Egg Marketing Co-operative Society, Bangalore City	7,062	773 10 0	
Total ..	63,293	8,011 15 0	69 6 0

A sum of Rs. 69-6-0 realised as testing fee by the Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore, during the month was remitted to the District Treasury at Mysore.

Drafting of Marketing Survey.

The collection of information for drafting the reports on the marketing of (a) Fruits and Vegetables products and (b) Dry fruits and Nuts and the supplementary information of the marketing of (a) Milk and (b) Fish was continued.

Live-Stock Statistics.

Information on oil-cakes in the State was furnished to the Nutrition Chemist, Bangalore.

Information regarding the availability of onions, fruits and vegetables was furnished to the R.I.A.S.C., Bangalore.

Statistics required for bringing the report on the marketing of Rice in the Mysore State up-to-date was compiled during the month.

A monthly report on the weekly market rates of copra, cocoanuts and cocoanut oil as at Tiptur and Arsikere was sent to the Secretary, Indian Central Cocoanut Committee, Ernakulam, for publishing the same in their monthly bulletin.

Information regarding the prices of sugar during the month of September, October and November 1949 was furnished to the Secretary, Mental Hospital, Bangalore.

Information regarding the prices of Firewood and Onions was furnished to the Officer Commanding, C.R.I.A.S.C., Headquarters, Madras.

Co-operative Marketing.

The Producers' Marketing Co-operative Societies for arecanut, cocoanuts and copra, honey and beeswax, milk, etc., continued to work satisfactorily during the month.

Final arrangements were made for the inauguration of the Mysore Fruit Canning Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Bangalore, by the Honourable Home Minister on 2nd January 1950.

Market News Service.

The arrangements made for the collection of daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities and live-stock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and broadcasting the same through the Akashvani Broadcasting Station, Mysore, was continued. Arrangements were also made to publish the daily market rates in some of the

daily local papers such as "Deccan Herald", "Viswakarnataka", "Somyuktha Bharatha", "Vijaya" and "Janawani". The weekly market rates of the Arecanuts received from Madras were furnished to the Areca Marketing Co-operative Societies, Ltd., Shimoga, Sringeri and Arakalgud and those of cocoanut products received from Delhi and Kanpur to the Secretaries of Arsikere Cocoanut and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society and the Regulated Market

Committee, Tiptur. The auction rates of Coffee as prevailed at Chikmagalur were furnished to the Central Government. The weekly market rates of the different varieties of the Arecanuts as prevailing in Bangalore were furnished to the Provincial Marketing Officer, Madras. The market prices of sheep and goats, poultry and eggs and raw hides and skins as prevailed at Bangalore were furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to Government of India, New Delhi.

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PRESS NOTE

SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to approve the election of Sri V. Venkatappa, Member, Legislative Assembly, as Speaker of the said Assembly.

VEDA PATASALA OPEN TO MEMBERS OF ALL COMMUNITIES

At present admission to the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala, where Veda and Prayoga classes are held, is confined to members of Brahmin community only. This has given room for public agitation to throw open the doors of the Institution to members of all communities. During the Legislative Council Sessions of December 1948 the question whether this Institution should not be thrown open to students of all communities was raised in the form of a Cut Motion and the Minister in charge of Muzrai Department replied that the suggestion would be examined in all aspects and a decision taken as soon as possible.

The matter has been examined in detail and the opinion of some important public men in this matter also elicited, considering all aspects of the question, Government are pleased to direct that Admission to the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala, Bangalore, be hereafter thrown open to candidates of all communities who believe in Vedas.

REPRESENTATIVES OF MYSORE PARLIAMENT

The following gentlemen have been chosen as representatives of the Mysore State in the provisional parliament of India :—

1. Sri T. Channiah, B.A., Hospet Extension, Kolar Post, Chickmagalur.
2. Sri G. R. Ethirajulu Naidu, B.A., B.L., Advocate, No. 8, Karnik Road, Shankarapuram, Bangalore.
3. Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, 14, Avenue Road, Bangalore City.
4. Sri M. V. Rama Rao, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Tumkur.
5. Sri H. S. Rudrappa, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate, Shimoga.
6. Sri M. Shankaraiya, B.A., LL.B., Lawyer, 571, Irwin Road, Mysore City.
7. Sri G. A. Thimmappa Gowda, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Advocate, Hassan.

REGISTERING AS CITIZENS OF INDIA.

In connection with the Registration of certain persons as citizens of India under the New Constitution of India, the following instructions issued by the Government of India in the matter are published for general information :—

(1) Registration of persons falling under Article 6 (b) (i) of the New Constitution of India is not necessary.

(2) The possession of Refugee Registration Certificate by a person is satisfactory evidence for eligibility under Article 6 (b) (i) of the New Constitution of India.

(3) The term 'domicile' occurring in Article 5 of the New Constitution has been used in the same sense as in Part II of the Indian Succession Act, 1925.

(4) Article 6 (b) (ii) of the New Constitution definitely requires that persons should have registered as citizens before the commencement of the Constitution and if however the order of registration is made by the appropriate authority before 26th January 1950, it would not matter if the certificate of registration is issued after that date.

(Press Note, dated 12th January 1950.)

PERMITS TO EVACUEES.

The Government of India in the Ministry of Rehabilitation have indicated the modified procedure of the work relating to Permit System and the same is published for information.

(i) *Permits for Permanent Resettlement in India.*—These will be dealt with by the Government of India in the Ministry of Rehabilitation except that the initial applications for permanent resettlement should be filed with the High Commissioner/Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan who will forward them to the Government of India through the Provincial and State Governments concerned, after giving his remarks. The applicant thereafter will get a reply from the Government of India direct and it will not be necessary for him to approach the High Commissioner/Deputy High Commissioner in this respect again.

(ii) *Permits for Permanent Return to India.*—The High Commissioner/Deputy High Commissioner will entertain applications for permanent

return to India only in cases where they are accompanied by valid "No Objection/Identity Certificate". If the No Objection/Identity Certificates are considered invalid, such cases will be dealt with as cases of permanent resettlement and the procedure stated in (i) above will apply to such cases.

(iii) *Permits for Repeated Journeys*.—The present procedure of these permits being issued by the High Commissioner/Deputy High Commissioner after the usual enquiries will be continued.

(iv) *Temporary and Transit Permits*.—The present procedure of these permits being issued by the High Commissioner/Deputy High Commissioner will continue.

(Press Note, dated 13th January 1950.)

KABULI AND GULABI VARIETIES OF GRAM.

In the Press Note, dated 24th September 1949, it was announced that as the Ministry of Food, Government of India, had removed Gulabi and Kabuli varieties of gram from the Basic Plan, the local merchants were free to import these varieties of gram into the State under permits issued by the Director of Food Supplies.

2. It is found that as a result of liberal issue of permits, large quantities of Deshi and other varieties of Bengalgram have been imported by merchants on private account under cover of permits issued for Gulabi and Kabuli varieties.

3. In view of large stocks of gram already bought from Pepsu and Central Provinces on Government account and as further quantities are expected in the coming two to three months, it is imperative to stop any more import of the Kabuli and Gulabi varieties of gram. Government have therefore notified for the information of those interested that the issue of permits for import of Kabuli and Gulabi varieties of gram into the State by merchants will be discontinued with immediate effect.

(Press Note, dated 16th January 1950.)

SCIENCE RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS

The following Press Note issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Education, is republished for general information :—

1. The scholarships are 'post-graduate', and are intended to enable selected students of Overseas Universities who have already completed a full University course and given evidence and capacity for scientific investigation to devote themselves for two years to research work under conditions most likely to equip them for practical service in the scientific life of the Commonwealth.

2. The scholarships are of the value of £350 per annum, but additional allowances may be granted in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 16, 17 and 18.

3. The scholarships will be tenable ordinarily for two years, but they may, in exceptional cases, be renewed for a third year (*vide* Paragraph 15).

4. Until further notice the Commissioners will offer annually ten scholarships, which will, as a rule, be allotted on the following principle : Three to Canada ; two to Australia, one to each of the following, South Africa, New Zealand, India, Pakistan and Eire. The Commissioners, however, may vary their allotment in any year if, in their view, circumstances make it desirable to do so.

5. The recommendations will be subjected to a preliminary examination by a committee set up for the purpose and a selection of not more than four from each country will be forwarded to the Commissioners, who will make the awards.

6. If an institution recommends more than one candidate in any one year, the names of the candidates recommended should be arranged in order of merit.

7. Recommendations made on the prescribed forms (sample forms can be seen in the University Office, Mysore) from India must be received at the Ministry of Education, Government of India, before 10th March 1950 for consideration by the Preliminary Selection Committee.

8. A candidate must be a British subject, or citizen of India.

9. A candidate whose age is twenty-six years or more on May 1st of the year in which his application is received will be accepted only in very special circumstances.

10. A candidate must have been a student of Science in University or University institution for a period of not less than three years, and must have spent one full academic year ending not more than twelve months prior to the date of recommendation at the institution by which he is recommended.

11. The record of a candidate's work must indicate high promise of capacity for advancing science or its applications by original research. This may be either in the form of publications or of a thesis of manuscript reports.

12. A scholar will be required to devote himself to research in some branch of pure or applied science, the particular nature of the work proposed to be approved by the Commissioners.

13. A scholarship may be held at any institution approved by the Commissioners in the United Kingdom or abroad, but a scholar will not be permitted, except in very special circumstances, to conduct his investigations in the country in which he has received his scientific education.

14. A scholar will be required to devote his whole time to the objects of the scholarships and will not be permitted to hold any position of emolument likely to conflict with this requirement. A scholar must in any case obtain the consent of the Commissioners before accepting any additional emoluments.

15. A scholar will be required to furnish a report of his work at the end of each year's tenure of the scholarship. The continuation of the scholarship for a second year will depend upon the satisfactory nature of the scholar's first year's work. Renewal for a third year will be granted only where it appears that such renewal is likely to result in work of scientific importance.

16. A scholar may receive an extra grant of £25 on presenting, within three months of the expiration of his scholarship, a complete and satisfactory account of his work.

17. A scholar may receive an additional annual allowance, not exceeding £50, towards the cost of University fees, research expenses, etc., if, in the opinion of the Commissioners, he is in need of such allowance.

18. A scholar who is not in a position to travel at his own expense, or for whom it is not possible to obtain a free passage, may make application for aid towards the payment of his fare from his home to his place of study, but an application of this kind can only be entertained in the most exceptional circumstances.

19. The scholarship stipend will be payable quarterly in advance.

20. Until further notice all University institutions in India, having post-graduate departments in Science, are invited to recommend candidates for the scholarships. (Press Note, dated 17th January 1950).

MANDYA SUGAR COMPANY DISPUTE.

Government are happy to announce that after long drawn-out negotiations between the Management, Representatives of Labour and the Government, the dispute between the Management of the Sugar Company at Mandya, and the Employees' Association has been amicably settled.

The parties have agreed to withdraw all the 'notices of change' which have not yet been settled, and to refer the issues involved in them to a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen:—

- (1) The Chairman, the Mysore Sugar Company Limited.
- (2) The President, the Mysore Sugar Company Employees' Association.
- (3) The President, Ryots' Association, Mandya.

They have further agreed to abide by the decision of the said Committee.

Suitable agreements have been reached regarding, *inter alia*, reinstatement of the permanent and temporary workers who have been dismissed, the preference to be shown to old workers while filling up permanent places and the discretion to be allowed to the Management in the matter of transfer of workers from one place to another in the interest of the Company. Further, all "stay-in strikes", 'slow-down work', and illegal strikes are banned and the Management are allowed to take any appropriate disciplinary action in the case of breach of this condition.

The agreement has been signed by the President, the Employees' Association, and the General Manager, the Mysore Sugar Company Limited, before the Deputy Commissioner, Mandya, on 11th January 1950.

Government hope that this agreement marks the beginning of an era of friendliness and co-operation between the Management and Labour, so essential to the increased prosperity of the Company and through it, the workers. (Press Note, dated 18th January 1950.)

DISPUTE SETTLED

Government wish to announce the settlement of the longstanding dispute between the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers Labour Association and the Management, as a result of the discussions initiated by the Honourable Minister for Law and Labour. There was a meeting of all the parties concerned in the Chambers of the Honourable Minister for Law and Labour on the 19th January 1950, and salient points of dispute were all amicably settled. Some of the more important points that were at issue and that were settled are, that the workers who were discharged on account of the breakdown would be treated as on permissible leave without allowances and will be permitted to resume work soon after the machinery is set right, that the President and the Secretary of the Labour Association would not be thrown out of employment, that the workers who have been thrown out of employment without any allowances might be advanced loans in accordance with the Provident Fund Rules of the Factory, that the criminal revision petition filed by the Labour Association would be withdrawn, and that a Labour Welfare Officer would shortly be appointed by the Government for the Factory. It was also agreed that in addition to the bonus already paid to the workers, the Management would make to each worker an *ex-gratia* payment equal to one month's wages and dearness

allowance, this amount being paid to all employees including the hands now treated as on leave without allowances. It was also agreed that other points of dispute, if any, between the Management and the Labour Association would be referred to an Arbitration Board to be appointed by the Government. (Press Note, dated 20th January 1950.)

LABOUR INFORMATION SERVICE FOR DECEMBER 1949.

During the month of December 1949, the Employment Exchange, No. 3, Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore, placed 31 persons in employment, of which 9 were ex-servicemen, 5 women, 16 others and one of A. B. Standard, bringing the total number of persons placed since the commencement of the organization to 2,242.

The total number of vacancies reported from employers during the month was 25, comprising 18 from Government and 7 from private bodies.

Sixty-two ex-servicemen and 129 others were submitted for employment. Registration of 103 ex-servicemen and 1,270 others lapsed during the month.

Up to the end of December 1949, 25,757 persons were registered and by the end of the month, 624 ex-servicemen and 5,546 others only, were on the Live Register. (Press Note, dated 20th January 1950.)

CONCESSION TO RAIYATS

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of the failure of wet crops under the atchkats of undermentioned four tanks in Channarayana Taluk, for the non-receipt of adequate rains during 1948-49, Government are pleased to sanction the seasonal remission of half-wet assessment amounting to Rs. 778-13-9 on the extent measuring 357 acres and 17 guntas under the said tanks for the said year.

1. Agrahara Volagerahalli Tank.
2. Sulleri.
3. Bevur.
4. Kodaramangala.

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of failure of wet crops under the Bananthammakere at Bherya village, Krishnarajanagar Taluk, which did not receive adequate water due to scanty rains during 1947-48, Government are pleased to sanction a seasonal remission amounting to Rs. 764-5-6, being the half-wet assessment on atchkat lands measuring 283 acres and 36 guntas under the said tank for the year 1947-48. (Press Note, dated 23rd January 1950.)

RELIEF TO RAIYATS

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of the failure of the wet crops under the four tanks mentioned below in Sira Taluk, owing to inadequate supply of water due to scanty rains, Government have sanctioned the seasonal remissions amounting to Rs. 266-7-0 in respect of 106 acres 18 guntas during 1946-47 and Rs. 630-2-0 in respect of 216 acres 19 guntas during 1947-48, respectively, in the case of the above atchkat lands.

For 1946-47.

<i>Name of the Tank</i>	<i>Name of the Village</i>
1. Urumundinakere	... Brahmasandra

For 1947-48.

1. Urumundinakere	... Brahmasandra
2. Kodagikere	... Do
3. Gangamanakere	... Do

(Press Note, dated 20th January 1950.)

RECRUITMENT TO ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Special Recruitment Board, Government of India, has invited applications from persons domiciled in the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, Saurashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Patiala and East Punjab States Union and other States which have been constituted into Chief Commissioner's Provinces or merged in Indian Provinces after the 1st July 1948 for appointments to the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service under the Emergency Recruitment Scheme. Rules of eligibility will be the same as those prescribed in the Special Recruitment Board advertisement published in the newspapers in June 1948.

Applications, in the prescribed form, which may be had from the Chief Secretary to Government, Home Department, Government of Mysore, in the case of candidates domiciled in Mysore State, accompanied by a passport size photograph of the candidate signed on the reverse will be received by the Secretary, Special Recruitment Board, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, till the 15th March 1950. Candidates who had applied to the Board in response to their advertisement issued in June 1948 should not apply again.

Conditions of Eligibility.—Must have been born on or after 2nd January 1903 but before 1st August 1921. Must be 1st or 2nd Class graduates in Arts, Science or Commerce. Must have had on the 30th June 1948 five years' experience in

Government, University, Business House or Bar or at least had been in receipt of a basic pay of Rs. 400 for one year on the 30th June 1948.

Women are eligible but Government reserve the right not to appoint those who are married or continue them in service in the event of their marriage.

Officers of the State Civil (Executive) and Police Services where such services exist will be considered separately for appointment to the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service respectively by the Government of India in consultation with the Special Recruitment Board and on the recommendation of the State or Union of States Government and will not be eligible to apply to the Special Recruitment Board, in response to this announcement.

Candidates in Government or private employment should apply through the authorities competent to release them, if selected for employment. No advance copies of applications will be entertained.—(Press Note, dated 24th January 1950)

ADVICE TO PROPRIETORS OF CINEMA THEATRES

In order to ensure due compliance of the condition inserted in the licence of cinemas regarding exhibition of Approved Films of approximately one thousand feet in length, the Government have decided that prior to the issue of the licence or the renewal of old ones, cinema-owners should produce a certificate to the effect that they have made arrangements for getting regular supply of Approved Films for the duration of their licence.

At present, the supply of Approved Films is available with the Branch Manager, Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 48, Mount Road, Cathedral P.O., Madras, in all five languages, *i.e.*, English Hindi, Tamil, Telugu and Bengali. The above referred to certificate can be issued by them to any owner of cinema, who places the necessary security deposit with them and signs a contract. All such owners of cinemas may contact the said office at least fifteen days in advance of their proposed date of opening a new cinema or continuing their present one on renewal of their licences.—(Press Note, dated 28th January 1950).

HEALTH OF LIVESTOCK IN DECEMBER 1949

In their order of severity, outbreaks of Rinderpest, Blackquarter, Anthrax, Foot and Mouth, Haemorrhagic-septicaemia, Contagious goat, pleuropneumonia, Sheep-pox and Ranikhet diseases were

encountered in the State during December 1949. Rinderpest was prevailing in five villages of Alur, Arkalgud and Chikmagalur taluks during the month. Altogether 187 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the above contagious and infectious diseases as against 224 villages during the previous month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts while Chikmagalur district was least affected. These diseases accounted for 942 attacks of which 438 animals succumbed as against 1,022 attacks and 633 deaths during the previous month.

The departmental staff undertook 27,743 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except Foot and Mouth disease as against 26,979 inoculations and vaccinations during the previous month. In the absence of a reliable method of vaccinator intervention, other prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot and Mouth disease.

Diseases caused by internal parasites were reported from 210 villages resulting in 90 deaths, as against 241 villages accounting for 18 deaths during the previous month. The special staff attached to the Parasitic Disease Control Units and the Sheep Breeders' Associations of the Department dosed 14,546 animals as against 14,833 animals during the previous month.

The rest of the livestock remained free from diseases during the month and fodder and water were generally available throughout the State.—(Press Note, dated 1st February 1950).

WATER LEVEL AT KRISHNARAJASAGARA

The storage level of the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir on 14th January 1950 was 72'24 feet as against 100'11 feet on the corresponding date of the previous year. Allowing for Madras issues, which is inevitable, the level is expected to be at about 67 feet by the end of February 1950. This height will not force any water into the Visvesvaraya Canal. Hence no supply of water is at all possible to the areas under the Visvesvaraya Canal beyond 21st February 1950. This is a most unfortunate situation which has arisen owing to failure of adequate rains in the Cauvery basin last monsoon. It is very necessary therefore that the raiyats who have crops under the Visvesvaraya Canal should take immediate steps to protect their crops by sinking wells and making use of lift irrigation. —(Press Note, dated 1st February 1950).

MINOR MILLETS CONTROLLED.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that minor millets such as save, sajjo, etc., have

been grown on extensive areas of land in the State, acreage under ragi being less in some places. Now that the Government of India have definitely informed this Government that our ceiling quota of foodgrains from the Centre has been greatly reduced and that no millets would be imported, it is found necessary to augment our food resources to the utmost extent possible. Government of Mysore have, therefore, included save and saje under the Schedule I of the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1949, so as to make applicable all the provisions of the said Order in respect of the said grains and fixed the purchase price of save and saje at Rs. 18 each per pilla of 100 seers in their Notification No. S.D. 6387—C. 73-19-52, dated 31st January 1950. (Press Note dated 1st February 1950).

GIFTS OF FOODGRAINS TO MUTTS.

Gifts of foodgrains by individuals to Mutts, Temples, other religious or social institutions or other bodies are absolutely prohibited under provisions contained in the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1949 issued under Notification No. S.D. 4051—C. 78-19-4, dated 21st November 1949. But yet, cases have come up in large numbers where such gifts are being made and sanction of Government is being applied for ratification and issue of permit to transport such foodgrains without scope for proper scrutiny. In order to afford relief to religious and charitable institutions in deserving cases and to prevent misuse of foodgrains made for religious or charitable purposes, Government have prescribed certain rules regulating such gifts and the procedure to be followed, in their Notification No. S.D. 6359—C. 73-49-50, dated the 30th January 1950. (Press Note, dated 2nd February 1950).

PRICES OF PADDY.

The following procurement prices of paddy per Imperial maund are ascertained to have been fixed in the Provinces of Bombay, Madras and Orissa, as compared with those in Mysore.—

	<i>Superior.</i>			<i>Medium.</i>			<i>Inferior.</i>		
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
Bombay ...	11	12	0	10	1	0	8	2	0
	to			to			to		
	12	2	0	10	10	0	9	4	0
Madras ...	8	2	0	7	10	3	7	6	0
	to			to			to		
	9	7	9	8	14	9	7	8	3
Orissa ...	7	7	0	5	4	0	4	12	0
	to			to			to		
	7	10	0	7	6	0	7	7	0
	1 Variety.			11 Variety.					
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.					
Mysore ...	10	0	0	9	0	0			

(Press Note, dated 1th February 1950).

HIGH ALTITUDE COSMIC RAY RESEARCH.

High altitude balloon flights for measuring the intensity of penetrating cosmic rays in Bangalore are being conducted by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay. The flights are launched from the Central Observatory, Bangalore. The apparatus, weighing 54 lbs. with Geiger Counters to detect the cosmic rays and with lead blocks for absorbing the rays, is enclosed in a cellophane cage which is carried into the Stratosphere by 22 hydrogen-filled balloons. The height of the instrument and the intensity of the cosmic rays are transmitted down to the ground by a radio transmitter placed in the cage, and the entire information obtained by the flight is recorded automatically on a tape.

When similar ascents were made from Bangalore in June 1949, the apparatus reached altitudes above 95,000 feet, and much valuable information was obtained.

It may be mentioned that similar flights in connection with Cosmic Ray Research were conducted in the premises of the Central Observatory, Bangalore, by Dr. Millikan, F.R.S., N.L., in January 1940. (Press Note, dated 6th February 1950).

UNESCO 1950 FELLOWSHIPS IN THE FIELDS OF LIBRARIANSHIP AND SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, Paris, has offered two "Unesco 1950 Fellowships" in the Fields of Librarianship and Scientific Literature. Classification, respectively, which will enable two nationals of India to undertake a period of study and travel abroad. Details of the Fellowships are given below.—

1. *Period of stay.*—The fellowships will be available for a maximum of six months.

2. *Finance.*—

- (a) *Stipend:* (i) In United States of America.
\$ 300 a month while in travel.
\$ 200 a month while in residence.
(ii) Europe or Asia: Equivalent in the currency of the country of study at the official rate of exchange, of
\$ 240 a month while in travel.
\$ 200 a month while in residence.

(b) *Other expenses.*—Funds will be provided for the purchase of books, rail or air tickets, for travel within the country of study, and to meet certain expenses arising in connection with the fellow's studies, such as tuition and laboratory fees.

(c) *Cost of travel.*—UNESCO will provide for the payment of one-way travel from country of study to India. The cost of travel from India to the country of study will be met either by the scholar or his sponsoring University Library, etc. The question of meeting this cost by the Government of India is under consideration and all concerned will be informed of the decision shortly.—

3. *Fields of study.*—The fellowship in the field of Librarianship is offered for the study of

(i) Public Library organisation and administration, adult education techniques, library work with newly literate adults, extension services and public relations.

(ii) The emphasis should be on all aspects of public library work with children and young people, but some time should be devoted to study of adult education techniques, administration work with newly literate adults and extension services.

The fellowship in the field of Scientific Literature. Classification is offered for the study of subject classification and indexing of scientific books and articles; development of codes for use with mechanical and electrical devices for the selection of scientific information

4. *Qualification of candidates.*—Candidates applying for the fellowship in the field of Librarianship should be experienced librarians with, if possible, recognised library qualifications and practical experience in library work in India. Shortly after his return, the fellowship holder will be required either to direct the Delhi public library project, or to head the children's department in the project which is being established shortly. The Universities should therefore be able and willing to spare their nominees even after their return from abroad.

Candidates for the fellowship in Scientific Literature. Classification should be graduates in Science Technology or librarianship or should have recognised equivalent professional standing. They should provide evidence that on return to India after study abroad they will be employed in a science library or documentation centre.

5. *Application forms and other papers.*—Each candidate should submit a dossier consisting of:

(a) *An application form* duly completed in duplicate two copies are attached hereto. Particular attention should be given to the last part of the application form, in which the sponsoring agency is required to provide a guarantee of employment for the candidate on completion of his study abroad.

(b) *A Language Certificate, in duplicate.*—It is requested that candidates recommended by you should have a knowledge of the language of the country in which they wish to study and should be tested by you on their knowledge of language or languages. The standard language certificate form may be used for the purpose. Under the terms of Unesco fellowship regulations, candidates may be submitted to a further language test and a personal interview by Unesco's representative.

(c) *A Medical Certificate* in duplicate. This should be furnished on the standard medical form.

(d) *A detailed plan of study* in duplicate. The candidates should indicate clearly what they wish to do in the field of their specific competence in relation to the special facilities existing in the selected country of study.

It is requested that all documents making up the dossier be submitted in duplicate to avoid unnecessary delay.

Applications should be submitted to the Education Secretary to Government by the 25th of this month directly in the case of those who are not in service and through the superior officers in the case of those who are in service. Copies of the application forms and other forms (Language Certificate and Medical) may be obtained from the office of the Registrar, Mysore University, Mysore and the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore.

(P. N. No 243- 8-2-50—XX- -8,001-8,100)

ADVICE TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

Petitions from persons in the service of Government relating to any matter affecting their official position should be forwarded only through their Official Superiors. Of late, instances have come to the notice of Government, where persons in the service of Government have made attempts to circumvent the rule by sending petitions direct to Government in the name of their parents or other near relatives or through influential third parties, in matters relating to their official position.

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

List of books added to the University Library from 1st December 1949 to 1st January 1950.

General Works and Reference Books.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Besterian, T. | A World Bibliography of Bibliographies and of Bibliographical Catalogues, Calendars, Abstracts, etc. (016-61) |
| Ranganathan, S. R. | Preludes to Library Science (020). |
| Rationalist Annual, 1950. (104). | |

Philosophy.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Caldin, E. L. | The Power and Limits of Science: A Philosophical Study. (101) |
| Aristotelian Society Proceedings Supplementary Vol. XVIII | Politics, Psychology and Art. (106). |
| Sartre, Jean-Paul | Existentialism and Humanism. (125) |

Indian Philosophy.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Dasgupta, S. | A History of Indian Philosophy, Vol. IV. (130-9) |
|--------------|--|

Psychology.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Gruber, C. R. | The Mental Life of the Child (144) |
|---------------|------------------------------------|

Religion.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Mascall, E. | He Who is—A Study in Traditional Theism. (210) |
| Pfister, O. | Christianity and Fear (210) |

Sociology.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Beveridge, L. & Wells, A. F. (ed.) | The Evidence for Voluntary Action (300-1). |
| Willecock, H. D. | Report on Juvenile Delinquency. (364). |

Politics and Administration.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Cole, G. D. H. | A History of the Labour Party from 1911 (320-9) |
| Frost, R. (ed.) | The British Commonwealth and World Society: Proceedings of the Third Unofficial Conference on British Commonwealth Relations, London, 17th February to 3rd March 1949 (320-6) |
| Gladden, E. N. | An Introduction to Public Administration (350-1) |
| Morgenthau, H. J. | Scientific Man Exeats Power Polit (320-4) |

Economics.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ashton, T. S. | The Industrial Revolution 1760—1830. (Home University Library No. 201) (080-340-9b). |
| India: Agricultural Marketing in India: Report on the | Marketing Ghee and Other Milk Products in India (331-1). |
| Lewis, W. A. ... | Overhead Costs—Some Essays in Economic Analysis (330-4) |
| Meade, J. E. ... | Planning and the Price Mechanism (333). |
| Nogaro, B. ... | A Short Treatise on Money and Monetary Systems. (344) |
| Shackle, G. L. S. ... | Expectation in Economics (330-4) |
| Report of the National Planning Committee Edited by K. T. Shah | (330-9) |
| Thomas, E. | An Introduction to Agricultural Economics. (331-1). |

Education.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Calcutta University Calendar—Supplement for 1949 | (372-3). |
| Canaut, J. B. ... | Education in a Divided World. (379). |
| Marshall, F. J. C. ... | Physical Activities for Boys' Schools. (373-1). |
| Report of the University Education Commission (Dr. S. Radhakrishnan), Vol. I, December 1948—August 1949 | (372-3). |

Philology.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Hornby, A. S. and Others | A Learner's Dictionary of Current English. (410) |
|--------------------------|--|

Science.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| Whitrow, G. J. | The Structure of the Universe: An Introduction to Cosmology. (Hutchinson's University Library Sers.) (080—520). |
|----------------|---|

Useful Arts.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| General Medical Council, London | The British Pharmacopoeia, 1948. (615-11). |
|---------------------------------|--|

Hogben, L.
Rothenstein, J

Gardner, H

Brown, H.
Wangh, W.

Ehrenburg, I

Arnold, E.
Ryder, A. W. (T)

Hoyasula Patakehi
Narasimhachar, T
Putanna, M S
Putappa, K V
Ramaswamy, M and Krishnamurthy, M

Haslund, H.

Vishkennan, H.

Mitchell, M

Nehru, J.
Patel, S.
Rajagopalachari

Spear, P.

Allen, R. L.
Chesteron, G. K.
Langley, G. H

Fine Arts.

- ... From Cave Painting to Comic Strip. (750).
- ... One Hundred Modern Foreign Pictures in the Tate Gallery. (750).

Literature—General.

- ... The Art of T. S. Eliot. (810-4)

English Literature.

- ... There was a Lad. (821-42)
- ... Work Suspended and other Stories written before the Second World War. (823-6).

Russian Literature.

- ... The Storm - A Novel. (858b)

Oriental Literature.

- ... The Light of Asia and the Indian Song of Songs. (861-1)
- ... The Panchatantra. (861-3).

Kannada.

- (869k)
- ... Vikatakavivijaya. (869k)
- ... Ichumaraadu Kelage. (869k)
- ... Madiddunna Maharaya. (869k).
- ... Kathinakavannagala. (869k).
- ... Neda Prabhala. (869k).

Geography and Travels.

- ... Mongolian Journey. (914-2)

History - Germany.

- ... The Rome-Berlin Axis - History of the Relations between Hitler and Mussolini. (942)

History - Russia.

- ... The Maritime History of Russia 648-1948. (946)

History - India.

- ... Independence and After. (966).
- ... On Indian Problems. (966)
- ... Rajaji's Speeches - The Governor-General of India during His South India Tour, August 1948. (966)
- ... India, Pakistan and the West. (The Home University Library No 211) (980-960-4).

Biography.

- ... The Great Pierpont Morgan. (921-3).
- ... Autobiography. (928).
- ... Sri Aurebindo. (921)

Edited by the Principal Information Officer to Government.

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His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is seen addressing the Mysore Legislative Assembly on 15th March 1950, at the Sir Puttanna Chetty Town Hall.

Photo—Janavani



The Hon'ble the Chief Minister of Mysore on the occasion of the inauguration of the Sree Ramanavami Celebrations at Chamarajapet, Bangalore.

Photo—Janavani

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XIII]

Bangalore, March 1950

[No. 3

SUPREME NEED FOR ECONOMY WITHOUT IMPERILLING EFFICIENCY

HIS HIGHNESS' ADDRESS TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Rajpramukh, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, was graciously pleased to address the First Session of the New Mysore Legislative Assembly, on 15th March 1950, at the Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, Bangalore. Addressing the Legislative Assembly, His Highness said:

The Constitution of India requires that the head of the State should address the Legislature at the commencement of every session and inform them the cause of its summons. Accordingly, I deem it a great privilege to address this, the First Session of the Legislature, under the New Constitution. I desire to extend to you a warm welcome on this historic occasion and to wish you success in your labours.

Tribute to Leaders

The Constitution, creating India a Sovereign Democratic Republic, was inaugurated on January 26th, 1950, as you are all aware. Never before in the history of India was the country so consolidated and united as we find it at present. The Map of India has been re-drawn, and 500 and odd Indian States have been re-organised and fused into one political entity with the rest of India. I desire to pay my warm tribute to the great leaders and the people of India who have made this historic and happy development possible. It is a matter for supreme gratification that we in Mysore have contributed our humble, but, which I trust is, a significant quota, towards such a

consummation. I have every hope and confidence that this new set up will be conducive for the peace and progress of India as a whole, and of every unit thereof. Mysore is happy and proud that she, as an integral part of India, has been enabled to share in full measure the rights and responsibilities arising from such a position.

The implications and consequences for Mysore, because of this constitutional advancement, are many and varied. I do not propose to deal with them all on the present occasion. I will be content to confine myself to just a few of the more outstanding aspects. As days pass by, all the implications will be fully understood and realised in the process of working the Constitution.

Fiscal Integration

This Session has been convened mainly for dealing with the Budget Estimates for the next year. Our official year under the old Constitution used to begin from the 1st of July. As a result of the integration, a change in the same has been found inevitable, and so our official year hereafter will commence from the 1st of

April as in other parts of India. One of the major changes following the inauguration of the New Constitution pertains to the sphere of finance, Mysore State was discharging both federal and provincial functions under the old set up. The New Constitution has separated the two spheres, and, from the 1st of April this year, the federal subjects will be transferred to the Union Government leaving only the provincial subjects to the State. The financial consequences of such a change are clear. Federal sources of revenue like income-tax, excise duties, railways, telephones and such like items will accrue to the Union hereafter. Equally so, expenditure relating to federal departments will be borne by the Union, for example, military expenditure and expenditure on the departments connected with the federal items of revenue. The various aspects relating to such a fiscal integration have been the subject-matter of prolonged discussions between the Government of India and ourselves. The Financial Agreement that has been ultimately concluded will come into effect from the 1st of April. My Government will place before you the details of this arrangement which they feel, is on the whole satisfactory, and ensures a sound position for our finances without any sudden or unfavourable dislocation. They hope and trust that, consistent with the over-all requirements of India, Mysore will have no cause to regret the change-over.

Sound Budgetting

My Government have kept in view the vital aspect of sound budgetting, namely, to keep the normal expenditure within the limits of normal revenue. They have also given their most earnest thought to the ways and means position to finance development programmes, which involve appreciable capital outlay. I desire to

refer in particular to the incomplet Hydro-electric Power Installation, and schemes for making available the benefit of electricity to the rural areas, major Irrigation Projects like Lakkavalli, Tunga and Nugu, and the re-organisation and expansion of the Iron and Steel Works and certain other industries.

The supreme need for economy, without imperilling efficiency or impairing necessary progress and development, has been fully realised, and all possible retrenchment has been and will continue to be effected in the light of the report of the Economy Officer appointed by the Government to report on the matter. I am sure you will consider the Budget proposals that will be placed before you, with the same sagacity that has been the traditional virtue of the Legislature in our State in the past.

The Budget Estimates have naturally to be designed with a view to serve the several requirements of the people of the State, and the needs of the Departments entrusted with the responsibilities for fulfilling such requirements. Owing to the limitation of time it will not be possible for me to refer to all of them. I shall therefore take up only the more important ones.

Fighting Food Crisis

It has been often declared, and rightly so, that the food problem should demand our foremost attention. The food situation, grave as it is in the whole of India is particularly so in our State. It has to be remembered that unfortunately, Mysore has been deficit in the matter of foodgrains since a long time past. This problem did not force itself on our attention owing to the natural and easy flow of imports into the State from not only other parts of India, but also from countries like Burma, till the outbreak of War, and till the emergence of controlled

supply and distribution on an All-India basis. When, in addition, it is borne in mind that the population of Mysore has been steadily on the increase and has nearly doubled itself during the last about half a century, the difficulty and gravity of the problem becomes apparent. Since the last about five years, the position has been causing us great anxiety, and steady and constant efforts are being made to make the State self-sufficient in this behalf as early as possible. My Government are of opinion, that while some progress has undoubtedly been made, it cannot be denied that, owing to causes beyond our control, we have not been able to realise our expectations fully. The Government of India have now decided to make the country self-sufficient in food by the end of 1951; and we, in Mysore, have to concentrate our attention on, and make every effort towards, rendering the State self-sufficient within the shortest time possible. A three-year programme in relation to this has been drawn up in close consultation with the Government of India, towards which the Government of India have kindly agreed to provide a suitable grant. The next two years will witness, therefore, dynamic efforts to implement the scheme successfully. I would make an earnest appeal for whole-hearted co-operation between the Government and the people to make the programme a success. Otherwise, not only would we fail to provide the necessary food for the people, but also would we be not in a position to put an end to the heavy subsidy on the supply of food-grains, which has been a great drain on the revenues of the State. I am sure you will consider carefully the detailed proposals of My Government in this behalf.

Scientific research in connection with food is proceeding apace, and we are grateful to the Government of India for locating the All-India Food Technological Research Institute in Mysore. The

proposal to add the Fruit Technology Section also to the Institute is under active consideration. We on our part have collaborated with the Government of India by placing at their disposal the Cheluvamba Mansions for the housing of the Institute and its laboratories.

Problem of Land Tenure

Closely allied to the progress of agriculture is the problem of land tenure. Fortunately for us, in Mysore, there are no large zamindaris, or absentee landlordism on a scale sufficient to constitute an economic and social problem. Peasant proprietors owning small holdings constitute an overwhelming majority. Even so, it was found necessary to examine the several aspects relating to the same, for example, *inam* tenure, and My Government are expecting to receive very early, the report of the Committee set up to enquire into the various aspects of the subject. Soon after the receipt of their report, My Government will take necessary steps to rationalise our Land Revenue system after carefully considering the recommendations made by the Committee.

Forests and Live Stock

A wise handling of the several aspects of forestry is also necessary to improve our agriculture and industries. Steady afforestation on a planned basis is vital, and My Government are devoting their close attention to it. The holding of the International Forestry Conference in our State last year has been of immense value to us.

Several schemes relating to the improvement of live-stock have been sanctioned and are in the process of being implemented, and provision has been made to improve upon the present position.

Progressive Industrial Policy

Mysore has been known for its steady and progressive industrial policy. Several industries have been established and are run by the Government themselves. Several others have been started by private enterprise, with the Government either participating in them, or giving the private agencies all possible concessions. It has been realised, however, that in some of these industries, what we produce is not enough even for our own internal requirements. It has also been found very necessary to make some of these plants self-contained economic units. Hence My Government have launched on schemes of quantitative expansion of some of the existing industries, for example, Iron and Steel and Cement.

The Government have not been unmindful of starting suitable new industries as well. Preliminaries have been completed for the starting of a Chemical and Fertilizer Factory near Bhadravati. A report has just been received from the Westinghouse Company in connection with the development of the manufacture of electrical goods, and the expansion of Porcelain Factory, and the Government are actively considering the report. My Government, as you are aware, have a one-third share in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory and they have now decided to participate in the Indian Telephone Company, the Raw Film Manufacturing Company, and the Sugar Company to be started in Shimoga, by subscribing about 10 per cent of the capital of the above Companies. I desire to express my gratification at the decision of the Government of India to establish in our State the Machine Tool Industry, which involves a capital outlay of about 18 crores of rupees.

Cottage Industries

Cottage industries also have claimed the attention of the Government. A

comprehensive scheme on a planned basis, thanks to the wise guidance of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, has been sanctioned, and is being put into effect in two districts to begin with. It is hoped, as a result of constant endeavours, production of essential articles will increase steadily. And will meet fully the requirements of the people.

Labour Welfare Work

A contented labour force is essential for increased production both on the field and in the factory. Several pieces of legislation have already been introduced to improve the conditions of labour, and welfare schemes have been inaugurated. Special attention is being paid to the housing of labour. My Government deferred further legislation in view of the desire of the Government of India communicated to us, that uniform legislation was desirable, and that the Government of India would themselves undertake such legislation. The holding of the meetings of the Governing Body of the International Labour Conference in our State has helped us to understand and appreciate the several aspects of the labour problem, and has been of great help to further the activities of the Labour Department which has been established in the State recently. It is also gratifying to learn that the International Labour Organisation has chosen Bangalore for locating their Headquarters of the Field Office for the technical training of man power in Asian Countries.

Educational Progress

My Government are spending a large part of their revenue for education in the State. During the last two years, there has been a striking progress in the matter of starting of more and more colleges, high schools, and middle and primary schools. Realising that there was great need for re-organising the system of education in all spheres, keeping in mind the

social set-up and the economic requirements of the country, the services of Dr. C. R. Reddy, an eminent educationist, were secured, and his valuable report is now under the consideration of the Government. It is obvious that during the next two or three years, we have to concentrate more on qualitative reform rather than on merely quantitative expansion. My Government have also decided to start more occupational institutes, and to give prominence to the vocational aspect of education. Efforts are being made in the field of adult education as well, and it may be said that the deliberations of the Adult Education Seminar under the auspices of the U. N. O., held in Mysore, will serve as valuable guidance.

Public Health

Mysore has a creditable record in the matter of providing facilities relating to medicine and public health in the State. The number of medical institutions in the State need not fear comparison with establishments elsewhere in our country. The starting of more and more health centres has been welcomed by the people, and it is a matter for sincere pleasure, that work at these centres has resulted in the control of epidemics, and particularly in checking the dire disease of malaria to an appreciable extent. The U.N.O. has been good enough to establish a demonstration centre in the Sagar area, and it is doing excellent work. The Head Office of the Asiatic Branch of the U.N.O. Health Organisation has also been established at Bangalore. The policy of My Government is to increase rural medical aid to the maximum extent possible.

Rural Reconstruction Work

The development of rural areas in the State has always commanded the earnest attention of the Government. Several

schemes launched in this connection have had varying degrees of success. Having realised that the release of local initiative and enthusiasm was the *sine qua non* for a successful rural development programme, My Government inaugurated last year a comprehensive scheme, and it is being worked fairly satisfactorily. Having found, however, a certain amount of duplication of agencies working in this sphere, a Committee was appointed to consider how the existing Village Panchayets, District Boards and the Rural Development Boards could be integrated, and their activities co-ordinated, with a view to secure the best possible results. The Committee's report is expected very soon. My Government's policy is to provide for maximum autonomy in the field of Local Self-Government with sufficient finances. Another Committee has been constituted to enquire into the working of the municipalities in the State and to recommend necessary reforms. Action will be taken by My Government as soon as the report of that Committee is made available.

We will do well to note that Mahatma Gandhi was very particular about the decentralisation of administration, and he was prepared to go the farthest length in this direction. I trust that the final proposals that will be placed before you, after due consideration of the reports of the Committees referred to above, will meet with general satisfaction, and will ensure a rapid progress socially, economically and culturally, of the backbone of the country, namely, the masses inhabiting the rural and the semi-rural areas. My Government are pledged to do their utmost in this vital sphere.

Bangalore Corporation

The merging of the local bodies of the erstwhile City of Bangalore and the Civil Station into one unit, and the inauguration of the Bangalore Corporation, has

been a landmark in the history of Bangalore, and elections to the Corporation will be held in May this year, on the basis of Adult franchise.

Co-operative Societies

I must needs refer to the scheme of multi-purpose co-operative societies which was inaugurated in the State last year. About 800 and odd such societies are already functioning in the rural parts of the State, there being one such society for every group of about 10 or 15 villages. I learn that people have been enthusiastic to subscribe to the share capital and to participate in the activities of the societies. My Government are of opinion that it is a hopeful augury, and, if sufficient care is taken to ensure the even and proper working of these institutions in future, it will be a source of great good to the people in the villages. My Government have recently sanctioned the starting of co-operative farming in some selected centres and I hope it will prove a success.

Housing Facilities

Next to food and cloth, proper housing is a paramount necessity. Accelerated efforts have been made to provide housing facilities in the urban areas, particularly in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore. The Improvement Trust Boards in these two Cities have several schemes of extension which are in various stages of progress. I have already referred to the labour housing schemes. I hope that private agencies, including co-operative societies and industrial concerns, will give more and more attention to provide housing amenities. My Government intend taking up the problem of rural housing also. They are already providing substantial grants every year to the Depressed Classes to build their own houses and this has helped the community to considerable extent.

Harijan Uplift Work

Very close and earnest attention to the amelioration of the conditions of Harijans in every sphere has been a prominent feature in the administration of Mysore. The same policy is being continued, and every effort is being made by My Government to increase their welfare by adopting suitable programmes, consistent with the availability of finance. Several pieces of legislation have already been enacted, for example, the Temple Entry Authorisation Act and the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act. They are being given special preference in the matter of grant of lands and the provision of other amenities for establishing themselves in agriculture. The Government of India have recently sanctioned an enquiry into the conditions of agricultural labour, which comprises mostly of Harijans, and one unit is functioning in our State also.

Prohibition

As you are aware, Prohibition has been the accepted policy of My Government, and during the last two years a good part of the State has gone dry. The success of the experiment is being watched, and the prevalence of illicit distillation in certain parts of the dry areas has, however, caused no little concern to My Government. While being quite enthusiastic in trying to make the whole State dry, My Government feel that it is none-the-less necessary to be prudent and cautious in regard to further extension of Prohibition in the State, if only to ensure the success of the reform on an abiding basis. It may be stated that this policy is favoured by the Centre.

Hydro-Electric Power

One of the most notable features of the Mysore administration has been its pioneering activity in the sphere of Hydro-electric power. Continued progress is

being maintained, and the completion of the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works and the Shimsha Project is expected during the next year.

Negotiations with the Government of Madras have been completed in regard to the Mekedatu Project. The Honnemaradu Project is under survey. Care is being taken for the early utilisation of the power as it is generated from time to time. Since more and more supply of power to rural areas will be of great help to agriculture and to the starting of cottage industries, My Government have actively pursued a programme of supply of power not only to all taluk headquarters, but also to as many rural areas as possible.

Road Transport

A beginning has been made in the direction of the nationalisation of road transport. State ownership of road transport is proposed to be accomplished in convenient stages. A good beginning has been made without unduly dislocating private enterprise. The problem before the Government now is, how to co-ordinate the work of the transport agencies owned by the Government and private citizens respectively. Several aspects of this problem are engaging the earnest attention of the Government.

I would like to make a brief reference, in passing, to the satisfactory working of the Sardar Patel Flying School at Jakkur inaugurated last year by our Prime Minister, the Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Government of India have kindly sanctioned a subsidy for the School, and the institution is more or less self-supporting.

Maintenance of Law and Order

Every effort is being made, and will be continued to be made, for the maintenance of law and order in the State. While all legitimate freedom will be

respected and protected, My Government will not hesitate to deal firmly with any movement or attempt, which, under the cloak of freedom, is intended or calculated to undermine the lawfully established authority, by means other than constitutional.

It is a matter for anxiety that in the wake of the establishment of controls, corruption and black-marketing have followed. My Government are very earnest in trying to put down the evils to the maximum extent possible. But it is obvious that, without unstinted co-operation from the public, success will be inadequate.

The Gopala Rao Enquiry Committee

The country knows very well the financial crash associated with Sriman Gopala Rao and the constitution by the Government of a Committee, to probe into the whole affair. The Committee have carried their labours to a successful conclusion inspite of great odds and formidable difficulties. Their report is awaited, and My Government will consider it and decide on such further action as may be called for.

Several other matters relating to the administration, to which I have not been able to refer now, will come up before you in due course.

Business of Assembly

This session will not be called upon to deal with much legislative business. The bills that will be introduced will be mostly of a minor character. Major pieces of legislation pertaining to the University, Local Self-Government, Land Revenue and Agriculture are reserved for being introduced at the next session, which is proposed to be held as early as possible. One set of Bills, however, that will come up before you in this session, relates to the preparation of compost in the villages,

towns and cities. My Government attach much importance to this legislation, which has a very effective and intimate bearing on the production of more food in the country. It is probable that a Bill for maintenance of law and order may be introduced during this session, if it is ready in time.

Development Programme

My Government are conscious that a good deal remains to be done for the welfare of the people of the State in several directions. They are also aware of the need for wise planning. The Government of India have recently constituted a National Planning Commission, which it is declared, will be a live body, intent on concrete results, instead of being content with only theoretical conclusions. We, in Mysore, have had the Economic Conference functioning since some years, whose main function was to plan various activities of the State. It has now become necessary to re-organise this agency to be in harmony with the National Planning Commission, and in such a way as to co ordinate it with that Commission. My Government are keen on taking an early decision on this matter. The collection of reliable statistics and work connected with census are also well in hand.

My Government are taking active steps for the preparation and printing of electoral rolls on the basis of adult franchise in connection with the general election under the New Constitution.

To Raise the Standard of Living

The new Constitution no doubt confers on the people several valuable rights. It

is well to remember, at the same time, that there are corresponding obligations to be discharged. We have passed through many difficult situations during the last two years and odd, and, at a time when one hoped to concentrate more vigorously on several economic programmes with a view to raise the standard of living of the people in every direction, some distressing signs are visible on the horizon. I am referring in particular to the situation in the eastern part of India. I earnestly trust that wisdom, and a spirit of humanism and tolerance, will prevail in time, and unity and peace secured, without sacrifice of our interests. It would be good for us and for the world to follow the high principles of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation who secured us our freedom, and to see that they are enforced in the daily conduct of men and nations. Let truth and love be our inspiring forces. The motto for India is "SATHYAMEVA JAYATHE". Let it be given to us to keep it constantly before our mind's eye, and to give adequate support to the great precept.

It is my earnest prayer that we should so work our Constitution, as to succeed in securing to all citizens, what in the preamble has been so inspiringly stated, namely,

"JUSTICE, social, economic and political ;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship ;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity ; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation".



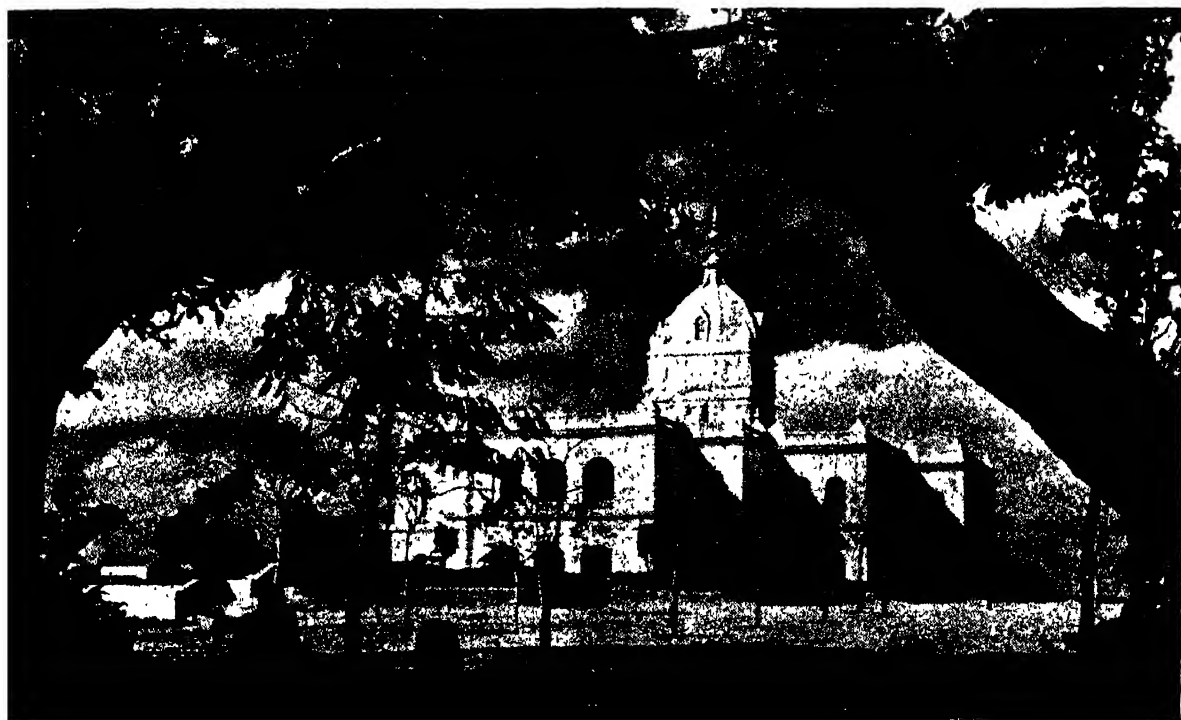
The Hon'ble Sri T. Siddalingiah, Minister for Education and Public Health while touring in Shimoga District visited the Malaria Control Demonstration Centre of the World Health Organisation at Sagar



Sri V. Narahari Rao, Auditor-General of India addressed the members of the Auditors' and Accountants' Association, Bangalore, at the Town Hall, on the 2nd March 1950. Photo taken on that occasion.



The Palace, Mysore.



District Offices, Mysore.

DEVELOP CHARACTER AND ACQUIRE SOUND KNOWLEDGE

Chief Minister's Advice to Inmates of Harijan Hostel.

Presiding over the Anniversary of the Harijan Hostel at Sreerampuram, Bangalore, on 9th March 1950, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister advised the inmates to develop character, acquire sound knowledge in their scholastic career, shed all communal differences and dedicate themselves to the service of the motherland.

The Chief Minister incidentally referred to the serious situation that was developing in the country due to communal clashes that are reported from Indo-Pakistan borders and warned that in the event of any possible conflict arising between Pakistan and Hindustan, people in the State must not get unduly agitated or get panicky about it. Government would do their part, but the people had to play their own in maintaining peace and order, he added.

The Hon'ble the Chief Minister expressed his appreciation over the good work the hostel was doing in the matter of educating the young boys and girls on a well-drawn out programme. He was glad to say that unlike some other hostels, with which he had come in contact, "there was ample opportunity here for the youth to develop a disciplined life and aim at a life of equality, mutual love and service". He referred to the ideals and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, and exhorted them to follow these ideals in their daily life.

Continuing, the Chief Minister referred to the attainment of freedom in the country and said that political freedom was not an end in itself. On the other hand, the heavier task of achieving economic freedom remained yet to be accomplished. To-day they found economic crisis facing the country and it was up to the people, he added, to face the problem boldly and strive their utmost in co-operation with the Government in solving it. He added that the Gandhian plan which was being drawn up by the Sarvodaya Samaj deserved earnest consideration. He had no doubt that by following the ideals of Mahatmaji, they would be able to solve the economic crisis and convert the country into a land of peace and plenty. The Government of India had set up a Planning Committee with Panditji as Chairman and he felt confident that the plan to be evolved by that Committee would meet the requirements of the country.

Referring to the report wherein it was mentioned that the inmates were organising among themselves a small "Ministry" and conducting periodical elections in the same manner as the Government

machinery, the Chief Minister questioned whether it was a good thing for the youth in the hostel. While development of political consciousness was good, it was the primary duty of the Management to make the inmates concentrate more on their studies and teach them correct habits so that they might develop their character and mental outlook and become good and enlightened citizens in the various spheres of the economic and social regeneration of the country.

Concluding, the Chief Minister referred to the inclusion of the special clauses in the new Constitution in favour of Harijans and said that it was the ardent desire of Mahatmaji to remove untouchability which was the greatest blight on Hinduism. It was in the fitness of things that a constitutional provision, abolishing untouchability, was made in the constitution.

He opined that he personally disliked communal hostels and commended the idea of admitting other Caste Hindus in Harijan hostels and *vice versa*. Government, he revealed, were considering that aspect of the question and a decision is being reached soon to that effect.

Earlier, the Hon'ble the Minister for Law and Labour unveiled the portrait of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, first President of the Indian Republic. In doing so, he referred to the great struggle and sacrifice made by Rajen Babu, as the closest and most intimate follower of Gandhiji, for the attainment of freedom and said that the example of such great leaders of our country should stand before the younger generation so that they could inculcate in their lives these noble qualities and virtues and grow up as good citizens in their time.

Continuing, the Law Minister referred to the rich heritage of our land and the great souls that lived and said that to-day the countries of the West were looking at India with admiration, especially after the attainment of freedom through the creed of truth and non-violence which Mahatmaji propounded. It was Gandhiji who revealed to the world the glory of ancient India and it was up to all of us, the Minister stressed, to follow the ideals of Mahatmaji and preserve the freedom of the country. He exhorted the young boys and girls to develop those noble virtues which the trusted leaders of the country revealed and thus become noble citizens of tomorrow. He expressed the hope that the portrait of Sri Rajen Babu would be a source of inspiration to them always.

BALANCED BUDGET PRESENTED BY GOVERNMENT

REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance, presenting the Budget to the Legislative Assembly on 21st March 1950, said :—

I rise to present to the House the revised estimate for the year 1949-50 and the budget estimate for the year 1950-51.

This is the third budget which I have had the privilege of presenting to the Legislature after the new popular Government took up office. I, however, deem it a particular privilege to do so this year for the reason that it is the first budget after the ushering in of the Indian Republic. To any Indian the feeling must be an exhilarating one. The idea that after centuries of serfdom on the one hand and disunity on the other, we are free and we are united under one constitution and one flag with no pockets of divided loyalties, save for a few tiny possessions in the hands of the French and Portuguese soon to disappear, cannot but evoke in us a feeling of joy and pride. So before entering upon our appointed task let us pay our meed of reverential homage to all the great galaxy of patriots who secured us this freedom—at the head of which shines like a resplendent star, Mahatma Gandhi. Thank God that some of his stalwart associates have the destiny of the country in their hands at this critical juncture and are carrying on the burden with unequalled devotion and ability.

The task of framing the constitution was by no means an easy one. The President of the Indian Constituent Assembly, the Drafting Committee, which was presided over by the eminent constitutionalist Dr. Ambedkar, and all the members deserve the warm gratitude of this nation. Let us not forget that this was made possible by the wonderful work of the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who within a short time achieved, what is unparalleled in history, the evolving of order out of confusion created by the British when they left behind them among others 500 and odd independent sovereign States.

On the 26th January this year—the day of inauguration of the new Constitution the last of the Governors-General, Sri C. Rajagopalachari made room for the first President of the Indian Republic, Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad.

Both are friends of Mysore, Rajaji with close personal associations in the State and Rajen Babu as one who has taken a keen though detached interest in the political as well as the constructive activities in Mysore. The country honours them and wishes them both well.

MYSORE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

I said last time that normally left to ourselves the Mysore Constituent Assembly would have concluded its labours early and a new House and a new Government would have come into being. But our Constituent Assembly had to await the framing of a model constitution by the Centre. As days passed, however the idea of a separate constitution for the Indian States was given up in favour of something better, *viz.*, of a constitution to the States and Unions similar to the Provincial constitution. We, in our *poorvasramu* as members of the Mysore Constituent Assembly accepted this idea and the new Constitution of India has provided for it in Part VII of the Act. Its acceptance by Mysore and other States and Unions completed the picture of political integration of India. Being the most recently elected body and following the analogy of the Centre, this Constituent Assembly of Mysore was converted into the Legislature in December 1949 and a re-shuffled Cabinet came into being with a reduced strength but of a purely Congress complexion.

ARTICLE 371 OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

Talking of political integration, I wish to refer to one matter which cropped up during the question hour earlier this session and that was whether the Centre was exercising any control over the framing of our budget proposals. I said the budget was a matter in which the State was free to order as it chose, but that the Centre may be inclined to see it beforehand just to satisfy itself that sound canons of finance were observed. It did not mean that there would be any interference on the part of the

Centre with our freedom. Article 371* of the Indian Constitution Act was one, to which, as all Hon'ble Members are aware, the Mysore Constituent Assembly took strong exception. When it came up for consideration at the Indian Constituent Assembly, the House will remember that the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in commending the same for the acceptance of the Indian Constituent Assembly assured that that article was not meant to be used in the case of States like Mysore. It may be noted that in the whole history of modern Mysore there was no idea of any such scrutiny of our budget by the Paramount Power. Mysore had its own high traditions of administration and had the best of relations with the Centre. Its coming under the exemption clause therefore may be just a matter of time. Even without the application of the article, there are endless ways for the Centre to see that any of its useful directives are not ignored by the States whether of Part B or Part A or Part C.

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution during a period of ten years from the commencement thereof, or during such longer or shorter period as Parliament may by law provide in respect of any State, the Government of every State specified in Part B of the First Schedule shall be under the general control of, and comply with such particular directions, if any, as may from time to time be given by the President

"Provided that the President may by order direct that the provisions of this article shall not apply to any State specified in the order."

FINANCIAL INTEGRATION.

In my last budget speech I had referred to the question of financial integration stating that the matters which were still in the stage of negotiation could not be disclosed. I had hoped, however, that there would be a fair deal. I am glad to say we have had it. The financial agreement entered into under article 278 (formerly article 258 in the Draft Constitution) was signed on 28th February 1950. The Hon'ble Members are also aware of the contents of the White Paper placed before the Indian Parliament along with the budget. The main principles of the scheme may be stated in the words of the White Paper as follows :—

"The scheme of integration, which will take effect from 1st April 1950, places the States and Unions in the same position as the Indian Provinces *vis-a-vis* the Centre. The present composite Governments of these States will be divided on a functional basis and the Centre will take over the Central subjects and services from these States with the related assets and liabilities. But since some of these States were financing what would be Provincial services

from the surplus of their revenue from Central subjects some form of financial assistance to them to meet the dislocation caused by the lifting of federal revenue and expenditure from their budgets is obviously necessary. Following the Committee's recommendations for a transitional period of ten years the Centre has agreed to make good (with certain adjustments) to the States the difference between the actual federal revenue lost to them and the federal expenditure saved to them as a result of federal financial integration. This reimbursement will be made in full for the first five years and on a diminishing scale for the next five years. The States will be in the same position as the Provinces in the matter of sharing divisible sources of revenue like income-tax but any grant made to them to cover the federal revenue gap will be set off against this share."

The House is already aware that such subjects in the Union List which were being administered by Mysore, as for instance, Railways, Income-tax, Central Excises, Telephones, Military, Audit, Akashvani and Geophysical Operations, would be taken over by the Centre. It meant that three of the most revenue yielding sources would be lost to us and they were elastic sources too. The Indian States Finances Inquiry Committee presided over by Sir V. T. Krishnamachari proceeded on the basis of no compensation for the assets lifted to the Centre. Let it be noted that these assets were built up laboriously by careful husbanding of our resources and judicious borrowings on the one hand and tightening the belts of the comparatively poorly-paid services on the other. A brief memorandum will be placed before the House indicating the main features of the integration. As a result of the lifting of the federal revenue and expenditure the net loss is estimated to be Rs. 325 lakhs on a provisional basis, the details of which are to be found in the memorandum. The recommendation of the Committee was that in order to avoid sudden dislocation in the financial structure of the States, the Centre should repay to the State the net gap by way of graduated reduction of 4 per cent every year so that in the 10th year the Centre would make good 60 per cent of net gap. It was open in the alternative for the State to take its share of the divisible taxes, grants, subsidies, and contributions, from the Centre if the State considered the latter was a better alternative. During the further stages of negotiation, it was urged that the reduction from the first year itself would be too great a strain and the reimbursement must be full for the first five years at least and the graduated reduction may begin from the sixth year at a steeper rate of 8 per cent every year. This, I am glad to say, has been agreed to. At the end of the tenth year the guarantee ceases and the States will be placed exactly on

the same footing as Provinces. It may however be noted that the State, as a result of integration agreement, will get during the stand-still period of five years, grants, subsidies, and contribution just on the same basis as the Provinces, which is a distinct gain. Apart from the above, as a result of further discussions with the States Ministry at the time of signing the provisional agreement the following additional advantages were secured :—

(i) Instead of taking the average of three completed years for purposes of computing the revenue, two best years out of the three were taken, *viz.*, 1946-47 and 1948-49 ;

(ii) The excess contribution to the Railway Depreciation Fund to the extent of Rs. 19 lakhs in 1946-47 was to be added on to Railway income and this secured an advantage of Rs. 8½ lakhs per annum ;

(iii) Special addition of Rs. 7½ lakhs on account of Excise Duties per annum in view of the fact that fresh duties were levied in 1948-49 ;

(iv) Exclusion of arrears of pay of about Rs. 16 to 17 lakhs from expenditure, that is to say an advantage of about Rs. 8 lakhs per annum ;

(v) For purposes of calculation of income-tax to be lifted, the excess profits tax paid during the years concerned was to be added on to the income ;

(vi) Likewise, the income of the Gold Mining Companies at K.G.F. for the years 1946-47 and 1948-49 has to be calculated on the basis of non-existence of gold duty which has since been agreed to be abolished since the increased Income-tax had been taken into consideration in arriving at the loss to the State by abolition of Gold Duty ;

(vii) Writing down capital outlay on Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works and Krishnarajasagar for purpose of treating them as productive assets ;

(viii) Omitting outlay on Tunga and Lakkavalli.

The share of debt to be taken over by the Centre according to the scheme may be about Rs. 6 crores of which we may have to make good certain balances under Deposits, Provident Funds, etc., relating to Federal Departments. The Centre will discharge their net obligations as and when our loans become due and meanwhile, they will pay interest. The Centre will bear the liabilities in proportion to the ratio that their productive assets bear to our productive assets. It is for fixing this ratio that the value of our capital assets such as Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works at Jog and

Krishnarajasagar, which have been yielding so very little, has been written down, which is distinctly to our advantage.

The other important part to which a reference has been made is that *in addition* to the net gap the State will receive the grants-in-aid and subsidies. The food subsidy on imported food-grains which we were not receiving till this year and which has been allowed to us this year to the tune of 50 per cent will hereafter be placed on exactly the same basis as Provinces and we will also get at 75 per cent. This may be a vanishing advantage in view of the self-sufficiency project in food, but whatever comes must be welcomed. The budget will also show the subsidy and advances we are getting towards Food Production Drive. It will thus be seen that on the whole, there has been a fair deal. However, we have to so adjust our revenue and expenditure that when we have to fall in line with the Provinces we will not be found unprepared. We may no doubt have the opportunity to present our case before the Fiscal Commission which will be constituted from time to time, but if we should secure additional relief we must so order our economy as to convince them that there has been neither negligence in tapping available sources of revenue nor extravagance in our expenditure. As I said last time, we cannot be oblivious to the distinct advantages of integration, of sharing in the fuller life of this great country as equal citizens, of helping in the planned progress and development of the country and of participating in equal measure the assistance that the Centre extends to its units.

BUILDINGS LIFTED TO THE CENTRE.

One problem arising from financial integration is yet undecided and that is with regard to buildings which are now in use by the Federal Departments to be lifted. Mysore's position in this respect is rather exceptional. She has planned her buildings right from the beginning and taken care to fit them up with the general scheme of City Planning, etc., which is, as much as to say, that mere utility has not been the only concern. The scheme of no compensation for assets was evolved out of a fiction, namely, that the State Government was a composite one and was now to be divided on a functional basis. Even so, our contention has been that so long as the buildings of a department are not wanted for the particular purpose for which they were intended, such buildings on the same functional analogy may be handed over to the State without compensation. The present idea

of the Central Government seems to be that only when the buildings are not required for any federal purpose whatever, could they be handed back to the State without compensation. I have every hope that the Centre will sympathise with the equity of our claim and show us the same consideration as they have done throughout these negotiations. There are some minor issues which arise in regard to what are known as shared buildings. Where for instance as in the Income-tax and Sales-tax Departments or in the Excise Department where the federal and State functions were combined, the splitting up of functions gives rise to the problem as to how best to transfer the federal assets regarding buildings. Likewise, the Comptroller's Office when the Audit Department goes to the Centre. It is not possible to transfer a portion of these Public Offices to the Centre. Anyway, these are matters which I have every hope will be all settled to the satisfaction of both the Governments.

AUDIT.

I have just mentioned about the Audit Department which is going to the Centre. Independent Audit is as necessary as independent judiciary. This is a step which all of us should welcome. I am glad to say that we have quite an efficient system of audit. The transference will not present any problem to the Centre. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, Sri V. Narahari Rao, himself a Mysorean, was here recently and felt satisfied with the arrangements for taking over. At present, the Comptroller is looking after initial accounts also as in the case of P.W. Divisions, etc., and this will continue to be under his charge until the bifurcation takes place. One problem that arises is with regard to audit of local bodies. In some Provinces this work is entrusted to the Central Audit on a service at cost basis. Other Provinces have got their own separate audit. We may have to take an early decision in the matter as to which would be the better course for us.

REPEAL OF GOLD DUTY ACT.

Before I go into the Budget proper, I would like to deal with one other subject of general interest from the financial point of view, that is, with regard to the Gold Duty Repeal Act. Hon'ble Members are aware that this Repeal Bill was placed before the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council along with a copy of the agreement and after it passed through both the Houses it received the assent

of His Highness on 27th July 1949. The Hon'ble Members in both the Houses while according their approval to the measure, made certain suggestions. The Companies have accepted the suggestion of having two directors instead of one, the second to be co-opted on the recommendation of the Government. The agreement will be signed shortly as per the understanding already arrived at.

BIFURCATION OF BUDGET.

The financial statement placed before the House takes the usual form showing Accounts 1948-49, Revised Estimates 1949-50 and Budget Estimates 1950-51. Unlike previous years, the Budget is presented in two parts, Volume I comprising Revenues of the State, normal expenditure and lumpsum provision for Development Schemes. Volume II shows details of the several Department Schemes and is a supplement to Volume I giving details of the provision for Development Schemes under each major head. The compilation of Volume II was considered essential in view of the demand for details of Post-war Schemes which were merged in the normal transactions of the Department and with a view to maintaining clear accounting of schemes which may be eligible for grants from the Centre. I request that this bifurcation and the fact that the Revised for 1949-50 shows figures for only 9 months as against the 12 months of budget for that year may be borne in mind when dealing with the Budget. I hope that Hon'ble Members will appreciate this form of presentation as in most other States which enables us to know how far schemes taken are progressing and what the new schemes taken up by Government are.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS 1948-49.

The Revenue realised during the year was Rs. 1,184.40 lakhs and the net expenditure on Revenue account was Rs. 1,184.40 lakhs. The expenditure met from Funds was :—

	Rs. in lakhs
Irrigation Development Fund	43.49
Road Fund	40.74
Special Reserve	188.60
Total	272.83

The Ways and Means include expenditure on Capital amounting to Rs. 535.69 lakhs and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 345.55 lakhs.

REVISED 1949-50.

In view of the financial integration and to have uniformity of procedure, the financial year was changed from 1st April 1950 and consequently, the year had to be closed for 9 months. According to the Revised Estimates the Revenue anticipated is Rs. 920.05 lakhs. The gross expenditure for the year is Rs. 1,155 19 lakhs including contribution of Rs. 22 lakhs and of the gross expenditure, it is proposed to meet Rs. 234.09 lakhs from Funds as under —

	Rs. in lakhs
Road Fund	52 77
Irrigation Development Fund	10 41
Rural Development Fund	49 73
Special Reserve	120 77
Silk Development Fund	0 11
Total	234 09

The normal receipts to Road Fund and the grant from General Revenues are sufficient to meet the expenditure debitable in respect of Communications and there is therefore no drawing from the balance of this Fund and this Fund by itself is a deficit Fund. As compared to Budget, the drawing from Irrigation Development Fund is less in view of the transfer of certain charges to Grow More Food under 27 Agriculture. The reason for net increased drawing as shown under 'Deduct expenditure met from Funds' is therefore mainly due to the fact that the expenditure under Rural Development was directly shown as transferred to the Fund under the Major Head in the Budget, but now it is proposed to show gross expenditure under Rural Development and transfer the expenditure under 'Deduct expenditure met from Funds'. The Revised is thus estimated to result in a deficit of Rs. 1 05 lakhs but I hope that when the actuals become available there will be no deficit but actually a surplus.

BUDGET FOR 1950-51.

The Budget 1950-51 estimates for a Revenue of Rs. 1,169.88 lakhs and an Expenditure of Rs. 1,254.67 lakhs. Out of the Expenditure, it is proposed to meet Rs. 2.95 lakhs from Irrigation Development Fund, Rs. 50.57 lakhs from Road Fund, Rs. 30.15 lakhs from Rural Development Fund and Rs. 4.18 lakhs from Silk Development Fund, i.e., Rs. 87.85 lakhs in all, thus resulting in a net Expenditure of Rs. 1,166.82 lakhs. The surplus for the year is estimated to be Rs. 3.06 lakhs. As explained in the Revised, there is really no drawing from

the balance of the Road Fund as the contribution of Rs. 24 lakhs together with the other anticipated receipts of Rs. 32.64 lakhs to the Fund will be sufficient to meet the expenditure of Rs. 50.57 lakhs under 24-A. Communications and other charges directly debitable to the Fund. The Grant to Rural Development Fund shown under Grants for Public Improvements is Rs. 31 lakhs and the expenditure proposed to be debited is only Rs. 30.15 lakhs. Even here there is no drawing from the balance at the credit of the Fund. Unlike previous years, no amount is proposed to be drawn from Special Reserve to balance the Budget. The expenditure under Silk Development Fund represents cost of schemes specifically debitable to this Fund and instead of transferring the expenditure directly, it is shown here to give a clear picture of the position. The small expenditure shown as debitable to Irrigation Development Fund represents outlay in excess of Rs. 12 lakhs under "23. Irrigation Works". For the first time the Budget shows a surplus without recourse to any drastic taxation or retrenchment measures or drawings from reserves and I hope that that will meet with the uniform approval of all Hon'ble Members

The Budget includes the following increases in Revenue :—

Registration.—An increase of Rupees one lakh has been taken to account on account of the raising of the existing fees by 12½ per cent. The existing rates are far below the rates in the other States in India.

Electrical.—An increase of Rs. 5 lakhs is taken as it is proposed to raise the rate for heating circuits from 6 pies to 9 pies and to levy a surcharge of 10 per cent on rates of power supply other than heating and irrigation pumps. The House is aware that we have been investing heavy capital on these works and though the working expenses have appreciably increased our rates have remained the same.

Betting Tax.—Betting is an evil, but it will take sometime before we could completely eliminate it. One of the ways of mitigating its effects is to mop up the money and use it for good ends. It is proposed to raise the existing rate of 12½ per cent to 25 per cent. It is expected to yield an additional revenue of about Rs. 7 lakhs.

Sales Tax.—It is proposed to remove certain exemptions under Sales Tax on non-rationed articles like pulses and this is expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs.

DEPOT CHARGES IN FOOD DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows the amount of subsidy and establishment and other charges incurred in Food Department :—

Year	Subsidy, etc.	Establishment and other charges excluding dearness allowance	
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1944-45	28 18	23 19	
1945-46	30 12	28 23	
1946-47	175.76	40 55	
1947-48	75 23	38.38	
1948-49	150.62	26 90	
1949-50 (Revised)	90 00	31 56	
Total	549.91	188 81	

It may be seen from the above that total losses incurred including establishment and other charges is about Rs. 740 lakhs exclusive of dearness allowance since the inception of the Department and this is due to the liberal policy followed in fixing the purchase and selling prices. Almost all the other States have proceeded on the basis of service at cost. The House will readily appreciate, I am sure, the fact that the consumers of rationed articles in the State are having the best deal in India that it is not fair to tax the people to such a large extent for the sake of the minority of non-producing consumers. Nor can the State Revenues hereafter bear such heavy losses. Though it is not intended for the present to revise the purchase or selling prices, it is proposed to recoup a portion of this loss by levy of depot charges at 6 pies per rupee and this is estimated to yield a Revenue of about Rs. 20 lakhs.

The above small measures of additional taxation were considered necessary to balance the Budget without curtailing the activities of the Nation-Building Departments and I hope the Government will have full support from all sections.

EXPENDITURE.

The Budget Volumes I and II as also the Memorandum will explain the details of provisions made and I would only say that the Budget has taken into consideration all the development activities. Education, Grow More Food and Medical and Public Health Departments have received the maximum grants. No reductions have been made under Irrigation,

though some reduction had to be made under Civil Works and Communications. Even here preference has been given for Medical Buildings and residential quarters. The Grow More Food Budget takes into account a grant of about Rs. 40 lakhs from the Centre and I hope that with their assistance and grants from State Funds, the desired object of self-sufficiency in food will be achieved.

His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to indicate the policy which the Government may have to follow in the near future. Quite naturally, the new Popular Ministry had to satisfy the great volume of public demand for all round progress which meant a more generous expenditure in Development Departments. His Highness has stated "It is obvious that during the next two or three years we have to concentrate more on qualitative reform than on merely quantitative expansion." Not that normal progress will in any way be retarded but the emphasis may be on consolidation more than expansion for the present.

RETRENCHMENTS.

The Report of the Economy Officer has been under the consideration of Government and although as usual the Departments are reluctant to give effect to any retrenchment measures, Government have been forced to effect retrenchments to the extent shown in the Budget and orders regarding details of these retrenchments will be issued in due course. The following are the effects of retrenchments included in the Budget :—

	Rs.	lakhs.
Land Revenue	2	50
Forest	2	00
Excise	2	00
Police	1	00*
Veterinary and Agriculture	3	00
Army	8	00
Rural Development	3	00
General Administration	2	00
Total	23	50

* The reduction under Police is in addition to the retrenchment of about 6 lakhs already effected during the current year

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Budget for the coming year is expected to close with a cash balance of Rs. 114.77 lakhs after providing Rs. 545.45 lakhs for Capital and

Rs. 115.05 lakhs under Investments. The details for these are given below :—

Shares in Joint-Stock Companies

Fertilizer Works	..	20 00
Shimoga Sugar Company	..	13 65
Raw Film Industry	..	18 00
Telephone Industry	..	10 00
Lac and Paint Works	..	1 50
		<hr/> 69 15
Sinking Fund	..	30 54
Famine Reserve	..	1 82
Depreciation Funds	..	13 54
		<hr/>
Total		115 05

The net result of incomings and outgoings under debts, deposits and other heads, are not sufficient to finance a heavy capital programme. Government have carefully considered all aspects and only such of the works which are absolutely essential in the interest of production and for which commitments have already been made have been provided for. Further, most of these capital works come under Development Schemes and had been taken up before the Popular Ministry assumed office and it is too late to go back from the commitments. What the present Ministry has done is to adopt a cautious policy both in respect of fresh undertakings and of important existing works and to hold them up wherever necessary at convenient stages without risk of loss to the State. Even for financing the works in progress nearly Rs. 10 to 11 crores will be required and this amount can be found only by borrowing from the Centre or floating a public loan. How far either of these courses is feasible is under the examination of Government. It may become necessary to sell the available securities and to reimburse the same later after our borrowings become effective. I do not think, Sir, there is anything wrong in using the available resources unless the Assembly could advise us to stop all works forthwith regardless of all the consequences. There has been frequent criticism that the Popular Ministry has spent away all the cash resources. This is far from truth. Before the Ministry assumed office, commitments had already been made both on Revenue Account and Capital. To mention the major items, the revision of scales had been given effect to at a recurring cost of Rs. 1½ crores per annum and that too with retrospective effect with weightage and the dearness allowance had been enhanced. Orders had been placed on Capital Account and the heavy food subsidy was already there. The only unfortunate thing, if it can be called so, is that these heavy bills became payable during

our period. I am not criticising the previous Government but on the other hand I am stating that having inherited these legacies we boldly faced them. The following figures should convince the Hon'ble Members as to the reduction of cash and investments :—

	1-7-1947	1-7-1948	1-7-1949
Cash and Investments	3352.33	3005 06	2917.09
Loans and Advances	240 72	302 10	430.04
Capital	2592 84	2838 59	3371.00
Total	6185 89	6145	6119 62

	1-7-1947	1-7-1948	1-7-1949
Permanent Debt	1621 13	1620 97	1620.10
Unfunded Debt	1100 09	1101 11	1140 36
Local and other Funds	457 21	430 27	421 31
Deposits	227 48	224 45	407 00
Reserve and Depreciation Funds	1861 72	1903 56	1737 52
Miscellaneous	175.74	120.28	42 23
Total	5443 37	5400 64	5374 52

It may be seen from the above that the total cash and investments on 1st July 1947 was Rs. 3,352 lakhs and on 1st July 1949 this figure declined to Rs. 2,318 lakhs, i.e., there was a reduction of Rs. 1,034 lakhs. Besides, there was increased balance under unfunded debt by Rs. 46 lakhs and deposits by Rs. 180 lakhs. The net total cash outgoing during the two-year period other than on Revenue expenditure may therefore be taken as Rs. 12.60 crores. This heavy outgoing may be explained as under :—

	Rs. in lakhs
Increase under loans and advances	190 00
Capital expenditure	778.00
Reduction of Liabilities :—	
Local and other Funds	36 00
Reserve and Depreciation Funds	124 00
Miscellaneous (Remittance and Suspense)	133 00
Total	1,261 00

The disbursement of arrears of pay due to revision of scales of pay alone may be taken as Rs. 1 crore and this had also an effect on cash position. The reduction in the cash position may be mainly attributed to capital outlay, food supply operations, and grant of loans and advances.

- The increases from 1st July 1947 to 1st July 1949 under Capital is explained as noted below :—

	Increase Rs in lakhs
Railways ..	04
K. R. S. Irrigation Works ..	14
Hydro-Electric Works ..	288
Tunga and Lakkavalli ..	51
Industrial Works ..	44
Iron Works ..	79
Food Supply transactions not met from Revenue ..	241
Total	778

- The increase under Advances and Loans during the two-year period is due to several factors. But, mention may be made of the following advances :—

	Increase Rs in lakhs
Industrial advances to Government industrial concerns ..	36
Objection book advances ..	36
Advances for purchase of seeds and manures ..	38
Advances for agricultural implements ..	10
City Improvement Trust Boards, Bangalore and Mysore ..	13
Loans to Mining Companies ..	9
Loans to Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Company ..	23
Loans for purchase of machinery ..	30
Loans to Municipalities ..	6

- It may be seen that as against the reduction in cash and securities, there has been corresponding investments under 'Capital and Loans and Advances'. The main criticism levelled is that securities earmarked against liabilities are being utilised. Except the Sinking Fund where the whole of it must be invested and the other liabilities like Savings Bank deposits, Provident and Life Insurance Funds where a portion has to be invested, I do not see why a Government should not make use of the other securities in the interest of the country as a purely temporary measure so long as the normal transaction during the year under these Funds have been duly provided for. I feel that in considering this, the amount of advances and loans given by Government as also the value of heavy stock of foodgrains to the extent of nearly Rs. 2 to 3 crores should also be taken as sufficient cover against the liability funds. If a narrow view is to be taken, the only possibility is to stop all these works at whatever stage they may be and be prepared to take risks of heavy losses and the repercussions of unemployment, let alone bringing all progress of the country to a

standstill. After considering all aspects, the Ways and Means Estimate for the current and next years assumes sale of securities to the extent of Rs. 6 crores, in the absence of any prospects of immediate borrowing either from the Centre or from the open market.

I would like to trace a brief history of the work done by the several departments during 1948-49 and the current year.

In pursuance of the policy formulated by the Government of India in the matter of Food Control, the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order of 1948 continued to be in force till November 1949 when a revised order was issued incorporating the following important modifications :—

(i) the exemptions provided for in respect of certain classes of holders were abolished ;

(ii) the allowances for domestic consumption allowed to the cultivators was reduced from 1.2 lb. to 1 lb. per adult per day ;

(iii) a larger allowance was provided for farm labourers and for seed purposes.

The procurement of paddy from the current harvest has been going on briskly in all the supply districts. As against an expected procurement of 18 lakhs pallas of paddy, slightly over 13 lakhs have so far been procured. The procurement has exceeded 90 per cent of the targets in Mysore and Mandya, while it is about 50 per cent in Shimoga and Hassan. The procurement of millets has just started.

In addition to the ceiling quota of 100,000 tons of foodgrains allotted to the State in the first instance for the calendar year 1949, a further quota of 30,000 tons was made by the Central Government in response to repeated representations made to them in this behalf. During the calendar year 1949, the State actually received 127,000 tons, the shortfall in millets allotments having been made good partly in rice and partly in wheat. For the current year the ceiling quota has been fixed at 75,000 tons, the reduction being due to the policy of the Government of India to drastically cut down imports and the increased expected availabilities from Grow More Food Campaign. So far 25,870 tons consisting of 18,000 tons of rice and 7,870 tons of wheat have been allocated towards this ceiling quota.

The present stock position is on the whole better than what it was during the corresponding periods of the previous two years. The Government commitments for the remaining period of this year including the requirements for January 1951, is estimated at 248,000 tons. Taking the

balance of the estimated local procurement for the year and also the balance of ceiling quota promised by the Government of India the State would have an uncovered deficit of about 32,000 tons. The Government of India have been urged to give us an additional quota to cover this deficit.

Statutory rationing continued to be in force only in Bangalore City and Civil Station, Mysore City, K.G.F. and Davangere.

The State could be self-sufficient in respect of ragi, jola and other millets in year when seasonal conditions are normal, but is deficit even during normal years so far as paddy is concerned. A Three-Year Food Production Plan for the State has therefore been drawn up. Methods by which the production of food in the State may be increased are broadly classified under two heads :

- (i) Intensive Cultivation.
- (ii) Extension of Cultivation.

Intensive Cultivation.—The increase in production per acre on lands which are already under cultivation can be brought about by the use of artificial fertilisers, improved seeds and improved agricultural implements. The work can be concentrated only in such areas which have an assured water supply, such as areas under big tanks and reservoirs, areas of high rainfall as in the malnad. Out of a total acreage of about 7½ lakhs of acres which are available for wet cultivation it is proposed to take up intensive work over six lakhs of acres and assuming that there is increase in yield of 2.5 pallas of paddy per acre it is estimated that at the end of the three-year period the additional food production will be about 750,000 pallas of rice.

There are some areas in the State which have an assured water supply and raiyats are growing two crops each year taking advantage of the availability of water. It is proposed to concentrate work in these areas so that two food crops could be successfully grown every year and 40,000 acres have been selected in the State. The increased production calculating at 5 pallas of foodgrains per acre will be 200,000 pallas in these areas. A number of schemes have been drawn up for making good seeds, manures and implements available to the raiyats and the Government of India have not only accorded their approval to these schemes but have also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 42.63 lakhs for the year 1949-50 to meet moiety of the expenditure that has to be incurred by the State Government.

Extension of Cultivation.—Measures have been taken to bring more acreage under food crops by releasing Amrut Mahal kavals, date-groves and Government waste lands. Tractors and bulldozers maintained by the Department have been used to bring this acreage under cultivation. There are 149 tractors and 20 bulldozers under the control of the Department and have been distributed in all parts of the State and advantage is taken of these not only to plough virgin but also bring once cultivated lands which are now lying fallow back to cultivation. It is estimated that about 50,000 acres will be brought under cultivation during the next 3 years and assuming that the additional yield is only one palla of foodgrain per acre, the increased yield at the end of the three-year period will be 50,000 pallas.

The Irrigation Department has also taken a number of schemes on hand to construct big reservoirs and restore minor tanks so as to have an assured water supply for raising the paddy crops. Funds have been allotted in the Budget for these schemes. There are also schemes for making use of the water available in river valleys which are now going to waste by installing electric-pumps, Persian wheels and diesel engines. A programme for bringing 9,000 acres under lift irrigation schemes during the next three years has been drawn up and work is going on vigorously in this direction.

The progress of all irrigation works coming under Grow More Food is shown in the connected Appendices to the Budget. The Government have been giving subsidies very liberally for raiyats for digging wells and installing electric pumps for drawing water from the underground. A programme for digging 4,500 wells during the next 3 years has been drawn up. It is estimated that about 30,000 pallas of additional foodgrains will be grown under these wells.

In addition to the above schemes which have received financial assistance from the Government of India, other schemes such as purchase and supply of electric pumps, diesel sets, preparation and distribution of manure mixture, etc., have also been taken up.

It is estimated that the population of Mysore State will be 82.5 lakhs in 1951 and providing 12 oz. per adult in the urban and 16 oz. per adult in the rural areas the estimated total requirements in 1951 is 11,418,870 pallas and the estimated deficit is 2,415,540 pallas. It is hoped that by the several measures proposed to be taken up the deficit will be covered and the State made self-sufficient in respect of food. A total grant of Rs. 112.04 lakhs is provided for

1950-51 under Grow More Food and of this the grant payable by Government of India is Rs. 99.10 lakhs.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH.

The House is aware that the Agricultural College was newly started. It has had some teething troubles, but in spite of it all has functioned satisfactorily. The graduates coming out of the Institution should have the same status and opportunities of entering service as other graduates. This, however, should not mean that they should miss the main mission of their life of settling in rural areas and introducing improved methods of agriculture. Agriculture is gaining in importance not only because of food shortage but because of its assuming a more honoured place in the curricula of studies.

PADDY IMPROVEMENT WORK.

The paddy breeding work is mainly confined to the Paddy Research Station at Nagenahalli and Bikli Farm where a number of improved strains of paddy with higher yield and better quality of grain have been produced during the past several years suitable for channel and malnad areas.

Schemes subsidised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Central Cotton Committee and Indian Central Coconut Committee.—Among the several schemes sponsored partly by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Central Cotton Committee and Indian Central Coconut Committee, mention may be made of Pulses Scheme, Millets Scheme, Breeding of improved groundnuts, American and Egyptian Cotton, etc. Valuable results are being achieved and improved varieties of seeds are under multiplication for distribution.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

The cash balance at the credit of the Village Panchayats at the beginning of the year 1948-49 was Rs. 43,21,005, the income amounted to Rs. 14,36,276 making a total of Rs. 57,57,281 of which a sum of Rs. 17,23,047 was spent during the year 1948-49 leaving a balance of Rs. 40,34,234.

A brief account of the work done during the year 1948-49 is shown under :—

1. Number of Drinking Water Wells completed during 1949-50	827 and 559
2. The length of Inter-Village Roads formed	493 Miles

(Revenue Dept.)

3. Number of Drainage Works completed ..	484
4. Number of Extensions laid out in Villages	185
5. Number of Villages where separate plots were allotted for dumping Manure pits	1,385
6. Number of Trees planted	128,678
7. Number of Adult Literacy Classes opened	835
8. Number of Societies opened	82

(Multi-purpose Taluk Co-operative Societies)
746 Circle

(Co-operative Societies).

During the year a special grant of Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned for the repairs of the Inter-Village Roads. Students played an important part in the Rural Reconstruction Work in some of the Districts. Every attempt is being made to kindle the local initiative through propaganda and through the publication of the Rural Development Journal—"Gramabhyudaya".

SPECIAL IRRIGATION WORKS.

The construction of the reservoir across the River Bhadra at Lakkavalli forms one of the major irrigation schemes in the Tungabhadra basin in the northern parts of the State.

Bhadra Reservoir at Lakkavalli.—The proposal envisage—

(1) the construction of a reservoir to store 180 feet depth of water to irrigate 180,000 acres in the arid tracts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts; and

(2) development of power of 17,000 H.P. at Dam site.

The works are in good progress. Against the estimated cost of Rs. 890 lakhs, which of course has to undergo revision, an outlay of Rs. 40,66,560 has been incurred. The whole work is now concentrated at the Dam foundations. The R.C.C. bridge work has been completed.

Tunga Anicut at Sacrebylu in Shimoga District.—The scheme is taken up for developing irrigation in regions of low rainfall in Shimoga and Honnali Taluks. The sanctioned scheme is under progress. Against the estimated amount of Rs. 70 lakhs, which also has to undergo a revision, an outlay of Rs. 30,15,115 has been incurred up to end of December 1949. The anicut has been founded to half the river width and the foundations for the other half of the river has been cleared and is ready. The work is making good progress.

Nugu Reservoir Project.—This is one of the schemes in the development of irrigation in the Cauvery basin. The project was sanctioned by Government for Rs. 81 lakhs and the execution

of the same is under progress. An outlay of Rs. 16,21,818 has been incurred till the end of December 1949. The dam foundation works are in brisk progress. The bridge work is also under construction, all the piers and abutments having been found. The left bank channel from the anicut has also been taken up and water supply has been made available to an extent of 107 acres.

In view of difficulties in finding funds it is proposed to take all the above three works up to convenient stages and there stop them to be further pursued when funds permit.

The Department has been recently reorganised so as to secure maximum efficiency and economy. A heavy programme of works has been taken on hand under the short-term "Grow More Food Scheme," taking into account the grants given by the Government of India. Every endeavour is being made to achieve the target fixed.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

After the advent of the new Ministry an all-round development under all grades of Education has been recorded. The cost on Education (excluding the University) which was Rs. 1,56,27,262 in 1947-48 rose to Rs. 2,26,87,904 in 1948-49 and to Rs. 2,51,00,600 in 1949-50 (Budget). The phenomenal increase in the number of schools in different grades of Education could be made out from the following statements:—

Grade of Education	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
High Schools	37	112	180
Middle Schools	310	570	691
New Type Middle Schools	Nil	418	550
Primary Schools	5,868	8,558	10,107

The total strength of pupils in all the schools increased as indicated hereunder:

1936-37	336,208
1946-47	609,270
1949-50	766,500

The Budget speaks for itself as regards the expansion of Education during the period the Popular Ministry has been in office. Among the more important measures undertaken during the last two years are:—

- (1) Opening of District Board High Schools;
- (2) Opening of Government High Schools;
- (3) Increasing the maintenance grants to the temporarily recognised High and Middle Schools from half to three-fourths of the net authorised expenditure;

(4) Revision of maintenance grants to aided schools annually instead of triennially as was before;

(5) Introduction of Domestic Science in seven High Schools;

(6) Introduction of Hindi in all High Schools;

(7) Revision of scales of pay of the staff of Municipal High Schools involving an extra cost of Rs. 3,13,016 per annum recurring;

(8) Additional allotment of grants for the award of scholarships to different communities;

(9) Introduction of full compulsory education in nine District Headquarter Taluks, involving an extra cost of Rs. 5,65,256 per annum recurring and Rs. 15,52,280 non-recurring;

(10) Re-organisation of the Education Ranges in compulsory education areas;

(11) Enhancement of grant to Aided Primary Schools from Rs. 9 to Rs. 15;

(12) Increasing the grant for Adult Education from Rs. 4 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs. 5 lakhs in 1949-50;

(13) Liberalisation of the rules relating to grants to Nursery Schools;

(14) Opening of Basic Education Training Centre in Huttanahalli (Vidyanagar) at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh during 1948-49 and Rs. 1,75,000 during 1949-50;

(15) Opening of twelve Primary Basic Education Schools during 1948-49 and 60 Schools during 1949-50;

(16) Opening of the Special Teachers' Training Centre at Vidyanagar to train 300 Primary School Teachers every year at a cost of Rs. 1,63,000 per annum recurring;

(17) Sanctioning the scheme of Visual Education at a cost of Rs. 1,76,500 per annum;

(18) Sanctioning of the National Cadet Corps Scheme as applied to High Schools at a cost of Rs. 51,000 per annum;

(19) Application of Education rules and concessions as prevailing in the State to the Civil Station area after its retrocession to Mysore Durbar;

(20) Sanctioning several facilities to refugee students in several grades of Education;

(21) Opening new Primary Schools, Middle Schools, New Type Middle Schools, etc.

Till recently, for some time, the Director of Public Instruction was also in charge of Vice-Chancellorship of the University. An experienced and fully qualified Civil Servant is now the Head of the Education Department. The House will appreciate the fact that the very large grants made to the department should be put to the best use.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

In the field of University Education the improvement during the last two years has been marked. The number of University Institutions which were 14 in 1946-47 rose to 20 in 1949-50. This includes the opening of the new institution like the College of Commerce and the Law College.

The number of affiliated colleges rose from 8 in 1946-47 to 10 in 1949-50.

The University received a grant of Rs. 34.21 lakhs in 1948-49 and Rs. 46.91 lakhs in 1949-50 as against Rs. 10.70 lakhs in 1937-38 and Rs. 17 lakhs in 1946-47. The grant to affiliated colleges and private institutions rose from Rs. 1.24 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs. 5 lakhs in 1949-50.

The scheme of National Cadet Corps as applied to University Colleges was sanctioned during the year 1948-49 at a cost of about Rs. 1 lakh per annum.

The question of the recognition of the Medical Degree of the Mysore University by the All-India Medical Council was taken up and Government are glad to announce that the degree will be recognised shortly.

The system of University Education was examined by Dr. C. R. Reddy and his report thereon is under the consideration of Government. It has had a very good reception.

A new University Bill will be brought up before this House at its next session, which may be in May 1950.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

During the two years 1948-49 and 1949-50, new Occupational Institutes were sanctioned at Hassan, Davangere and Chintamani.

The expenditure on Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute has risen to Rs. 7.03 lakhs during the year 1948-49 and the Institution has been recognised as one of the best of its kind in Technical Education. The building for the Occupational Institute at Mysore has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,82,300 and the work is in progress.

Besides, the Silver Jubilee Technological School at Bhadravati has been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 2.7 lakhs, the expenditure being met both by the Iron and Steel Works and the Government of Mysore.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

There were 451 Medical Institutions at the end of the previous year. Nineteen Institutions were added during the year ending 31st December 1949, bringing the total to 470 at the end of the year.

The average area served by each Institution is 62.7 square miles and the average population served is 15,594, as compared with 65.3 square miles and 16,250 of population at the commencement of the year served by each Institution.

A Mass Radiography apparatus at a cost of about Rs. 60,000 was installed at Sri K. P. Puttanna Chetty Out-patient Block of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

The constructions of the Tuberculosis Clinics at Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Kolar and Mandya were in progress.

Three vans specially designed and equipped with necessary medicines and appliances and manned by the requisite staff were supplied to the Districts of Chikmagalur, Hassan and Shimoga for the Mobile Dispensaries started in those Districts.

A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was sanctioned for the purchase of equipment required for the newly sanctioned General Hospital at Shimoga.

Purchase of equipment costing Rs. 4,00,000 was sanctioned for the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

Sanction was also accorded to the purchase of surgical instruments, appliances, microscopes, operation tables, medicines, etc., at a total cost of Rs. 8,00,000.

Many of the Medical buildings have been completed.

B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme has been started and good results are expected.

The Victoria Hospital is celebrating its Golden Jubilee at the end of the year. It is expected that the anticipated target of donations will be realised and its utility already well known will be further enhanced.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

During the year Public Health in Mysore State was satisfactory. There was a low incidence of the main epidemic diseases, plague, small-pox and cholera, owing to increased vaccination work during the year and systematic fumigation of houses in plague infected villages, etc.

The 81 Health Units for Malnad sanctioned last year have since been formed. In addition to general health work, malaria control through D.D.T. spraying has been undertaken. Wherever this work is going on, the results have been very encouraging. Malaria is on the decline and the health of the people and the efficiency of agricultural operations have already shown a definite improvement. A Malnad Malaria Investigation Centre has been opened at Sagar to work in collaboration with

the World Health Organisation under the Leader, Mr. Paul Bierstein.

AMELIORATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

With a view to removing economic and civil disabilities of the Depressed Classes, Government have sanctioned several ameliorative measures and have been providing sufficient funds for the purpose.

The following extents of land were granted to the Depressed Class people for cultivation :—

	Acres
1944-45	2,734
1945-46	3,586
1946-47	2,600
1947-48	3,908
1948-49	8,997

Considerable extents of land were acquired for forming Depressed Class colonies and extensions with a view to relieving congestion in their localities and facilities were also granted to them by means of subventions and materials to construct houses.

A grant of Rs. 19 lakhs has been made in the next budget for housing of Depressed Classes.

LABOUR WELFARE WORK.

The Popular Ministry in Mysore have not been slow in devoting their attention to the initiation of measures for bettering labour conditions in the State. The provision of holidays with pay to the workers, the stipulation that every worker should be paid his wages at regular intervals, the provision of leave facilities and security of tenure to the workers in shops and establishments, the fixation of minimum wages and work loads and the elimination of the chances of exploitation, provision of security against recurrent risks, the setting up of a Tripartite Corporation to build houses for Labour and the prohibition of employment of children, are all characteristic of recent labour legislation in Mysore. Further legislation would have been initiated but for the fact that the Government of India informed the State Government that a comprehensive Bill was being drafted by them and that further legislation here should be kept in abeyance till they were ready with the Bill.

Labour Welfare Offices have been posted in several Government-owned and Government-aided industrial concerns for the purpose of maintaining a continuous liaison between Labour and Management. An advance of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Bangalore City

Improvement Trust Board for the construction of labour quarters.

The Employment Exchange Organisation has been doing very useful work. Some of the highlights for which the department was responsible during the year were the holding of the All-India Labour Ministers' Conference in Mysore as also the Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY.

In regard to Industrial development, the House will be glad to know that, despite financial stringency, import difficulties, the devaluation of our currency and the numerous other hurdles in our way, Government is maintaining and will continue to maintain the progressive policy it has always stood for. I should like, if I may, to give you a brief and rapid survey.

FERTILISER FACTORY AT BHADRAVATI.

You will be glad to know that the scheme for establishing a Fertiliser Factory at Bhadravati which, at the time, was in embryo, is now well on the road to accomplishment. Expert advice has been obtained from the leading consultants in the field, Messrs. Chemical Construction Company of New York, the Director and Executive Engineer of the project, who had been deputed to the United Kingdom and United States of America to study the technical aspects of the scheme have submitted their reports, the Central Government has approved the scheme and granted import licenses for the purchase of equipment, orders for electrolytic cells at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs have been placed and, in view of the importance of this industry to our Food Production Drive, it has been decided that, other means failing, it will be run as a joint-stock concern, Government taking up a minimum of 10 per cent of the capital. The project enjoys some exceptional advantages which in brief are the following :—

- (1) A very convenient site.
- (2) Electricity available on the spot. It is cheap also.
- (3) Railway siding already at the site.
- (4) There is already a tramway from the Lime Stone mines at Badigund laid for the Cement plant.

These not only lessen the capital outlay but also ensure economical production. It is hoped even on the most modest computation it will yield a return of 20 per cent per year.

GOVERNMENT ELECTRIC FACTORY.

With regard to proposed expansion of the Government Electric Factory and the Government Porcelain Factory, the Westinghouse Electric Company, the expert mission I referred to last year, have submitted detailed proposals providing among other things, for the manufacture of high tension insulators, electric motors, transformers, lamps, both incandescent and fluorescent, refrigerators and other electrical machinery and equipment. The report of the consultants is under the active consideration of Government. The returns as shown in the Revised Budget which are based on the first four months' operations do not reveal the correct picture. The actuals are expected to be far better.

INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES.

You are doubtless aware that the Government of India have established the Indian Telephone Industries near Bangalore and you will be glad to know that, consistent with the policy adopted in the case of the Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd., this Government have decided to participate in the new venture to the extent of 20 per cent of the capital. Adequate representation on the Board of Management has been secured and steps taken to safeguard the interests of Mysore. An immediate payment of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for in the Budget towards our share.

RADIO AND ELECTRICALS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., BANGALORE

As reported during the last year's budget speech the work of manufacture of radio receivers has progressed satisfactorily and assembly of radios was commenced in November 1949. Up to now 4,000 radio receivers have been assembled in the Factory. It is gratifying to note that the tests conducted on the receivers assembled in the Factory have proved very satisfactory and the work done is appreciated by the men in the profession. The Government own 60 per cent of the shares in REMCO. They have given them a loan of Rs. 27 lakhs.

While certain difficulties in the way of the Factory were overcome by signing the agreement with Messrs. International General Electric Company, Inc., New York, another unforeseen difficulty has arisen due to the devaluation. Steps are being taken to see how the effects of the devaluation can be overcome.

EXTRUSION PLASTICS.

The extrusion plastics machinery which was handed over to this Factory by Government for operation has successfully produced plastic covered wires and miscellaneous plastic products. These products, I am glad to say, have stood the standard tests and we can look forward to the satisfactory production of this material for the benefit of the Government and the people of the country. This is the first establishment in India which is producing large scale extruded plastics and particularly plastic covered copper wires required for electrical works.

THE MYSORE LAMP WORKS.

The working of the Mysore Lamp Works was being keenly watched by the Government and it was found that if the Factory had to expand its activities and produce essential materials required by the country in an efficient manner, it was necessary that the management of the concern should be taken over by Government. Therefore the Government took over the management and appointed a controller for conducting its activities. I am glad to report that the activities have expanded and equipment purchased for increasing the production of lamps from 2,000 to 10,000 per day is being erected and nearing completion. It is hoped by the new year that the Factory will be producing 12,000 lamps per day, increasing its production gradually to about 16,000 lamps per day.

RAW FILM FACTORY IN MYSORE.

Proposals are in hand for establishing a Raw Film Manufacturing concern near Mysore by a private company in collaboration with a Swiss Firm. The site is pre-eminently suited for the purpose. The Government have decided to take 10 per cent of the shares in the concern and provision for the same has been made in the Budget. India is the second largest consumer of raw films in the world. It promises to be a very good success. The establishment of Chemical Industries like Fertilisers and Raw Film is bound to have healthy reactions in the State on the technical and the scientific side.

THE MYSORE PAPER MILLS, LTD.

The company proposes to enlarge the capacity of the Mills from 4,500 to 10,000 tons per annum. The cost of the scheme is estimated at over a crore of rupees. Meanwhile, with a view to increasing productive efficiency and

cutting down costs, a scheme of renovation at an estimated cost of a little over Rs. 5 lakhs has been worked out and is in process of being implemented.

While limitations of time prevent me from reviewing the progress of many of our industrial concerns, I must crave your indulgence while I outline in brief the progress achieved by our long-established major industrial concerns.

THE MYSORE IRON AND STEEL WORKS

I shall begin with the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, on the basis of working from July to October 1949. The results for the period ending 31st March 1950 are expected to yield a profit of Rs. 3 lakhs after providing Rs. 9.75 lakhs towards depreciation and Rs. 1.5 lakhs for the amenities fund. The reduction in profit is due to reduction in stock-yard sales and fixation of uniform retention price for steel sections by the Government of India. The postponement of the date of starting of the new Cement plant and Ferro-Silicon plant also contributes to this result. These plants will come into operation by July 1950 and the Acetic Acid plant by September 1950.

The following important projects have been already sanctioned and are in various stages of progress :—

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Installation of Electric Pig Iron furnace	129.0
Expansion of Cement Plant	55.5
New Ferro-Silicon Plant	18.2
Acetic Acid Plant	13.6
Shop and Foundries	26.25

Total 242.55

The construction of the New Electric Pig Iron Furnace is expected to be completed by September 1951. With regard to improvements to Mines and Tramways, additional rolling stock, locomotives and parts of the bi-cable ropeway ordered from England have begun to arrive and the construction work at Kemmangundi is in progress. Extensions to shops, foundries, yard, etc., are progressing.

Certain complementary schemes are awaiting sanction. The large output of pig iron has to be converted into steel and the Works have a scheme for installing Bessemer Electric Duplex Plant and a billet and light structural mill.

Besides the above, the manufacture of special steel, including alloy, tool and stainless steel wire and wire products is also under consideration. But I am afraid some of these, very desirable in themselves, have to lie over owing to financial difficulties. Proposals are under

consideration for the supply of power to both Kemmangundi and Bhadravati Mines for the stepping-up of mining operation by installing machinery. When all the development schemes are completed and put into operation the ultimate output of finished steel in various forms and categories will be a lakh of tons against the present output of 25,000 tons.

IRON AND STEEL QUOTA.

While on the question of iron and steel I may refer to the inadequacy of the iron and steel quota which has naturally been a sore point with the general public and particularly with agriculturists. You will be glad to know that with a view to assist the Grow More Food Campaign the Government of India have since been induced to make an exclusive allotment of 2,400 tons for the year 1950. The quota for the general public however is extremely low and the Government of India have been urged to increase the quota.

GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING FACTORY.

The schemes for the expansion of the Government Silk Weaving Factory aim at stepping up production by about 300 per cent, the setting up of a good finishing section and the marketing of our reputed fabrics in foreign countries. The total estimated cost will be around Rs. 7½ lakhs but we have not been able to provide all the funds.

SERICULTURE.

The encouragement and assistance that is being given to Sericulturists will convince the House that no efforts are being spared to ensure for the "Queen of Textiles" her due measure of homage. This assistance lies in the supply of improved appliances, demonstrations of modern methods of cultivating mulberry, in granting bonus to aided grainage, loans to deserving cases and in standardising silk products on international basis by means of a well-equipped silk conditioning and testing house. Financial assistance has been given to Filatures and in collaboration with the Central Silk Board constituted by the Government of India, all possible measures are being taken to develop the Sericulture Industry. A Silk Advisory Committee for the State has also been formed. A Central Sericultural Research Station at Chennapatna is under contemplation. The Government of India have contributed a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for research work and a Special Officer has already been

appointed. Consequent upon an acute shortage of silk, Government imported one lakh pounds of silk from Japan in order to fill the gap between the local production of silk and the requirements of the weaving industry. A further 20,000 lbs. have been imported from Italy and arrangements are being made to import further quantities.

SANDALWOOD OIL.

The devaluation of the sterling in September 1949 caused a spurt in the demand for sandalwood oil and arrangements are being made to step up production to help cope with the demand. American sales are rather slow and their improvement is receiving attention. The tour of the Director in Europe, U.K. and U.S.A. has resulted in maintaining higher rates for oil on the Continent and in the U.S.A. The gross revenue for the period of 7 months ended January 1950 amounted to Rs. 41,20,909 and the net revenue to Rs. 33,80,716 as against the budget figure of Rs. 47,70,500 and Rs. 36,22,000 respectively for the 12 months ending June 1950 which is a good enough result.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

I must turn now to our small scale and cottage industries, a subject which, I know, is dear to your hearts, being the most effective means of providing gainful occupation to the common man and the most practical solution of the problem of poverty facing the country at present. The idea is to introduce a certain amount of mechanisation in the sphere of cottage industry also with a view to step up production and to improve and standardise quality. Proposals are in hand for the import of Japanese Cottage Industry machines and technicians, with a view to spread Japanese methods of production in the country, as also to manufacture such efficient and labour saving machines in the country itself. A number of handy machines that could be thus adopted are now being shown at the Refugee Rehabilitation Centre at New Delhi and the Government has arranged to depute 2 technical officers to Delhi for training in the use of these machines.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY.

In order to remedy the adverse marketing position resulting from the re-imposition of textile controls towards the end of 1948 the Central Government has taken the revolutionary step of reserving exclusively to this industry certain fields of production such as

wide-bordered sarees, panches, bedsheets, etc., and have prohibited mills from producing such fabrics. This Government has taken active steps to promote the formation of a Provincial Handloom Co-operative Society for making raw material yarn available to handloom weavers at a fair price on the one hand, and for assisting the marketing of cloth on the other. As I have said previously, the handloom industry is the most well established and dispersed cottage industry in India and it is hoped that it will prove responsive to our efforts to revive it and will co-operate effectively in the measures adopted in this behalf.

THE DRUGGET INDUSTRY.

The Drugget industry is another victim of an adverse market, though the reason in this case is the dumping of unstandard druggets in the American market and the consequent reluctance and price cutting on the part of the American buyers. Revival of this industry is sought to be achieved by inspiring confidence in the foreign buyers through prohibition of export of non-standard druggets and by encouraging the production and export of only standard goods at reasonable prices. A Joint Drugget Industry Advisory Board for Madras and Mysore has been established towards this end. With a view to promote expression of this industry on a cottage basis and to standardise products, it has been deemed necessary to set up a Processing Centre at a cost of about Rs. 2 lakhs. I am glad to report that during the present year the export of druggets has already trebled. It is hoped that when the scheme gets into full swing in 1950-51 it will be able to reach the target figure of about 4 to 5 lakhs of square yards per year which will mean earning over a million dollars of hard currency for the country. I am glad to say that the Madras-Mysore Inter-State Drugget Board has been working very satisfactorily.

KHADI DEVELOPMENT.

The plans that were under contemplation when I last addressed you on this subject have now been put in hand. Under the aegis of the State Charaka Prachara Sangha and with substantial financial assistance given by Government, a Khadi Vidyalaya for training workers and a Khadi Workshop for production of spinning wheels and other equipment have already started functioning in Medakeripura near Chitaldrug. They have received substantial grants from Government. A Four-Man Committee

has also been established to examine the developments in the Khadi Industry and to enquire into the working of the present Khadi Centres.

OTHER SCHEMES.

I referred to the Palm Gur Production Scheme during the last Budget Session as being the means of providing alternative employment to toddy tappers thrown out of work with the advent of prohibition, in addition to releasing a corresponding extent of sugarcane land for the cultivation of urgently needed food crops. Work under this scheme has already started near Kodaganur, Davangere Taluk, and is being carried out on the lines proposed by the Palm Gur Adviser to the Government of India.

FRUIT PRESERVATION.

Another valuable adjunct to the Food Production Drive is the Fruit Preservation Industry which has just been organised. A pilot plant for the manufacture and canning of jams, preserved fruit, etc., has been set up and has already gone into production. As soon as the trials are completed it is the intention of Government to establish a large scale production centre in order to utilise the fruit resources of the State to the best extent possible.

BANGLES, COIR INDUSTRY, CHALK, OIL GHANA.

Other schemes under implementation are the setting up of a production-cum-training centre for the manufacture of glass bangles, the establishment of a coir industry centre, the manufacture of writing chalk on a cottage industry basis and the organization of the oil ghana industry along the lines adopted at the oil ghana centre at Wardha.

SIR M. VISVESVARAYA'S SCHEME.

It would be remiss of me to conclude this survey without alluding, however briefly, to Sir M. Visvesvaraya's Scheme for the industrialisation of rural areas, mention of which was made when I had the opportunity of presenting the budget proposals last year. You will be glad to know that, with the blessings and the active co-operation of this great Engineer-Statesman, the scheme has now been finalised and that work has actually started in the districts of Bangalore and Kolar. The main objectives of this scheme, as you are doubtless aware, are to increase production and income in every village group unit and to inculcate habits of discipline, self-help and collective effort amongst the rural population. It is a democratic ideal sought to be achieved by

entirely democratic methods, and with the whole-hearted co-operation of the various bodies, official and non-official, it is our earnest hope that it will soon be extended to the other districts also, thus securing a rapid improvement in the earnings and the standard of living of the rural population of the State.

I am sure that this brief survey will go to show that the lead in Industrial Policy referred to in my last budget speech is being maintained. The need for financial assistance from the Centre is being repeatedly impressed on the Government of India and as a result of my recent discussions at Delhi, I may say that I have reason to feel optimistic about the outcome. In the meanwhile, this Government has been doing everything in its power to implement the schemes on hand to the extent practicable.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION.

I had referred in my last budget speech to the Industrial Finance Corporation proposed to be established in Mysore. This matter is under active contemplation. With the recent constitutional changes the prospects of the Indian Finance Corporation Act of 1948 being extended to Mysore has caused a certain amount of delay in finalising the question.

ELECTRICITY.

During the short year under review, the construction works of Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works were continued to be pushed through. The miscellaneous works to complete the first stage of generation of power, amounting to 48,000 K.W. have been completed. The machinery ordered for the second stage scheme has been received and has been conveyed to the Generating Station for erection. One 18,000 K.W. generating unit of the second stage has been assembled. The three transformers required for the unit have also been assembled and pushed into their respective places. It is expected that by June 1952, the work of installing the pipe lines and servicing the 418,000 K.W. units of second stage of the scheme will be completed.

The work of electrification of towns and villages has been actively pursued by the department.

During the course of the year, up to end of January 1950 (7 months), the following additional installations were serviced:—

		For 9 months in the previous year	1949-50
Lighting	..	5,629	6,952
Power	..	1,118	864
Irrigation Pumps	..	208	120

During the year up to 20th March 1950, thirty villages were electrified. The work is being pushed through rapidly in order to be able to electrify all villages having a population of 1,000 and above, during the course of next three years, provided financial considerations do not compel us to curtail the activities.

MEKADATU SCHEME.

Surveys have been completed and the agreement is under negotiation with the Government of Madras. As soon as this is concluded, necessary further work will be done on the project.

HONNEMARADU SCHEME.

An examination of the prospective loads during the course of next five to ten years reveal that the demand will exceed the combined capacity of the three generating stations, viz., Sivasamudram, Shimsha and Jog, by the year 1953-54. If the industrial development of the State is not to be throttled and if increased power supply is to be made available to give an incentive to the development of industries, establishment of an additional generating station to come into service by about the year 1954-55 is perhaps inevitable. Preliminary surveys have indicated that River Sharavati which is a voluminous river lends itself admirably for the generation of the power to the extent of half-a-million kilowatts. It is proposed to conduct detailed surveys of this project during the ensuing year.

Apart from power supply to individual agriculturist for irrigating his lands, large size pumping sets are being installed in river valleys, where assured water-supply is available and water is being made available for large blocks of lands, consisting of 400 to 500 acres in each place.

A perusal of the budget of 1950-51 will reveal that special attention has again been paid for the rural electrification and power supply to irrigation pumps wherein a provision has been made to the extent of 50 lakhs and 10 lakhs, respectively.

ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEME.

For implementing the Nationalisation of Road Transport Scheme, 100 Ford Chassis and 50 Chevrolet Chassis were purchased. The total capital invested so far on this scheme amounts to Rs. 22,82,515. It is proposed to fit up Diesel Engines to 30 Buses in view of the economical cost in operating Diesel Engines and release the

petrol engines for being used as spares. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made in the next year's Budget for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 1,25,000 has been proposed for the purchase of machinery.

The Nationalisation Scheme has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 3,36,660 during 1948-49 and Rs. 1,67,479 for six months during 1949-50. It is expected that for next year, the gross receipts would come up to Rs. 37,75,000 and the expenditure to Rs. 30,53,000. After providing for depreciation at 25 per cent amounting to Rs. 4,50,000, it is anticipated that there will be a net profit of Rs. 2,72,000.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

There were 5,103 societies at the beginning of the year, during the year 27 societies were registered and the registration of no society was cancelled. There are now 5,130 societies. The following comparative statement indicates the progress achieved by the Co-operative Movement in the State :—

Particulars	1948-49	1949-50
1 Number of Co-operative Societies	5,103	5,190
2. Number of members	890,615	424,226 tentative
3. Paid up share capital	Rs 1,08,21,521	1,18,52,010 "
4 Total working capital	" 4,47,18,511	4,60,17,810 "
5. Net profits	" 9,84,376	11,05,375 "
6 Total turn-over	" 80,97,77,323	84,50,70,500 "

The figures furnished for the year 1949-50 are for a period of nine months ending 31st March 1950 and they are tentative.

As a result of the rapid drive undertaken for the expansion of the movement in the interior parts of the State, 82 Taluk Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies and 743 Circle Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies under the Rural Development Scheme were registered. They cater to the daily needs in the matter of stocking and selling agricultural implements, seeds, manures, foodgrains, cloth, yarn, salt, and other articles produced by the industrial concerns owned or sponsored by Mysore Government.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

The lending operations of the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank have been extended to the entire State and 80 Primary Land Mortgage Societies have so far been affiliated to it. Government have enhanced the cash credit accommodation from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs. It has taken up the flotation of debentures to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs carrying interest at 4 per cent per annum.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

Proposals for settling villagers on co-operative principles are under the active consideration of Government. Co-operative farming is already being worked in Belagumba Village in Magadi Taluk. Government have also accorded administrative sanction for the formation of Co-operative Farming Societies at the rate of one society for each district.

MUNICIPALITIES.

There were 49 Town and 56 Minor Municipalities in the State during the year under review. One Town Municipality was converted into City Municipality and sanction was accorded to the conversion of four Minor Municipalities into Town Municipalities. Two Village Panchayets were converted into Minor Municipalities.

A total grant of Rs. 12,00,000 was provided in the State Budget for giving grants to the Municipalities for Town Improvement and Water-Supply Schemes.

Instructions were issued to all the Municipalities to start the scheme of compost-making, as a part of the "Grow More Food Campaign" and the question of placing the scheme on a statutory basis is taken up by Government.

Government have appointed a Committee to examine the present working of the Town and Minor Municipalities and for suggesting measures to place them on a more efficient and satisfactory basis. After the recommendations of the Committee are received, action will be taken to effect necessary improvement in the working of these Municipalities.

TRUST BOARDS.

With a view to solving the housing problem the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore City, have taken up for execution certain schemes for the formation of residential extensions in and around the City so as to provide 6,903 sites on a self-supporting basis.

About 1,400 sites in the Jayanagar Extension and 100 sites in the Wilson Gardens Extension have already been allotted to the public and the officials. About 200 sites have been reserved in the Jayanagar Extension for Refugees from Pakistan.

In addition to the above the schemes for the construction of residential quarters have been taken up by the Board for execution. One hundred and four tenemental quarters each costing Rs. 8,310 and 50 "D" type houses costing Rs. 10,800 each (including site value

in both the cases) have been built in the Kumara Park West Extensions.

To meet the traffic requirements in the area the construction of an under-bridge across the M. & S. M. Railway between the Kumara Park West and East Extension has been sanctioned and it is nearing completion.

The lay-out of the Industrial Suburb which has been named "Rajajinagar" is well under progress. Certain sites have already been provided in the Northern Zone of the suburb to the industrialists.

The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board which has been working for over forty-five years has been tackling the housing problem in Mysore City as well as underground drainage and slum clearance in old City.

The Government have also sanctioned a scheme for the construction of 192 Model houses exclusively for the Adikarnataka (Depressed Class) residents of Mysore City, at a cost of Rs. 3,05,000. The amount has been advanced by the Government at the low rate of interest of three per cent per annum.

FORESTS IN MYSORE.

The total area of State Forests and Village and Minor Forests in Mysore State during 1948-49 was 385,587 square miles. The total revenue of the department including the receipts from Sandal Oil amounted to Rs. 71,56,000. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 24,75,000.

Special measures were adopted to put down smuggling of timber to an appreciable extent. Permanent measures to effectively combat this evil have since been taken by establishing checking stations and by issuing a new set of rules called "The Timber Transit Rules." Timber Depots have been opened at important District Headquarters, making timber easily available to the public at scheduled rates for *bona fide* purposes. In order to make use of less known species of timber in the manufacture of furniture a Wood Working Industry is being established in Tumkur District.

A Khedda was organised at Karapur in December 1949 and 38 elephants were captured; of these, 34 were sold and a sum of Rs. 1,18,100 was realised as against an expenditure of Rs. 75,000.

The International Conference on Forestry and Timber Utilisation for Asia and Pacific was held in Mysore during the year 1948-49 at the instance of the Government of India. This was the first Conference of the kind to be held in the Far East.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Twenty-one new Rural Veterinary Dispensaries were opened last year in the State. This brings the total number of Veterinary Institutions in the State to 182, thereby providing for one dispensary for approximately every 27,000 head of cattle. Six more dispensaries are expected to be opened during the current year.

The following were among the most important new activities undertaken by the Department:—

(a) A Dairy Farm was started at Hessarghatta with a nucleus of 50 Sindhi cows secured from Sowrashttra and the Indian Dairy Research Institute. A herd of 36 Murrah buffaloes and 14 Hallikar cows from the Department has since been added on to the Dairy which is able to produce about 300 pounds of milk a day at present.

(b) A Sheep Farm at Mullegal valley in Bangalore with a stock of 200 sheep.

(c) Two fish farms at Markandeya and Marconahally.

(d) Organising of an Animal Nutrition Section and a Bio-chemical Section at Mysore Serum Institute.

(e) Starting of a large scale Central Poultry Farm at Hessarghatta with a target of 1,000 layers.

The two artificial insemination centres at Bangalore and Mysore continued to show evidence of increasing popularity with about 1,500 inseminations to their credit during 1948-49 and 1,800 inseminations during the current year.

With a view to improve the Malnad cattle, a scheme for supplying them with a mineral mixture at 50 per cent cost price was implemented.

A scheme for expansion of the cattle-breeding station at Ajjampur to comprise of 1,000 cows was sanctioned during the year and has been implemented. One hundred and twelve stud bulls were supplied from this Farm in connection with the Live-stock Improvement Schemes and at subvention rates to Village Panchayets and accredited breeders during 1948-49 and 84 bulls during 1949-50 up-to-date.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research continued to finance 50 per cent of the cost of the two schemes, viz., (a) Sheep and Goat Diseases Investigation and (b) Poultry Diseases Investigation, as also the entire cost of the scheme relating to the "Study of the possibility of using cows for work."

INFORMATION.

In view of the suggestions received from the press and the public from time to time, Government considered it necessary to re-organise the structure of the Publicity Department in Mysore so as to secure the maximum amount of publicity to the administrative measures undertaken by the Government. In fact, one of the handicaps of the Government is the lack of publicity. The question of co-ordinating the publicity work of other departments like Public Health, Labour and Rural Development in the larger interests of the State and the integration of the staff now engaged in such work in these departments with the Department of Information is under the consideration of Government.

GOPALA RAO ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

You have heard from His Highness that the Gopal Rao Enquiry Committee have carried their labours to a successful conclusion and that their report was awaited. The report has been received since and it is interesting to note that while on the insolvency side a dividend of 3 pies was declared, the Committee have been actually able to recover and distribute 6 annas in the rupee.

PLANNING COMMISSION

The House is aware of the Planning Commission set up by the Government of India. In Mysore we have had the Economic Conference and a Planning Department and we welcome the move of the Government of India. It may, however, be necessary to reorganise our Planning Department to fit it in with the All-India Scheme and Government propose to take early steps in the direction.

LAND REVENUE REFORMS COMMITTEE.

The House will be interested to learn that the task of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee which was constituted in August 1948 is almost coming to an end and their report may be in the hands of Government within a fortnight. They had sent an interim report. The Government in the meantime have passed an Emergency Act to provide against disposal of lands and trees in reserved lands and forcible eviction of tenants by proprietors of inam lands. This precautionary measure became necessary in order to prevent any future legislation Government may enact from being frustrated by hasty action of any of the inamdars.

CONCLUSION.

You will see from the above that there has been an orientation in the outlook of this Government in so far as the measures taken and the schemes launched have as their primary object the good of the common man. It is the desire of this Government that the agriculturist must get an adequate return for his labour and the labourer a decent living. The Government have not ignored the paramount need for utilisation of the raw materials in the State and the technical personnel and increasing the production in the land. The immediate problem is to attain self-sufficiency in food and that has obtained priority in our programme. The educational needs are not by any means overlooked. The very fact that a University Bill will soon be brought up before the House and the services of the reputed educationist, Dr. C. R. Reddy, are secured not only for effecting reform in the University courses but to rationalise the system of education in general shows what importance the Government attaches to this vital department. The State-wide efforts to order the economy of the country on co-operative lines, the reform in land revenue policy which Government are contemplating, the scheme to take up intensive work in the rural areas for purposes of industrialisation and for inculcating virtues of initiative, enterprise and self-help, these are again indications of the extreme desire of the Government to introduce a new life into a strata of society which has long been neglected.

In a country which has won its freedom newly, problems arise unexpectedly and all is not smooth-sailing. Before the stupendous problem of refugees in the Western India could be effectively tackled we get the harrowing and unsettling news from East Pakistan of the persecution of the Hindu minority. The complacency of the people is sometimes bewildering. Let us understand that when one part of the body does not re-act when another part of the body is hurt there is something radically wrong in that body as a whole. The virtue of a healthy nation is that every part of it feels the

injury to any other part of it. Let us therefore assure the Prime Minister and our other leaders who are bearing the burden of the country valiantly that they have our whole-hearted co-operation in any action they may take to vindicate the honour of India and to find succour to the unhappy victims in East Pakistan.

I have placed the position of Mysore's finances before the House without any embellishments. There is no reason in my humble opinion for any one to be over-optimistic or unduly pessimistic. Intrinsically our finances are sound. I cannot say, however, that our capital programme can go ahead with that bound as we thought it would once. It does not mean that I am an advocate of a go-slow or conservative policy, nor do I think there is any in this House who would subscribe to be such a retrogressive policy. Let us take a realistic attitude towards problems that crop up one after another. There are many things which we may be willing to write on a clean slate, but unfortunately there is no such clean slate for any Government to write upon.

One thing is becoming increasingly clear, that is that it is only by a total effort of the people and the Government that it is possible to build our economy. May I be forgiven if I were to say that the habit of looking up to Government for everything has not yet disappeared completely from our country. Mysore as I know has led the way in many things and may it also give a lead in this spirit of co-operative endeavour for the good of the State and its people. If the budget I have placed before the House on behalf of the Government should help us to attain that end Government will consider themselves fortunate.

I wish to add one more word before I sit down. The advancing of the year end from 30th June to the end of March not to speak of the negotiations regarding financial integration has put an unduly heavy strain on the Finance Department. To the Financial Secretary and his assistants who have borne the brunt of it and spared no pains I wish to place on record the appreciation of Government.

JAI HIND.

DONATION FOR STARTING DOMESTIC SCIENCE INSTITUTE

"The qualitative toning up of the present educational system is the need of the hour and the Government of Mysore are very earnest in giving a new tone and a new shape to the system of education in Mysore. The Government are spending about three crores of rupees on education out of a revenue of about ten crores and it is necessary that we should get the best result for the money we spend on it" said the Hon'ble Chief Minister Sri K. C. Reddy, on 1st March, speaking on the occasion of the presentation of a cheque for rupees one lakh to the Government of Mysore by Seth Harbhagavandas Dhanoomal, Banker of Erode, as donation for starting a Domestic Science Institute.

Seth Harbhagavandas Dhanoomal, while presenting the cheque, thanked all the invitees for having kindly responded to his invitation to the Party.

In acknowledging the cheque for Rupees one lakh, the Chief Minister, in the course of a brief speech, expressed his sense of gratitude, on behalf of the Government and the people of Mysore. He hoped that, with the grace of Almighty, the donor may be restored early to normal health and be enabled to witness the fulfilment of the object for which he had donated the amount.

Continuing, the Chief Minister explained the purpose for which the donation was made and said that the

amount was originally earmarked for a similar purpose at Karachi, but that under the changed political conditions the donor had decided to utilise the amount here. He added that the donation was appropriate and very timely, since the Government were also contemplating the starting of such an institution.

He referred to the recommendation of Dr. C. R. Reddi's report and emphasised the importance of domestic science to girls and of agriculture to boys.

He said that in view of the prevailing feeling that Sindhi friends did not mix with the local residents very intimately and freely, it was a matter of great pleasure to him that they were coming forward in a spirit of helpfulness and philanthropy and that they were trying to solve the common problem in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. He hoped that this donation would serve as a good example for other Sindhis to follow. He expressed the hope that similar donations from several other Sindhis would be forthcoming for the starting of similar educational institutions and medical institutions.

He regretted that the donor was not keeping good health and that he was not able to participate in the function. He assured that Government would do their best to inaugurate the institute soon.

STARTING MORE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE.

NEED FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE STRESSED BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF MINISTER

Presiding over the Anniversary of the Vidyavardhaka High School, Mysore, on the evening of March 10, 1950, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister stressed the need for private enterprise in starting a large number of educational institutions in the State and the re-modelling of the courses of study to suit the present-day needs of the country.

Sri S. Chenniah, President of the Board of Management, welcoming the Chief Minister, thanked him for having accepted the invitation to preside in spite of his many other engagements.

The Chief Minister observed that such occasions would be helpful in imparting knowledge to the public in regard to what the Government were doing and had done in the field of education. It was necessary that the public should be kept informed of the achievements of the Government in the various schemes they had undertaken in different departments.

Another point that the Chief Minister referred to was in regard to the need for more and more private educational institutions. In the countries in the West, the number of such private institutions was much larger, whereas in the State a greater number was maintained by Government. This increase in private institutions will be very necessary from the point of view of increasing the percentage of literacy in the State. More and more private schools, started on a self-supporting basis, and a more cordial relationship between the teachers and the pupils, would

pave the way for eradicating illiteracy much quicker than when the whole burden devolves on the shoulders of Government as at present. He pointed out that out of a revenue of about Rs 10 crores in the State, a sum of about Rs. 3 crores was budgetted for education,—a sum that no other State in the country had earmarked in proportion to its revenues. He said it would not be possible to set apart a greater amount than this for education. All that the Government could do would be to concentrate their attention on seeing that the educational institutions already started during the past couple of years were maintained in good condition and run so as to achieve bigger results.

He also stressed the need for the revision in the school curricula in order that these institutions should turn out men and women with some technical and useful knowledge of the subjects that would be of use to them in their after-school career and, particularly, in order to make them fit to go back to their villages and work in their fields. By such adjustment, the wealth of the country would be improved and the present clamour for service in Government would end. He also stated that the physical and moral training of the students was equally important and had to be included in the day-to-day training.

Wishing the institution all success, the Chief Minister hoped that the institution would turn out persons of character and integrity, who would be useful in shaping the future destinies of the country.

THE SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY HONoured

The Hon'ble Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, presiding over the ceremony of presentation of an Address to Sri V. Venkatappa, Speaker, Mysore Legislative Assembly, by the Maddur Town Municipal Council, on 27th February 1950 at Maddur, impressed upon the audience that, after the winning of freedom and the establishment of People's Government in the State, the responsibilities of both the Government and of the people had grown greater than before. He said that the people had now to view things, whether it be in the matter of food, or matters of administration, or the holding of elections, etc., from the All-India point of view and that they had to function in an All-India set up. The building up of a good Government, he said, largely depended, therefore, on the zeal and enthusiasm evinced by the people themselves. He hoped that the people would work shoulder to shoulder with Government in a spirit of dedication and help the Administration in fully implementing the policies and programmes chalked out for the benefit of the country, as a whole.

The Hon'ble the Chief Minister arrived at the decorated pendal at 12-30 p.m. accompanied by Sri V. Venkatappa, Speaker, Mysore Legislative Assembly, the Hon'ble Sri T. Mariappa, Minister for Home Affairs and the Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District. There was a distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen of the Town, besides prominent public men of the Maddur Taluk. On behalf of the Maddur Town Municipal Council, Sri P. Shivalingappa, Vice-President, presented addresses of welcome to the Hon'ble Sri K. C. Reddy, the Chief Minister, and Sri V. Venkatappa, Speaker of the Mysore Legislative Assembly. On

behalf of the people of the Maddur Taluk, Sri H. K. Veeranna Gowda presented an address to Sri V. Venkatappa. References were made in the addresses to the prominent and selfless part played by them in the struggle for and attainment of freedom.

In the course of his speech Sri V. Venkatappa thanked the organizers for their good feelings towards him and the eulogising terms in which they had referred to the part played by him in the freedom movement and said that, after the establishment of People's Government in the State, greater responsibility had devolved upon the people and much depended upon their co-operation with the Government in all that they were doing for the progress of the State. The Speaker referred to certain misgivings and unhealthy criticisms that were levelled against Government by a section of the people and said that no Government in any State could achieve overnight all that they wanted to do for the good of the common man. This could be done only in a sustained and progressive manner. He reminded the people not to be misled by such feelings prevailing in some quarters. He asked them to eschew narrow minded prejudices and rise to the occasion created by the establishment of Popular Government in the State.

In his presidential address, the Hon'ble Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, thanked the organizers for having given him an opportunity to participate in that function. He said that Sri Venkatappa and he moved and worked together closely in their struggle for freedom till the successful culmination of the attainment of freedom and establishment of Popular Government in the State. He fully associated himself with the sentiments expressed in the address presented to Sri Venkatappa and

said that it was in the fitness of things that they were all honouring him for his high sacrifice in the past.

He next referred briefly to the achievements of the Popular Government during the past two years and said that, whatever be the adverse criticisms levelled against Government by some people, one could get convinced by a closer study that the Popular Government had achieved progress in nation-building activities. He informed the audience that a detailed record of the progress achieved by the Popular Government during their present term of office was under compilation and the same would be widely circularised in the State so that the public could judge for themselves what the Government were doing in their behalf.

Continuing, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister referred to the many outstanding problems like the shortage of food, etc., that faced the country and said that Government were doing their utmost to step up production of food articles. Various concessions by way of supply of agricultural implements, manure, etc., were granted to the raiyats under Grow More Food Campaign besides the grant of more and more irrigational facilities in rural areas. According to the programme of the Government of India, they should be self-sufficient in food matters by 1951. He appealed to the people to co-operate with the Government and make every possible endeavour to enhance food production.

The Hon'ble the Chief Minister referred to certain malpractices like black-marketing and corruption in services, and said that while Government were doing all in their power to eradicate those evils, people themselves had an equal responsibility to discharge in this matter with a view to checking such tendencies. There was a perceptible degradation in moral standards especially after the war and it was up to the people to pull up erring persons whenever and wherever evil tendencies were noticed.

The Hon'ble the Chief Minister finally referred to certain representations made in the address presented to him and said that most of those representations had received the approval of Government, though in certain matters like the Government taking over of the Municipal High Schools, it involved a definite policy of taking over of all High Schools that were now being run by the municipalities. This involved a heavy expenditure which the Government could not afford at the present juncture.

Concluding, the Chief Minister referred to the coming elections all over the country and said that, under the new Constitution, the adult could exercise his or her franchise. Thus, a greater responsibility had fallen on the people and it was up to them to see that the right persons were chosen by them to form the Government of the land. Arrangements were now on hand to see that elections could be conducted as speedily as possible.

DEPUTATION TO THE HON. THE CHIEF MINISTER FROM CHITALDRUG

Sri Kenchappa, President of the Chitaldrug District Board, accompanied by the Vice-President and Sri Mulka Govinda Reddi and Sri Shivalingappa, interviewed the Chief Minister on 28th February 1950 in connection with the grant of rupees one lakh for improving the District Fund Roads and the meeting of a portion of the cost of construction of link roads throughout the District. The Chief Minister observed that though there was a great necessity for the construction of link roads throughout the District, it was better that the recommendations of the Integration Committee and the Road Classification Committee were awaited and then the question of meeting the cost on these link roads might be considered.

The deputationists also requested the Chief Minister to sanction at least five dispensaries during the year; the Chief Minister said that there was an acute

shortage of doctors and even with the relaxation of Public Service Rules, sufficient number of doctors were not forthcoming. There were no doctors at all for many dispensaries which had been sanctioned and there would be no use in sanctioning further dispensaries without doctors.

Regarding the question of constructing a bridge near Hariyabbe, disposal of extra vacant lands around District Board 'Travellers' Bungalows and Musafir Khanas and enhancement of mileage grant of all District Fund Roads, the Chief Minister assured that these matters would be examined early.

As regards the sanction of special loans and grants for industries, the Chief Minister informed the deputationists that on account of the present financial situation, it might not be possible to grant liberal loans, but that the matter would, however, be examined.

The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam's Address to Electrical Engineers.

Congratulating the Members of the Electrical Engineering Society on the Celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Society at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, last evening, the Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Electricity, referred to the hydro-electric projects in Mysore and said:—

"We have abundant natural resources and plentiful supply of hydro-electric power. People are becoming increasingly electricity-minded. We must encourage the use of electricity for the economic development of the country. Agricultural and industrial advancement of the State improved transport facilities besides lighting, heating and other amenities should be effected with the help of electric power. We need electrical engineers with knowledge and vision to harness power so as to increase the wealth of the country and raise the standard of the life of the common man. Every town and village should be provided with power and every home should be enabled to make some profitable use of electricity. The increasing demand for power to work irrigation pumps is healthy and deserves to be encouraged. We need materials. It is up to electrical engineers to enable us to manufacture them here instead of having to

depend upon imports with a trade balance of about four crores against us every year. It makes a world of difference between a village that is electrified and a village that is not. Electricity tones up village and town life and cheers it up. We need eminent scientists and eminent engineers, both imbued with love of service to the people. You cannot hope to succeed unless you live humble and simple lives devoting your time and talents to your studies now and to the country later. You are fortunate in having Prof. Thacker as your friend and guide, for he is not only an eminent scientist but an ardent patriot. Layman like me expect much from electrical engineers and the future of our country and its prosperity in particular, is bound up with the increasing use of electricity. America, Switzerland, Scandinavia and other progressive countries owe their prosperity to the use of power. Electricity is the only wealth of Switzerland. They import raw material from outside and are a prosperous nation to-day. It should be easy for us to liquidate our poverty in view of our abundant wealth of raw material and the copious supply of electric power. Much depends on electrical engineers and I wish you all success."

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

The following letters have been received by the Hon'ble the Minister for Law and Labour, appreciating the arrangements made in connection with the Meeting of the Governing Body of the I.L.O.

1. Letter received from Mr. Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, Grand Hotel, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

"There is, I feel, no need to assure you how very successful the meeting of the Governing Body was in Mysore, but I do want you to know how very greatly I and the other members of the United Kingdom Governing Body party appreciate the efforts everybody made on our behalf. It was a great experience for us to visit Mysore and we were all struck by its beauty and other amenities. Everyone went out of his way to make our stay a happy one and there is no doubt that they succeeded.

"I am grateful too to you personally for all that you yourself did to make the occasion a success and to make us comfortable. If anything your hospitality was overwhelming, but I do not think any of us would have cared to have missed any of it. I want to thank you also for the very pretty basket of gifts which the Mysore Government gave to each of us. We are all carrying them home most carefully.

"I hope that we shall have the chance of meeting again soon, perhaps in Geneva next June. In the meantime, let me say again how deeply we appreciate everything you did for us in Mysore.

With kind regards."

2. Letter from Sri Nityanand Kanungo, Minister, Government of Orissa, Cuttack.

"I cannot express my gratitude adequately for the lavish hospitality which I have enjoyed during my very short stay in Mysore. We had heard of the hospitality in Mysore; but I had never imagined that it could be so lavish, and more important, so sincere. Every one of your officers from the pantry boy to the Head of Department was so very solicitous of the comforts of the guests. I must congratulate you upon having such a fine Service.

"The gracious kindness of your Prime Minister and your colleagues has touched me deeply and I shall be obliged if you could kindly convey the same to them. For you thanks in a letter would be as inadequate as it could be thought of. I have had the privilege of enjoying your friendship and you have overwhelmed me with your affection. I only wish I could be of any little service to you.

With regards."

"P. S.—I should make special mention of the hospitality and kindness of your Labour Department Staff at Bangalore."

Instruction to check overloading

While travelling to Kadur on the 17th of February 1950, the Hon'ble the Minister for Law and Labour noticed a charcoal lorry going towards Tiptur overloaded with passengers, seven people including the driver sitting in the front row and the conductor sitting high on the top of the charcoal bags. He took over the license of the driver and issued instructions that he may be suitably punished.

The Inspector-General of Police has

been requested to see that strict and suitable instructions to all Police Officers in the Districts are issued immediately in regard to exercising the strictest vigilance in checking overloading, rash and reckless driving, driving of lorries during nights and the proper observation of the rules of the road in regard to these lorries and buses dimming their lights when other motor vehicles cross them on the road.

TOUR OF THE HON'BLE THE MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS

IN CHIKMAGALUR AND SHIMOGA DISTRICTS ON THE 13th MARCH 1950.

The Hon'ble the Minister for Home Affairs in the course of his tour in Chikmagalur District, met the Municipal Councillors at Tarikere at 7-30 A. M. on 13th March 1950. The Municipal President, Mr. Nagappa, received the Minister at the Municipal Office and presented the Municipal Councillors. It was represented that the inadequate water supply placed the people in a very difficult position. The President said that there was a proposal for a water supply scheme costing about Rs. 2½ lakhs, half of which would be contributed by the Municipality and the other half being granted as loan by Government. He said that the proposal was pending before Government and requested the Government to expedite the matter. The Minister replied that the matter would receive immediate attention. He appealed to the Municipal Councillors to keep the town clean and to take preventive measures to check the epidemics.

He inspected the Taluk Multi-purpose Co-operative Society. Seven hundred and fifty-one members were on the roll with a share capital of Rs. 23,600 and a working capital of Rs. 26,300. There was a total turn-over of Rs. 3,10,856 with a net profit of Rs. 3,676. Janab Mohamed Ahmed, Deputy Commissioner said that they were in need of a Central Godown for their district—at least one Central Godown at Kadur for stocking the commodities and to enable them to distribute the articles quickly. The Hon'ble Minister then looked into the Stock Registers and instructed the Assistant Director of Agriculture to put some useful charts in the Society. He suggested that earnest efforts should be made to increase the number of members of the Society. He then proceeded to Bhadra Anecut *via* Bhadravathi.

The Special Chief Engineer, Sri Narasinga Rao, explained with plans and sketches the course of the channel. It was stated that 550 acres of land would be irrigated under the left bank channel. The Hon'ble Minister said that this would be taken up under the Grow More Food Scheme and be given top-priority. The estimated cost of this channel would be Rs. 72,000 and the work could be finished within three months. The Deputy Commissioner who was present said that the entire lands under the *atchkat* were surveyed and the villagers were informed by beat of drum that the *atchkat* lands would come under irrigation next season.

The Hon'ble Minister arrived at Bhadra dam site of the left bank and after inspecting the project diagrams inspected the excavations and drilling of rocks and also the zone maps of Malebennur channel. He then proceeded to open the bridge. Sri Narasinga Rao, Special Chief Engineer, welcomed the Hon'ble Home Minister and briefly stated the events leading to the construction of the bridge as a result of the Lakkavalli project. The Hon'ble Home Minister, in the course of his speech, said that this project would irrigate a lakh and eighty thousand acres of land. These schemes, he said, were essential for the progress of the country and there was no difference of opinion regarding the execution of the projects. Since this was classed as a long-term project the Government, he said, were willing to do their best to derive the best benefit for the money they had already spent. It was, therefore, decided that the Lakkavalli project should be brought to a stage after six years when it would yield maximum result for the investment made. Therefore, Government would be

willing to make allotments for the project to that extent, spread over six years. He also stressed the urgency of the short-term projects which would give results in three months and six months in order that the State might become self-sufficient in food before 1952. He appealed to the people to co-operate with the Government in making the Grow More Food Scheme a success. After opening the bridge, he proceeded to Shimoga and inspected the Tunga anecut works. He inspected the project drawings, excavation and masonry construction and laid the floor slab of the scouring sluice of the left bank and inspected the Surki and Mortar testing. He then left for the tunnel works near Shimoga.

After inspecting the south portal of the tunnel, he fired the first blast of the tunnel and returned to the Circuit House.

Shortly afterwards, he presided over a meeting of the Development Officers of the district in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga. He examined the several statistics relating to Rural Development Work, Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies and Grow More Food Scheme. Later, he proceeded to Honnali and switched the electric lights at 7 p. m. Unveiling the photographs of Mahatmaji, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Sri H. Siddiah, Minister for Revenue and Excise in Mysore, he appealed to the people to make Mysore self-sufficient in food and thus raise the economic standard of the people of Mysore in accordance with the tenets laid down by Mahatmaji and Dr. Rajendra Prasad. He returned to Birur in the night and boarded the train reaching Bangalore on the 14th morning.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION DEPARTMENT

DURING THE QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER, 1949.

On proof of charges of exacting illegal gratification from several Public Works Departmental Contractors at the time of payment of their bill amounts to them, for favours generally shown to them, and of obtaining monies from the candidates contesting for the presidential election of the Town Municipality on promise of exercising his vote in their favour, etc., one Assistant Engineer was retired compulsorily.

One Amildar who was found to have failed to take prompt and suitable action against certain persons who had contravened the control orders was warned. One Assistant Commissioner who was prosecuted for an offence of receiving illegal gratification and of misconduct has been committed for trial before the Court of Session. In respect of one Excise Inspector charged for a similar offence and who is absconding, action is being taken against the Surety. One Senior Accountant of the Electrical Department who was found to have had objectionable transactions with private contractors was demoted and posted as a second division clerk.

One Peshkar of a Muzrai temple who was found to have misappropriated the temple property was also compulsorily retired and the misappropriated amount caused to be made good. One Retired Accountant who had engaged himself in blackmarket activities was prosecuted, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 on 3 counts and in default to undergo simple imprisonment for 15 days.

Another person who was found to be dealing in blackmarket of rice was caught red-handed and on prosecution was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

One leading iron merchant of Bangalore City was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 and in default to undergo simple imprisonment for one month for the offence of blackmarketing of iron materials.

Action was taken against one Jodidar of Bangalore North Taluk who was found to have secreted paddy and other food-stuffs in large quantities. The paddy and the other articles of food were forfeited to Government.

In a case of blackmarketing of kerosine oil detected by this Branch in Bangalore City, charges are framed by the City Magistrate against one merchant concerned in the case and his license is also suspended.

Orders of Government are pending in regard to final reports submitted against one Executive Engineer, one District Education Officer, one Assistant Engineer, one Assistant Surgeon, one Assistant Commissioner, one Amildar, one Deputy Comptroller, one Agricultural Inspector, one Auditor, one Accountant, three Sub-Overseers, one Sub-Assistant Surgeon and one Revenue Inspector.

Charges are framed and regular enquiry is being conducted against one Assistant Commissioner, two Amildars, one Electrical Line Inspector, one Police Sub-Inspector, four Revenue Inspectors, one Superintendent of Octroi Department, four Sub-Overseers and one clerk of the Public Works Department, one Ex. Textile Inspector and one Auditor.

Enquiries have been or are being completed in respect of two District Superintendents of Police, one Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, two Assistant Inspectors of Schools, one Police Inspector, one Police Sub-Inspector, one

Revenue Inspector, two Textile Inspectors, two Forest Rangers, the General Manager of a Government Silk Factory, one Sub-Overseer, one Sub-Assistant Surgeon, one clerk of a District Education Office, one Clerk of District Office one Ex-President of a Co-operative Bank and one Head Master.

A case of misuse of a considerable number of petrol coupons and another of fraud practised in regard to certain Government funds by certain officials of the Public Works Department are detected and further action is being taken in that behalf.

INDUSTRIALISATION OF RURAL AREAS

Implementation of Sir M. Visvesvaraya's Scheme.

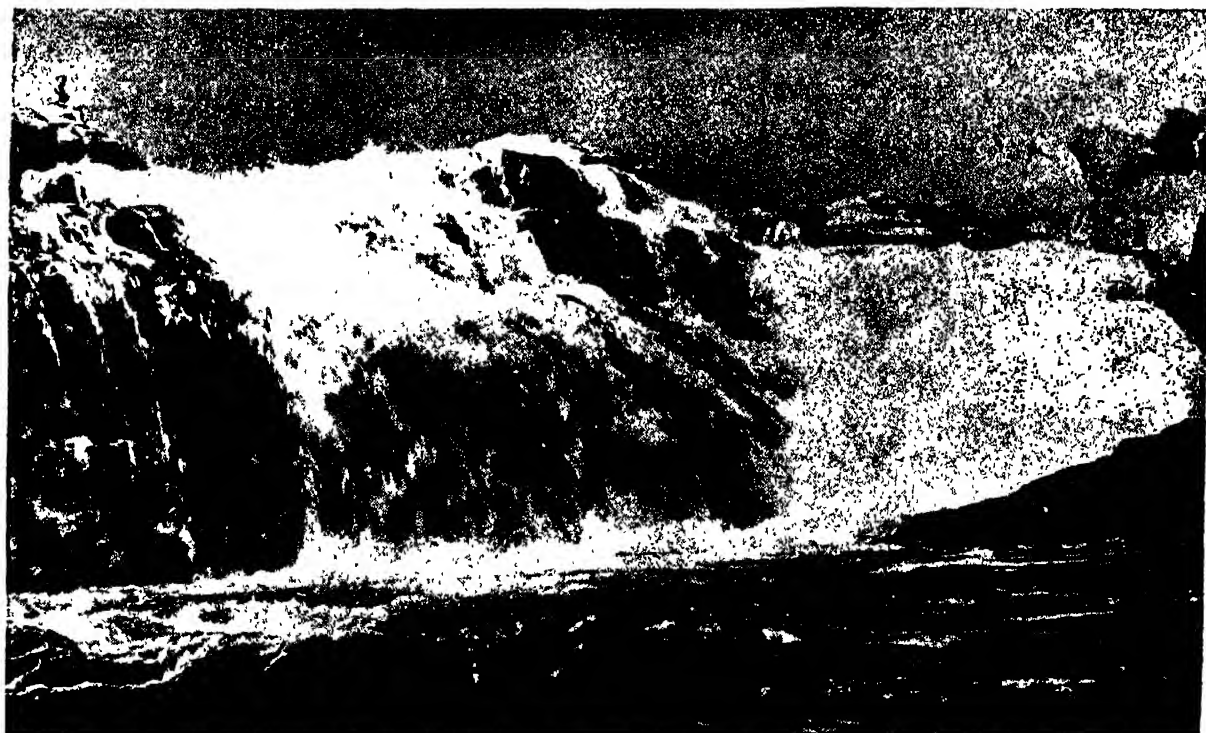
Government have decided to implement the rural industrialisation scheme which has been recently sanctioned. It follows closely the scheme of Sir M. Visvesvaraya for industrialisation of rural parts. The main features of the project are constitution of about 200 convenient village group units, comprising 10 to 20 villages per unit, election of Industrial Development Committees for each of the village group units, conduct of a detailed survey of local resources and existing industries, investigation into the possibilities of starting cottage industries which, as listed in the schedule, number about 130, mobilisation of local finance, expansion and establishment of such industries in villages and taking stock of comparative progress made by units at the end of every year. The main objectives are to increase production and income in every village group unit and to spread the habits of discipline, self-help and collective effort amongst the rural population. Full scope is to be given for the display of initiative, leadership and collective

effort on the part of the villages, and the scheme has to be worked on a completely democratic basis. The scheme will be taken up in the first instance in two districts—Bangalore and Kolar.

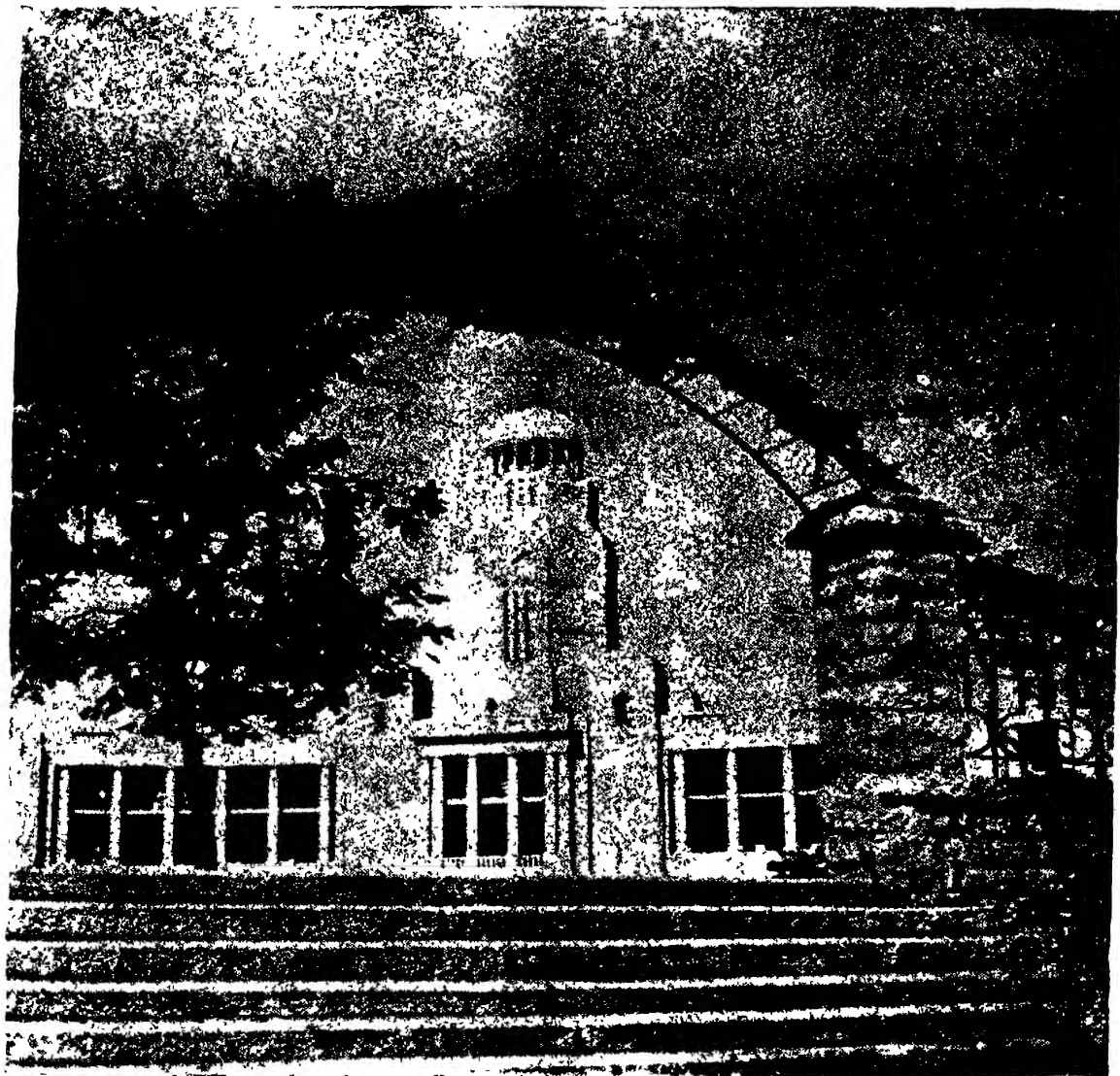
A large part of the work will be organisational and the full and wholehearted co-operation of the people is indispensable for the success of the scheme. Sri B. Beerappa, B.A., Senior Assistant Commissioner has been appointed Special Officer to work out the scheme in close co-operation with the various bodies, official and non-official, in charge of all aspects of village improvement work at present. It is hoped that the public will extend necessary co-operation to the Special Officer in implementing this important project calculated to secure a rapid improvement in the earnings and living standards of the rural population. It is the earnest desire of Government that substantial results should be achieved in the two select districts; so that the scheme may be extended to other parts as early as possible.



Hotel Krishnaraja Sagar.



Cauvery Falls at Chunchinakatte (about 30 feet).



A view of the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute,
Bangalore.

GOVERNMENT'S FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY PLAN

The Government's Food Self-sufficiency Plan is concerned primarily with feeding the present population according to the current standards of consumption, and for providing food according to existing standards, for the gradual increase in population, without resorting to imports after 1951.

The schemes under the Food Production Campaign should therefore be considered as remedies for an existing crisis judged by standards of consumption which prevail to-day. Therefore, the only measures which can suitably be taken are those which would produce quick results which are also permanent. It is because of the limited objective of stopping imports that the emphasis is on the production of cereals.

Although before the war India was an importer of rice, mostly from Burma, the food problem became acute when imports suddenly stopped with the Japanese occupation of Burma. It has been one of the foremost Indian problems since 1943. In the same year, the Government of India launched the "Grow More Food Campaign," which in its early stages consisted of a number of *ad hoc* schemes designed to increase food production by intensive cultivation and diversion of acreage from cash crops to food crops. The Grow More Food Campaign, however, was not placed on a planned footing until 1947 when definite targets were fixed for additional food production in each Province and the States as a whole. The total targets for the five-year plan were three million tons for the Provinces and one million tons for the States. The five-year plan was expected to be completed by the end of 1951-52.

Revised Food Production Plan

Meanwhile, the partition of the country and the increasing food imports have involved a huge drain on the country's foreign exchange resources. The Government of India have realised that it would mean the economic ruin of India to allow such huge imports of foodgrains to continue much longer. The Prime Minister, therefore, declared last year that foodgrain imports must be stopped by the end of 1951 crop season, i.e., crops sown by the end of 1951 and self-sufficiency achieved by that date. A revised plan of food production was accordingly prepared by the Central Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with the Provincial and State

Governments. Taking 1947-48 as the base year, it has been estimated that at the existing level of nutrition the deficit in 1952 would be between 4.5 and 5 million tons.

Aids to Better Farming.

To meet this deficit, which is roughly 10 per cent of the country's total production, the Government of India have carefully considered various schemes for increasing food production. In view of the emergency before the country, such schemes must of necessity be of short duration. The yield of foodgrains in India is low as compared with yields in China and Japan, not to mention the various European and American countries. The quickest method of increasing production in India is, therefore, to increase the yield per acre by employing better farming methods. These can be broadly divided into two main categories, permanent and recurring. The permanent improvements are those which result in an increase of yield per acre for a number of years. They are mainly: (a) minor irrigation works, and (b) land improvement works. Recurring improvements are those which have to be continued and intensified from year to year so as to achieve a progressive increase in yield per acre. These recurring schemes relate mainly to: (a) production and distribution of improved seeds, (b) application of chemical fertilisers and green manuring, (c) composting of farmyard manure and town refuse and its application to the soil, and (d) plant protection.

The quantity of additional production to be achieved by employing one or more of these intensive cultivation practices has been fixed for the Provinces and States, after their respective Governments have had the opportunity of assessing their capacity for the increase of food production. These targets are, of course, based on the assumption that the amount of money, men and essential materials required for their programme of food production will be available in full.

Thus targets have been prepared in respect of each of the kharif and rabi seasons until the end of 1951. By their very nature these are tentative and will require revision and readjustment. For example, a good monsoon might produce better results from intensive cultivation practices than in another year. Similarly, a curtailment in funds

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both at the Centre and in the Provinces and States might, in a year of financial stringency like the present, result in a reduction of the quantum of financial assistance for the farmers, as well as of the necessary staff and establishment for increasing the production of food. In view of these extraneous factors, it is not possible to forecast with exactitude what quantities of additional food-grains would be produced in a given year on the intensive cultivation programme.

The reclamation and cultivation of waste lands is another aspect of the food production programme. In the Central Indian regions of the United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh especially, there are large areas of weed-infested land which can be

made productive by tractor cultivation. Here, land can be reclaimed on an extensive scale. The initial experience gained in mechanized land reclamation in the Ganga Khadir area of the United Provinces and in the Saugor and Hoshangabad districts of the Central Provinces has been promising. This work will continue with the aid of 375 heavy reclamation tractors which are being imported from the United States of America.

Thus by a programme of intensive cultivation by the extension of the cropped area in the Provinces and States, it is expected to produce the additional food required. Deficits have been carefully assessed and detailed plans prepared to meet them. The gap between production and consumption is not unbridgeable.

BRITISH FARM TRACTOR

What is probably the first agricultural tractor to be delivered by air has just arrived in Delhi from Britain. It is a David Brown "Cropmaster" tractor which, together with a complete set of matched agricultural implements.

The "Cropmaster" is a medium-size agricultural tractor and is fitted with either a powerine or a Diesel engine. The "Trackmaster", which is a small track type machine, is also produced as an agricultural tractor. It is made with either powerine or petrol engine, but may also be shortly produced with a Diesel engine. The "Trackmaster" is an industrial tractor used mainly for haulage and general work in industry.

David Brown tractors are widely in use in Britain. Extremely robust in construction, they are built for long and arduous service.

The "Cropmaster" which has been flown to India for demonstration purposes is a four-wheel, six-speed Diesel tractor on pneumatic tyres. The standard equipment includes two-speed power take-off and pulley assembly, hydraulic power lift, implement linkage and magneto ignition.

The Diesel engine develops a maximum B.H.P. of 25. Travel speeds with the six-speed gear box vary from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to over 11 m.p.h., giving an extremely good selection of speeds for all farming purposes.

MORE PRODUCTION THROUGH IMPROVED SEEDS.

One of the surest methods of increasing food production is by the use of improved seeds as this alone ensures an additional yield of at least 10 to 15 per cent in production. The Grow More Food Campaign, therefore, attaches great importance to schemes of seed multiplication and distribution with a view to putting under improved seeds as much of the present area of 130 million acres under cereals as possible by the target date fixed for self-sufficiency in foodgrains.

Assistance to the provinces, both by way of subsidies and loans, has been given by the Government of India for organising seed multiplication and distribution schemes. During last year, a sum of about Rs. 3,50,000 was sanctioned by the Central Government for seed multiplication schemes in Central Provinces and Berar, Travancore and Cochin Union, East Punjab, Pepsu, Mysore, Bihar and Vindhya Pradesh. This sum is in addition to subsidies and loans sanctioned for intensive cultivation schemes in general which also include measures for improving the seed supply.

According to present estimates, the percentage of acreage under improved seeds ranges widely among provinces, between 1·2 per cent to 9·7 per cent. In particular provinces, however, e.g., in the Central Provinces and Berar and in Madras, the area under improved seeds is considerably more, namely 21·7 per cent and 23·2 per cent respectively.

PROVINCIAL PLANS.

Under the present plans, a production target of 1½ million maunds of improved seed each year is aimed at and a number of schemes have been formulated in most of the Provincial and State Governments. The U.P., C.P., Bombay and Bihar expect to increase by 1951-52, their seed supply by nearly 250 per cent over the present production. West Bengal and Orissa propose to expand seed production by about 3½ and 7 times respectively during the same period. According to these plans, most of the provinces and states may be able to cover nearly 50 per cent of the area under foodgrains with improved seeds. It has also been arranged that those parts of the Indian Union where at present arrangements for the production of improved varieties of seeds do not exist should

be helped by the contiguous areas which have the necessary facilities.

In the States, however, not much progress has yet been made towards production of improved seeds. In view of the decision recently taken making the states eligible for central assistance under the Grow More Food Campaign, steps are proposed to be taken to launch seed multiplication schemes.

REGISTERED GROWERS.

The general method of seed multiplication and distribution is to provide the nucleus seed by the Agricultural Department for their multiplication through registered growers. These latter are usually of two categories. The first category, termed as "A" class growers, to whom the nucleus seed is supplied by the Provincial Agricultural Department returns to the Government at some premium, the crop from the multiplied seed at harvest time. This stock is again distributed to a large number of "B" category growers for further multiplication. It is at this stage that a sufficiently large quantity of pure and improved varieties of seeds should become available to the farmers at a reasonable price.

Multiplication and selection of seeds should be taken up under expert supervision in order to avoid any possibility of mixture with local varieties. The Central Government have, therefore, advised the Provincial and State Governments to increase the number of Government farms where nucleus seeds could be produced and to select carefully "A" and "B" class growers so that the seeds multiplied do not suffer in quality.

IMMEDIATE NEED.

As a temporary measure and till sufficient stocks of improved seeds are made available in the country through the procedure indicated above, the Central Government have advised the Provincial and State Governments to ensure that the farmers multiplied whatever quantity of improved seeds they got from the Government Stores. With a little effort on the part of the cultivator this can be done, for, even if one begins with as small a quantity as one maund of wheat seed, he gets 10 maunds in the next and in five years, he would

produce as much as 10,000 maunds. Such a procedure calls for a very careful selection of the best plant for seed purposes and it is essential that the Provinces and States make their farmers realise the importance of properly selected varieties

which they get from the Government. It is also important to ensure that the seeds which can be used for further multiplication and improvement of the stock are not used for home consumption and are not mixed up with unselected local varieties.

ELIMINATION OF BOGUS RATION CARDS

As a result of intensive checking made during the period from January 1949 to December 1949 in all the rationed areas of the State, a total number of 19,317 bogus ration cards have been eliminated. This has resulted in a reduction in strength of over 85,000 non-existent persons and a saving of over 6,800 pallas of cereals per month. Appended hereto is a statement showing the places where these bogus cards have been thus eliminated and the reduction in the number of persons.

Sl. No.	Unit office	No. of bogus cards	Remarks
			Involving
			Adults Chil-
			dren.
1	Rationing Officer, Bangalore City ...	4,813	20,814 4,008
2	Do Mysore City	6,975	41,367
3	Do Civil Station	...	..
4	Do Kolar Gold Fields	431	2,209 470
5	Do Davangere	1,312	..
6	Do Tumkur	574	..

Sl. No.	Unit office	No. of bogus cards	Remarks
			Involving
			Adults Chil-
			dren.
7	Rationing Office, Sirsi	104	
8	Do Tiptur	273	576 278
9	Do Arsikere	215	728 338
10	Do Chikmagalur	153	...
11	Do Harihar	62	193 47
12	Do Chitaldrug	100	656 124
13	Do Manjankud	87	281
14	Do Chamarajanagar	289	60 819
15	Do Mandya	87	319 79
16	Do Chennapatna	42	...
17	Deputy Commissioner, Mysore	218	716 143
18	Do Mandya	273	...
19	Do Shimoga	599	...
20	Do Chitaldrug...	162	...
21	Do Hassan	618	1,956
22	Do Chikmaga	...	...
	Do Jur	10	...
23	Do Tumkur	1,529	9,764
24	Do Kolar	441	...

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

B.C.G. VACCINATION FOR PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis, as is well known, is the second largest of the health problems that confront this country. It is estimated that nearly 500,000 persons die every year in India on account of this disease and there are over 2,500,000 who have active tuberculosis, infecting others who are healthy. The Government of India, in co-operation with Provincial Governments, are endeavouring to fight the spread of this dreadful disease by popularising, among other preventive measures, the use of B.C.G. vaccination. This kind of vaccination has been tried in other countries for over 20 years and has been found to be very successful. The groups that are most susceptible to tuberculosis infection, and hence need this vaccination, are the young people and children. It has also been proved after observation for a long period that this vaccination has been able to bring down the mortality rate to a fifth and affords a large degree of protection against the possibility of future infection of tuberculosis.

It is with this end in view that the Government of Mysore have sanctioned the starting of a campaign for popularising B.C.G. vaccination in the State. A team of Scandinavian doctors and nurses has arrived in Bangalore on behalf of the United Nations International Tuberculosis Campaign to train local teams in B.C.G. vaccination technique. After training, the local teams will carry on the

work and, in their turn, train other teams, so that mass vaccination could be conducted all over the State. With the five other groups now working elsewhere in the country, the Scandinavian doctors have trained 64 local teams. Over 500,000 persons in the country have been B.C.G.-tested and 180,000 have been inoculated since the campaign started.

It is very essential that in a matter like this the willing co-operation of parents and others responsible for the youth of the country should be forthcoming in a large degree. Since experience in other countries has shown that B.C.G. vaccination affords an adequate measure of protection against tuberculosis, the authorities in the State are now trying to see whether this vaccination cannot be conducted on a large scale also in the State. The campaign is intended, in the first instance, to cover Bangalore City, more especially the students in educational institutions. As mentioned before, Government earnestly seek the voluntary co-operation of all the parents and the teachers in this necessary step that is being taken to protect the children against the ravages of this disease. The vaccination entails no charge on the people, in spite of the very high cost of the serum. The idea is that the people of the State should derive the maximum benefit from this vaccine, and convince themselves of its efficacy.

THE FRUIT PRESERVATION INDUSTRY IN MYSORE

By

Sri B. P. MASCARENHAS, B. Sc.

Fruit Preservation Expert, Government of Mysore, Bangalore.

The Fruit Preservation Pilot Plant inaugurated by Hon'ble Sri H. C. Dasappa, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Finance and Industries, Government of Mysore, is the first of its kind in Mysore State. It is needless to say that the problem of food is paramount to-day. We, in this country have, as a consequence of the War and the numerous suffering it has brought in its train, arrived at a stage when the vast population of this country of ours cannot produce enough food to sustain it. It is essential, therefore, that we should leave no stone unturned, no avenue unexplored which would help to feed our hungry brethren. In this context, the establishment of the Fruit Preservation industry is obviously of the greatest importance to our country's economy. Apart from this, it is only by transmission and storage of food energy that the individual can be freed, from the necessity of wrestling his own sustenance from nature and allowed to spend more time at tasks and in locations remote from his food supply. India with its vast programme of reconstruction is busy organising new industries and peace-time pursuits and these involve the concentration of individuals into a more dense population than adjacent land will provide with food; it is vital therefore, that it should organise its supply service. In the list of indispensables are water and food. There is no pipe system to transport food. Canning is, therefore, an indispensable industry in India.

Some foods build their own containers, such as nuts, potatoes, onions. The bulk of nature's packages are perishable and have therefore to be replaced by an artificial container, so that more food can be transported, instead of a little in the natural state. By using a hermetically sealed artificial shell, we can avoid the fragility of the egg-shell, the difficulty of opening a nut-shell and can enclose as much or as little in a single covering as we like.

The manufacture of jams, jellies, preserves, chutnies, fruit squashes, ketchup and the canning and preservation of Fruit will, besides easing the food situation in Mysore and in the country, generally, provide a market for much off-size, off-grade and otherwise unsaleable fruit and will to this

extent improve the market for the better grades of fruit. It will also help to eliminate waste and to standardise prices. The introduction of food preservation largely eliminates the middleman and ensures to the producer constant all-the-year-round demand for his produce. The installation of a fruit preservation plant will inevitably result in sending more young men back to the soil by making fruit farming and horticulture attractive and remunerative. It will thus prove a palliative for the present tendency of drawing people from the villages to industrial centres and will carry the benefits of modern civilisation from the congested, commercialised and highly artificial life of the cities to the healthy open air of the countryside.

Fruit is a valuable item in the diet and preserved fruit is even more valuable since it is well sterilised and all harmful organisms such as bacteria yeasts and moulds are destroyed. These foods are to a large extent cooked foods and provide a nourishing meal straight from the can. The wholesomeness of canned products is safeguarded by law and the consumer can always be sure that he is buying a good quality product. The availability of raw products are numerous.

Oranges are ideal for extraction of juice, while the rind and pulp can be used for making marmalade. Tons of this fruit go rotten every season due to lack of transport facilities. It is only a small percentage of fruit that is brought to the cities and sold at an exorbitant rate while the bulk of the produce lies waste at the bottom of the tree. There are 7,000 acres under plantation in Mysore. Wood Apple is a familiar fruit to all of us that grows wild in the forests. The wood apple makes an excellent jelly rich in vitamins. Here is a fruit that grows in abundance and is available at very low cost which can be and will be canned to provide valuable food. In Coffee Estates and mostly in the Malnad, one cannot fail to notice the abundance of Jack Fruit which at present are mostly left to drop and rot away. There are nearly 4,000 acres of Tomato under cultivation around Bangalore and Maddur. Bangalore has the finest climate for growing tomatoes in the

world. Tomato paste is ideal for making "*Rasam*" sauce and ketchup. Mysore grows plenty of mango, banana, pine-apple, finest guava and citra which can be canned.

The object of the Pilot Plant is to study the nature of the fruit, to determine the varieties most suitable for preservation to determine the most economical method of extracting juice and preserving fruit to investigate flavour, nutritive properties, keeping

qualities and to gauge the demand of preserved fruits.

From this small beginning, it is earnestly hoped that in due course, it will be possible to establish an industry which will not only rank among the major industries in the State, but will prove a really substantial contribution to the food production drive which, at the moment, is one of the prime needs in our country's economy.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ROAD TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT FOR 1948-49.

The Scheme of Nationalisation of Road Transport undertaken by Government aims at Government taking over the management of the bus services in the State. The first stage of the scheme consists of Government monopolising the bus services on all provincial routes converging to and diverging from Bangalore and eliminating all private operators on these routes. According to the scheme, 20 private operators have so far surrendered their lines and they have been granted in lieu thereof alternative lines which are expected to act as feeders to Government buses.

2. For implementing the first stage of the Nationalisation Scheme, 50 Chevrolet and 100 Ford Chassis were purchased and bodies for 120 vehicles were got constructed at Messrs. Simpson & Co, Madras and for the remaining 30 vehicles orders were placed with the Madras Government Coach Building Factory. The Government services were inaugurated on 12th September 1948. The number of services were increased from time to time as and when completely constructed buses were received from the body builders. The total number of routes operated by the 120 buses was 162.

3. The total mileage performed daily by all the buses was 9,800 and the total

number of passengers carried during the period ending 30th June 1949 was nearly 11,00,000. On an average about 1,000 gallons of petrol were consumed daily and the average number of mileage earned per gallon ranged from 11 to 11.4. The capital invested up to 1st July 1949 was Rs. 17,76,514-10-6. The total earnings realised for the year was Rs. 13,21,573-2-9 yielding an average of 139 pies per vehicle mile. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 9,84,153-11-4 inclusive of Road Cess, Service-Tax, etc., which worked out to 107 pies per vehicle mile. The net revenue realised was Rs. 3,37,119-13-5.

4. No major accidents occurred during the year. There was only one accident at 74th mile on the Bangalore-Mangalore Road resulting in injuries to three persons.

5. The employees of the Department have been permitted to form an Association. Medical facilities have been provided to the staff by deputing a Doctor for three days in a week. The question of providing other amenities such as Canteen, Co-operative Societies, etc., are under consideration.

6. Government are glad to note that the work of the Department is proceeding on right lines.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR REHABILITATING DISPLACED PERSONS

Government constituted the Mysore State Refugee Relief Committee consisting of the following members and office-bearers to advise the Government on various measures required to deal with the refugee problem so far as it related to the State.

Chairman.

Dharmaprakasa L. S. Venkaji Rao.

Members.

1. Sri S. L. Mannaji Rao
2. Dharmaprakasa Devarao Shivaram
3. Dr. A. M. Patel
4. Sri S. V. Sreenivasa Setti
5. „ K. R. Madhava Rao
6. „ S. Chenniah
7. „ T. C. Basappa
8. „ H. S. Rudrappa
9. „ V. S. Krishna Aiyar
10. „ H. Kapur
11. „ D. H. Kohly
12. „ Seth Mutha Chhaganmal
13. „ Ramanarayan Chellaram
14. Mrs. E. V. Ganapathi Iyer
15. Sri D. N. Hosali
16. „ O. Gopalan
17. Srimathi Kamaladevi
18. Sri Channappiah Wodiyar
19. „ K. Henjarappa
20. „ G. Thimmappa Gowda
21. „ A. G. Bandigowda
22. „ K. Pattabhiraman
23. Mrs. Natarajan
24. Sri M. L. Nanjaraja Urs
25. „ Khanmali Munilal
26. Mrs. A. S. R. Chari
27. Seth Purushotham Sing L. Bajaj.

Joint Secretary.

Mrs. Lakshmi P. Krishnappa.

Treasurer.

Sri B. V. Narayana Reddy.
Manager, Bank of Mysore, Bangalore.

Government have had the benefit of the advice and guidance of this influential Committee representing the various interests concerned for over two years now. Considerable work has been done during these two years for the rehabilitation of the refugees. Government wish to place on record their high appreciation of the work done by the Committee in affording relief, in finding employment, and in working out, in various other ways, a number of schemes for the relief of refugees.

The various Sub-Committees appointed by the Committee to deal with particular branches of work have carried out their functions with great credit.

After a review of the work done by the Committee during the last two years, Government find that it is no longer necessary to continue this Committee and that its place may well be taken up now by a smaller Advisory Committee.

Meanwhile, in dissolving the Mysore State Refugee Relief Committee, Government wish to thank every member of the Committee and to convey their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the members of the Committee and in particular the office-bearers, under the able Chairmanship of Dharmaprakasa Sri L. S. Venkaji Rao, to whose untiring efforts the success of the Committee's work is largely due.

NEW ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Government are pleased to appoint with effect from the 21st February 1950,

the following "*Advisory Committee for the Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons.*"

Chairman.

Dharmaprakasa Sri L. S. Venkaji Rao.

Vice-Chairman.

Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

Members.

1. Sri Ramanarayan Chellaram, B.A
2. Sri H. Kapur

3. Sri Mahadevamul, President, Sindhi Merchants' Association, Bangalore.

4. Sri S. L. Mannaji Rao

5. Srimathi Lakshmi P. Krishnappa,
Organising Secretary, Red Cross.

6. Sri C. N. Narasinga Rao, Chairman,
City Improvement Trust Board,
Bangalore.

Secretary.

An Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner will
be the *Ex-Officio* Secretary to the Committee.

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THE STORY OF KRISHNARAJASAGAR

WHAT THE FERTILISING WATERS OF THE CAUVERY HAVE DONE TO MYSORE

The Cauvery River

The Cauvery, one of the principal rivers in Southern India, which rises in the Western Ghats traverses the Mysore Plateau for about 150 miles and then entering the Madras Province runs in an easterly direction for a distance of 300 miles before it joins the Bay of Bengal. The total drainage area of the river is 29,000 square miles, of which 13,000 square miles lie in Mysore Territory.

The Reservoir

The Reservoir is formed by the construction of a dam across this river in Mysore State, nine miles on the up-streamside of the historic town of Seringapatam and 12 miles from Mysore City. The dam is situated below the confluence of the river Cauvery with its two tributaries, the Hemavathy and the Lakshmanathirtha. The lake at maximum water level has a water-spread of about 50 square miles extending up to 25 miles above the site of the dam.

The Reservoir is named after the late Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., in whose illustrious reign its construction was undertaken with a two-fold object:

(i) To ensure a steady supply of water for generating Hydro-Electric Power at Sivasamudram to meet the ever growing demands in the State.

(ii) To supply water for irrigation of about 125,000 acres of land situated in the arid tracts of Mandya District.

In the words of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, who developed the project, the scheme was to "open out a vista of possibilities of ever increasing value in the State by adding to the productive power of the people with the increase in agricultural produce and development of industries and manufacture."

The catchment area of the river above the dam is 4,100 square miles, half of which lies in the regions of Coorg and Mysore having a rainfall of 250 inches per year. The flow of the river at the site of the dam fluctuates from a normal high flood of 100,000 cusecs during the monsoon season, to a low flow of even less than 100 cusecs during summer. The highest flood in the river which occurred in the year 1924, was 290,000 cusecs.

The dam is 8,600 feet long, 130 feet high above the river bed, and is intended to store 124 feet

depth of water at full reservoir level. The height above the deepest foundation is 140 feet and the width of the dam at this depth is 111 feet. The storage capacity in the reservoir is 43,934 million cubic feet (M.C.Ft.) above the sill of the irrigation supply sluices which are 60 feet above bed level and the total capacity is 48,335 M.C.Ft. A motorable roadway 14½ feet wide is formed on the top of the dam with ornamental parapets on both sides lit with electric lights.

Design of the Dam

The dam was designed by Sir M. Visvesvaraya. The profile is of the non-overflow gravity type with necessary front and rear slopes. It is of sufficient section to withstand the water pressure of 124 feet depth at its face.

Mysore--Madras Agreement

The construction work of the dam was commenced in the year 1911 and as the work progressed a dispute arose between Mysore and Madras Governments regarding the sharing of the Cauvery water and due to the complicated and important issues involved the dispute dragged on for several years delaying the early completion of the work. The final agreement between the two Governments was reached in the year 1924 and the works were completed by the year 1931. The Agreement requires Mysore Government to let down from the reservoir whatever quantities are received into it each day from 28th May to January 28th every year after holding back only such quantities in excess of a particular limit discharge fixed for each month. These limit discharges are based on the requirements of irrigation in the Cauvery valley in Madras Territory prior to the construction of the dam. Besides this, during summer months, i.e., from 28th January to 27th May, a continuous discharge of 500 cusecs utilised for power generation at Sivasamudram has to be maintained and passed down.

The quantity of water, which can be held back in the lake as per the terms of this agreement, works out to an average of about 21 per cent of the total flow at the dam site in a normal year.

Construction of Dam

The masonry of the dam is of random rubble stone set in *surki* mortar, the facing being built of roughly hewn stones and laid in horizontal position to the required profile. The stone used for the construction is of a hard granitic gneiss variety obtained from quarries situated within a radius of five to seven miles. The mortar used for the masonry was specially prepared at the site with natural hydraulic lime and clay available in the locality. It is called *surki* mortar and is manufactured by burning the natural hydraulic lime at the site and mixing this quick-lime with burnt broken bricks in the ratio of 1.4 and grinding the mixture to a paste in the power mills. This special kind of mortar was first evolved by Mysore State Engineers during 1889 and used in the construction of the Vani Vilas Sagar Dam across the river Vedavathy situated in the north-eastern district of the State. This mortar was subsequently perfected on this dam construction, as cement manufacture in India was still in its infancy in those days and the material had to be imported at a high cost from foreign countries like Germany and England. Since then, this kind of mortar is being exclusively used in the construction of other dams also with advantage, even though State manufactured cement is available now. This is on account of its inherent superior qualities over cement mortar, of its low rise in temperature during setting. This special quality of the mortar was rendered the provision of contraction joints unnecessary for structures built with it.

The whole work being of a magnitude requiring special attention for each detail, was carried out under piece-work agency and daily labour under departmental supervision. No contractors were employed at any stage. This system of work called for great organizing abilities and intensive supervision on the part of the engineering staff who rose equal to the task. Most of these engineers were recruited from Mysore only and some of them had experience of similar construction at the Vani Vilas Sagar Dam.

The quantity of masonry in the dam is roughly 30-million cubic feet and the cost of masonry has worked out to Rs. 31 per 100 cubic feet. The quantity of excavation involved for the foundation was 8.73 million cubic feet at Rs. 55 per 1,000 cubic feet. The number of labourers employed during the construction period was as many as 10,000 during the period of maximum stress.

Sluices in the Dam

There are in all 171 sluices in the dam of different sizes at various levels provided for :

- (1) flood disposal and scouring, (2) irrigation, and (3) power generation.

1. The flood disposal and scouring sluices comprise :

(a) Forty vents of 8 feet by 12 feet with cill at 106 feet above bed situated immediately after the entrance gate at the South end. These are provided with lift gates, worked electrically by a travelling crane.

(b) Forty-eight vents measuring 10 feet by 8 feet with their cills at 103 feet above bed located in continuation of the above sluices and worked electrically by another travelling crane. These are also provided with lift gates.

(c) On the top of these lift gates, there are 48 vents of 10 feet by 10 feet with their cill at 114 feet above bed and provided with automatic gates which are placed in six batteries of eight gates each. These gates open automatically, with the rise of water level in the reservoir above the maximum water level of 124 feet and close automatically when it falls below that level. This device was patented by Sir M. Visvesvaraya. The above lift and automatic gates, numbering 136, are all of cast iron and were manufactured at the Mysore Iron Works, Bhadravati.

(d) In continuation of the automatic gates are located 16 sluices of 10 feet by 20 feet with their cills at 80 feet above bed, each provided with a gate operated electrically by an independent crab winch.

(e) At the centre of the dam, i.e., at the original river course, are situated eight deep level scouring sluices of 6 feet by 12 feet with their cills at 12 feet above bed. The gates are operated mechanically by independent crab winches.

(f) On the North Bank of the river are located three more scouring sluices of 6 feet by 15 feet with their cills at 50 feet above bed, also with gates worked mechanically by independent crab winches.

The maximum discharge which can be passed through all the above sluices is 350,000 cusecs. The surplus waters are let off through suitable waste weir channels with necessary protective works.

2. The irrigation sluices comprise :

(a) Three vents of 6 feet by 12 feet with their cill at 60 feet above bed situated on the North Bank of the river to feed the North Bank High Level Canal known as the Irwin Canal, which is designed to irrigate 120,000 acres and also a Left Bank Low Level Channel commanding about 1,500 acres.

(b) One vent of 6 feet by 8 feet at 60 feet above bed is located at the South end of the dam. The Right Bank Low Level Channel takes off

from this vent emerging through a tunnel immediately below the entrance gate of the dam. This channel is designed to irrigate an extent of 3,500 acres. All these irrigation sluice gates are worked independent of each other mechanically by crab winches.

The gates and their parts of the scouring sluices in the dam, the 180 waste weir sluices and the sluices numbering 31 in all are of Stonoy's Patent Free Roller type made of steel and supplied by Ransomes and Rapiers, England.

3. The turbine sluices consist of four penstock pipes of 6 feet diameter with their centres fixed at 53 feet above bed. The gates and their parts for these have been obtained from Switzerland.

Land Compensation Scheme

The construction of the reservoir submerged 9,520 acres of irrigated wet lands and 13,923 acres of dry lands under holding in addition to nearly 8,500 acres of Government waste land. It also involved the necessity of rehabilitation of 15,000 people from 25 villages which got submerged in the lake. In order to give quick relief in this direction a scheme was devised to settle the expropriated people in newly formed villages and giving them lands in exchange for the lands submerged. In the submerged villages each house was assessed and valued and the owner paid half the value in cash and was permitted to take all the materials that could be had from the submerged houses. In addition timber was also sold at half the prevailing rates, the losses on this account being shared equally by the Reservoir Works and the Forest Department. For building the villages, suitable sites for new ones were formed and given free. In addition Government at their cost formed roads, drains, excavated wells, paid cost of acquisition of lands for sites and constructed school, *chavali* and also temples, mosques and churches.

Fresh Channels were opened out for providing lands for cultivation both above and from the reservoir and all waste lands commanded by these channels were awarded to the expropriated raiyats in compensation. In addition, whenever each private holding under these channels exceeded three acres in extent, one-third of the extent was taken from the owner for award purpose. By these methods it was possible to render the necessary relief with as minimum a hardship as possible to the population involved.

Generation of Electricity at Sivasamudram

Power is not yet generated at the dam site. Sluices have been built in the dam for this purpose.

At Sivasamudram, 60 miles downstream, the river has a drop of about 380 feet in the river bed. A head of about 410 feet is secured by taking a channel from the river above the drop by means of a diversion weir and leading the water to the head of a Bluff, from whence it is carried through a fore-bay and penstock pipes to the generating station situated at the foot of the gorge.

The power plant was erected here in the year 1902. Prior to the construction of the reservoir the power generated was limited to the minimum flow in the river which it was possible to generate only about 13,000 H.P. By the year 1915, water was stored to a depth of 60 feet above the river bed at the dam site. Since then, these summer supplies in the river are supplemented from the storage to obtain a daily flow of 900 cusecs for power generation at Sivasamudram. There was a great demand for more power from the gold mining industry of the Kolar Gold field and other power and lighting installations in the State and consequently, the generating capacity of the station at Sivasamudram was increased in stages up to 60,000 H.P.

Shimsha Power Works

In recent years, the starting of several basic and national industries as those of steel, cement, chemicals and fertilisers and also the expansion of the textile industry in the State increased enormously, demanding additional power. To meet this additional demand, a new generating station called "Shimsha Power Works" operating with a head of 620 feet and with a capacity to develop 23,000 H.P. had been constructed near the Shimsha falls, distant seven miles from Sivasamudram. At present the flow has partly been utilized for this station by taking off a branch channel from the Sivasamudram Channel. These two plants together can generate power up to 83,000 H.P. The maximum load reached so far is about 77,883 H. P. and the weekly out-put is 6,453,600 units.

Mysore was the first in India to instal a Hydro-Electric Plant with a long transmission line.

Irrigation

As already stated the second object with which the Krishnarajasagar Project was conceived was to increase the production of food in the State. Part of the storage is now being utilised for bringing under irrigation an extent of 125,000 acres. A perennial canal called the Irwin Canal with a maximum carrying capacity of 2,200 cusecs takes off from the Reservoir on the North Bank of the river. This canal was designed and executed by *Dewan Bahadur Rajaserasakta* K. R. Seshachar.

In the first reach it runs for a distance of about 26 miles in a rugged country crossing deep valleys by means of large aqueducts and spurs by deep cuts. The canal then passes through a range of hills by means of a 9,200 feet length of tunnel probably the longest irrigation tunnel in the world. On emerging from the tunnel the canal commands a wide expanse nearly 300,000 acres in extent, out of which 120,000 acres is selected for irrigation.

Nature of Crops Raised

Advantage is taken of the perennial flow in the canal to grow commercial crops in addition to food crops, the chief amongst them being sugarcane. To create a ready market for the cane grown, a Sugar Factory capable of crushing 1,400 tons of sugarcane a day has been established at Mandya in the heart of the sugar growing area. A distillery has been attached to the Sugar Factory for manufacturing absolute alcohol and rum, etc., as by-products from the molasses. The factory has a maximum capacity to produce 30,000 tons of sugar and 9.4 lakhs gallons of absolute alcohol and liquors every year.

Brindavan Gardens

The Mysore Government have invested in the entire scheme about 9.1 crores of rupees which is distributed roughly at Rs. 2.5 crores on the dam, Rs. 2 crores on the canal works and Rs. 4.6 crores on the Hydro-Electric Works. The combined scheme began to yield revenue from the fourth year of the commencement of the works and its direct return excluding its indirect benefits, amounts to as much as 5.26 per cent.

No description of the Krishnarajasagar will be complete without mention of the famous Brindavan Gardens, laid out immediately behind the dam with a well equipped hotel run on modern lines situated on a commanding elevation of the gardens. These gardens have obtained a global reputation for their natural beauty as well as for the human ingenuity expended in harmonising light, colour and water for the creation of this fairy land. The exquisite fountains, flower beds and silvery cascades which by day are wonderful to behold, are rendered even more enchanting when night steals over the landscape. Electric lights in serried rows flood-lit beds of flowers and flowing cascades are things of unforgettable beauty as visitors from all the world over have testified.

Details of the various Reservoirs in and outside Mysore.

No	Particular	Krishna- rajasagar, Mysore	Andhra Valley, Bombay	Bandar- dhara, Bombay	Vani Vilas Sagar, Mysore	Dharna Dam, Bombay	Lloyd Dam, Bombay	Nizam Sagar, Hydera- bad Deccan	Mettur Dam, Madras
1	Catchment Area in Sq. miles	1,100		49	2,075	156	128	8,976	16,300
2	Maximum Rainfall in inches per annum	250	...	200	150	115	250	...	...
3	Maximum discharge in cu-secs.	290,000	...	...	60,000	60,400	...	525,000	156,000
4	Length of Dam in Feet	8,600	1,800	2,800	1,830	1,180	6,333	17,490	7,070
5	Height of Dam in Feet	130	190	270	142	92	190	115.5	176
6	Width at base in Feet	111	148	214	160	60.3	121	...	171
7	Gross capacity in Million Cubic Feet	18,335	9,000	12,891	30,000	8,876.6	24,198	35,066	95,660
8	Effective capacity in Million Cubic Feet	11,984	...	10,086	28,665	...	...	25,446	93,500
9	Cost in lakhs of Rupees	250	38	81	30	27.3	172	865.7	480
10	Cost per Million Cubic Feet stored in Rupees	664	422	838	100	310	711	1,437	613
11	Quantity of Masonry in Million Cubic Feet	30	14	12	10	...	21.5	30.07	54.6
12	Cost per 100 C. Ft. of Masonry	81	...	...	18	...	...	...	36.25
13	Revenue Earnings per year in Rupees	2,210,945	...	49,000	22,473	191,000	11,417,000	...	4,080,000
14	Percentage of Return at the end of 15 years.	5.25	...	0.5	...	2.35	Nil	10	Over 6

Constructional Details—

Catchment Area	...	...	...	4,100 Sq. Miles
Width of River at Dam Site	...	...	...	910 Feet.
Length of Dam, including weir portion	...	...	...	8,600 Feet.
Greatest height of Dam, above foundation	...	...	...	140 Feet.
Road width at top	...	...	...	14.5 Feet.

Bottom width of Dam at deepest foundation	...	...	111 Feet.
Maximum depth of storage	...	...	124 Feet.
Maximum flood discharge in the River	...	...	290,000 Cusecs.
Maximum discharge provided for	...	...	350,000 Cusecs.
Maximum water spread area	...	...	49'90 Sq Miles.
Maximum length at maximum water spread	...	...	25 Miles.
Capacity of the Reservoir above the bed of the river	...	...	48,335 M.C.Ft.
Capacity of the Reservoir above the Irrigation Sluice	...	...	43,934 M.C.Ft.
Quantity of masonry in Dam	...	...	30 M.C. Ft
Cost per 100 C.Ft. of Masonry	...	...	Rs. 31.
Quantity of earth work done for foundation	...	...	873 M.C. Ft.
Cost per 1,000 C.Ft. of Earth work	...	...	Rs. 55.
Final cost of the Dam	...	...	Rs. 2'5 Crores or £1'87 Millions.
Maximum Rainfall in the Catchment	...	...	250 inches.
Labour Employed	...	...	10,000 during the period of main stress.
Irrigated Area Submerged	...	...	9,520 Acres.
Dry Cultivation Submerged	...	...	13,923 Acres.
Waste Lands Submerged	...	...	8,500 Acres.
Number of Villages Submerged	...	...	25.
Number of people effected	...	...	15,000 Nearly.

Details of Sluices—

Number of openings for flood discharge	...	...	152 in South Bank.
Number of opening for scour	...	...	8 in River Bed and 3 in North Bank.
Scouring Sluices	...	1. At 12 Ft. above bed—8 of 6 Ft. × 12 Ft. 2. At 50 Ft. above bed—3 of 6 Ft. × 15 Ft.	
Turbine Sluices	...	At 53 Ft. above bed—4 pipes of 6 Ft. Diameter.	
Irrigation Sluices	...	1. At 60 Ft. above bed—1 of 6 Ft. × 8 Ft. - Right Bank Low Level. 2. At 60 Ft. above bed—3 of 6 Ft. × 12 Ft Irwin Canal (Left Bank).	
Waste Weir Sluices	...	1. At 80 Ft. above bed—16 of 10 Ft. × 20 Ft. 2. At 103 Ft. above bed—48 of 10 Ft. × 8 Ft. 3. At 106 Ft. above bed—40 of 8 Ft. × 12 Ft. 4. At 114 Ft. above bed—48 of 10 Ft. × 10 Ft. (These are operated automatically by the buoyancy of water).	

Hydro-Electric Works—

Distance from Dam to Sivasamudram	...	...	60 Miles.
(a) Height of effective waterfall for power at Sivasamudram	...	...	410 Feet.
(b) Height of effective waterfall for power at Shimsha Plant	...	...	620 Feet.
Horse power developed prior to construction of Dam	...	...	13,000 H.P.
(a) Out-put with the help of the storage in the Dam at Siva- samudram	...	...	60,000 H.P.
(b) Out-put with the help of the storage in the Dam at Shimsha Plant	...	...	23,000 H.P.
(c) Total out put of both stations	...	...	83,000 H.P.

Irrigation and Canal System—

1. Irrigation under low level canals	...	...	5,000 Acres.
2. Length of Irwin Canal up to end of Tunnel	...	...	28'5 Miles.
3. Length of branches and sub-branches	...	...	180 Miles.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| 4. Maximum discharging capacity of Irwin Canal | ... | 2,200 Cusecs. |
| 5. Area commanded | ... | 300,000 Acres. |
| 6. Area proposed to be irrigated by selection from this area | .. | 120,000 Acres. |
| 7. Old irrigation in the Cauvery Valley, before construction of the Dam | ... .. | 110,000 Acres. |
| 8. Cost of Canal system | ... | Rs. 200 Lakhs |
| 9. System of Irrigation adopted :—Triennial rotation of crops— | Out of 120,000 acres to be irrigated, 40,000 acres will have continuous irrigation during the monsoon season between June and December for crops like paddy; 40,000 acres will have intermittent supply for all 12 months in the year for perennial crops such as sugarcane, and 40,000 acres will have intermittent supply during Monsoon season between June and December for semi-dry crops such as Ragi, Jola, etc. | |
| 10. Nature of crops proposed to be raised :— | Paddy, Sugarcane and miscellaneous semi-dry crops like mulberry, potatoes, tobacco, onion, garlic, garden fruits, vegetables and other miscellaneous crops. | |

Details of Tunnel on the Irwin Canal

(In 26 to 28 Miles)

- | | | |
|--|--------|-----------------------|
| 1. Length of the tunnel | ... | 9,200 Feet |
| (a) Rock excavation in tunnel | ... | 2,304,380 Cubic Feet |
| (b) Cost of rock excavation | ... | Rs. 15,00,675 |
| (c) Rock excavation in deep cuts | ... | 5,368,326 Cubic Feet |
| 2. Length of soft portion protected by— | | |
| (a) Masonry side walls and arch work with granite stones and surki mortar and plastered with cement mortar | ... | 3,400 Feet |
| (b) Quantity of size stone in surki mortar for side walls | ... | 249,632 Cubic Feet |
| (c) Cost of do | ... | Rs. 105,882 |
| (d) Quantity of arch work in dressed granite stone in surki mortar | ... .. | 157,125 Cubic Feet |
| (e) Cost of do do | ... | Rs. 1,84,082 |
| (f) Length of hard rock portion furnished with chip masonry to sides only and plastered with cement mortar | ... | 5,800 Feet |
| (g) Cost of rock portion finished with chip masonry to sides only and plastered with cement mortar | ... | Rs. 1,16,041 |
| 3. Cost of cement plastering | ... | Rs. 57,216 |
| 4. Cost of tunnel excluding cost of approach and draft cuts, machinery and establishment, etc. | ... | Rs. 19,63,896 |
| 5. Cost of tunnel work including cost of approach and draft cuts, machinery and establishment, etc. | ... | Rs. 54,62,000 |
| 6. Discharging area | .. | 172.75 Square Feet |
| 7. Velocity | ... | 12.38 Feet per Second |
| 8. Discharge | ... | 2,135 Cusecs |
| 9. Gradient | ... | 12 Feet per Mile |
| 10. Mean width of tunnel | ... | 12.55 Feet |
| 11. Depth of discharge | ... | 13.77 Feet. |

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

TERRITORIES OF MYSORE

His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to order that the territories of Mysore State shall consist of the existing eight districts of Mysore, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Kolar and Mandya, and a ninth district called Bangalore District with the city of Bangalore, as its Headquarters. The said Bangalore District shall consist of the existing taluks of Dodballapur, Nelamangala, Hosakote, Devanahalli, Anekal, Kankanhalli, Ramanagaram, Channarayana, Magadi, Bangalore North and Bangalore South.

WORKING HOURS ON SATURDAYS

In view of the fact that Penultimate Saturdays are to be working days and that shops remain closed on Sundays, the Government of Mysore are pleased to direct that all Public Offices will be held from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. on Saturdays hereafter.

CEREMONIAL DRESS

The Government of Mysore are pleased to direct that the Ceremonial or Formal Dress for Indian Officers will be, ordinarily, black or white closed long coat and black or white trousers or dhoti.

RAIYATS' LIBERTY TO KILL WILD ANIMALS

The Commissioner for Food Production in Mysore has brought to the notice of Government that during his recent tour in Shimoga District in December 1949, the raiyats represented that standing food crops were being destroyed by wild animals such as wild bears, etc., and that it was not possible for every raiyat to secure a gun license to shoot the wild animals for the protection of crops. The matter was considered by the Government. It is found that under the Game Regulation, the raiyat is at liberty to kill, capture or pursue wild animals, including those coming under the definition of game for purposes of protection of crops, so far as it may be necessary. There is no objection to the raiyats acting under these provisions to protect their crops. (Press Note, dated 21st February 1950).

SUGARCANE CROPS IN THE VISVESVARAYA CANAL AREA

The standing sugarcane crop in the Visvesvaraya Canal Area is in the order of 8,800 acres, compris-

ing 3,500 acres of 1948 crop and 5,300 acres planted prior to November 1949. This does not take into account the young cane planted after 1949. With the low level in Krishnaraj Sagar rendering the flow in the Visvesvaraya Canal impossible beyond the 25th of February, a very difficult situation has arisen in regard to the protection to be given to the sugarcane crop to the maximum extent, keeping in view the limited resources and the shortness of time. The only possible and quick remedy will be to dig wells immediately in plots and to make use of the high sub-soil water maintained after the immediate cessation of the supply in the Visvesvaraya Canal. To this end, all the cultivators should harness their efforts as no other agency can do it in time all over the area. As regards the question of cost, Government will have to give the relief that is given in all such cases which will be in the shape of exemption of water rate as per Revenue Rules. The Sugar Company also will have to protect the crop in its own interest so that the advances given may not be lost. Hence, it is imperative that the Sugar Company should help their clientele. The officers of the Public Works Department have been instructed to render all possible help by indicating the places for well digging, measuring the work done and evaluating the same as per current rates. The extent of area to be protected will be about 6,000 acres, exclusive of later plantings. It would be a major disaster, indeed, if the sugarcane crop is allowed to wither for want of water supply. The main burden must, of course, be borne by the Sugar Company. The entire area has been mapped and suitable spots for well-digging are marked. Wells with a depth of 10 to 15 feet may, perhaps, yield sufficient quantities of water for one or two waterings. It is not possible to provide pumps as an immediate solution. The matter is so urgent that wells have got to be dug immediately.

NO ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE SRINGERI MUTT

In view of the indifferent health of His Holiness the Senior Swamigalu of Sri Sringeri Mutt and on receipt of representations from a few devotees of the Mutt, Government proposed to constitute a small advisory committee consisting of very respectable gentlemen who are devotees of the Mutt to assist the Officer-in-Charge of the Mutt in the internal affairs of the Mutt. Suggestions or

objections to the above proposal were called for in Notification No. R. 4628—Muz. 7-48-22, dated 22nd November 1949, so as to reach Government by 15th January 1950. As the opinion in general of the devotees of the Mutt is against the proposal, Government do not consider it necessary to constitute the Committee and the management will continue as at present under the supervision of the Officer-in-Charge of the Mutt. (Press Note, dated 22nd February 1950).

DIRECTION TO DEALERS IN CONSUMERS' GOODS

The Controller of Civil Supplies has directed that under Section 12 (1) of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948, all dealers in consumers' goods in the State should :

(a) mark articles exposed or intended for sale with the sale price, and

(b) exhibit in a prominent place in the premises a clearly typewritten price list of articles available for sale so that it is prominently visible and contents easily readable. The price list should be either in English or Kannada or in both the languages.

Any contravention of this direction is an offence punishable under Section 14 of the said Act.

The attention of the dealers is also drawn to Section 12 (3) of the said Act according to which no dealer should destroy, efface, or alter or cause to be destroyed, effaced or altered any label or mark affixed to an article and indicating the price marked by a producer and they are warned that disobedience of this provision is also punishable under Section 14 of the said Act.

(Press Note, dated 14th March 1950).

NETHERLANDS FELLOWSHIP FOR STUDY

The Netherlands Government has placed at the disposal of UNESCO one fellowship which will enable one Indian national to undertake a period of study and observation in the Netherlands for a maximum of six months. Details concerning the conditions of award, qualifications of candidates and special facilities offered by the Netherlands in the field of Science and Technology are given below:—

1. *Finance*—(a) *Stipend*.—The monthly stipend offered by the Netherlands Government amounts to 300 florins. The Netherlands Government will provide the fellow with special facilities for board and lodging, placing them either in families interested in this fellowship scheme or in national institutions. The cost of board and lodging will, therefore be kept between 100 and 200 florins a month. Tuition and laboratory fees will be borne by the Netherlands Government.

(b) *Travel Expenses*.—No provision is made for meeting the travel expenses of the fellow. These expenses are to be met by the candidate himself or the institution sponsoring his candidature.

(c) *Family Maintenance during absence*.—During the absence of candidates abroad no provision is made towards family maintenance. Such obligations will be met either by the institutions supporting the applications or by the candidates themselves.

2. *Fields of Study*.—The fellowship is offered in the general field of Science and Technology, defined as follows: any field of scientific or technological research or administration in which the candidate can benefit from a study in or visits to scientific laboratories, universities, technical institutions and industrial firms. The fields included are the pure sciences and the applied sciences of agriculture and engineering with special regard to Biology, Hydraulic Engineering, Geology and Mining, Industrial Research, Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences.

3. *Qualifications of Candidates*.—Candidates must be mature persons engaged in scientific and technological research or in organizing and assisting the scientific and technological development or reconstruction of India.

4. *Application Forms and other Papers*.—Each candidate should submit a dossier consisting of :

(a) An *Application Form* duly completed in duplicate. Particular attention should be given to the last part of the application form, in which the sponsoring agency is required to provide a guarantee of employment for the candidate on completion of his study abroad.

(b) A *Language Certificate*, in duplicate. Candidates recommended should have a good knowledge of one of the following languages: Dutch, English, German or French, and should be tested on their knowledge of language or languages. Under the terms of the UNESCO fellowship regulations, candidates may be submitted to a further language test and a personal interview by UNESCO representative.

(c) A *Medical Certificate*, in duplicate. They should be duly completed and signed by the physician after examination of the candidates recommended.

(d) A *detailed Plan of Study*, in duplicate. The candidates should indicate clearly what they wish to study in the field of their specific competence, in relation to the special facilities existing in the Netherlands.

It is requested that all documents making up the dossier be submitted in duplicate to avoid unnecessary delay.

5. *Authority responsible for Selection.*—Final selection of fellows rests with the Netherlands Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences.

6. Applications from candidates should be sent to the Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi, for onward transmission to the UNESCO and the Netherlands Government.

7. The last date for the receipt of applications is April 30, 1950. Applications received after that date will not be considered. Copies of application form, the standard language certificate form and the standard medical form can be had from the Secretary to Government, Education Department, Public Offices Bangalore.

(Press Note, dated 18th March 1950.)

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS FOR AGRICULTURISTS.

The Government of Mysore have sanctioned the following concessions with a view to providing maximum facilities to the agriculturists who use electrically driven irrigation pumping sets for growing food crops :

1. As it has been noticed that some applicants for supply of irrigation pumps on hire purchase system find it difficult to furnish the collateral security as required under the old rules, Government have dispensed with that condition. Pumps are now being sold on hire purchase system on the strength of solvency certificates issued by the Deputy Commissioner of the concerned district.

2. The terms relating to payment of the cost of these pumps have been liberalised and consumers are given the benefit of paying the same in annual instalments of Rs. 100 each. The applicants pay, in the first instance, a deposit of Rs. 100 towards cost of the pumps.

3. As a further incentive, the rate of interest chargeable on hire purchase account is reduced from 4 per cent to 3 per cent.

4. The existing rates and conditions of power supply are further relaxed and revised as follows:—

(i) No line minimum will be levied as before for servicing irrigation pumping installation, except a guiding principle being adopted for incurring a capital expenditure of about Rs. 1,500 per installed H.P. of irrigation pumping installation, cases in excess of this being submitted to Government for orders to be decided on their merits.

(ii) As regards the Horse Power minimum, a sum of Rs. 6 per H.P. per year will be levied and recovered in monthly instalments of annas 8 per H.P. No further minimum will be levied even when the total revenue from the installation exceeds Rs. 6 per H.P. during the year and necessary rebate will be allowed during the

subsequent year, if any recovery is to be made in excess of Rs. 6 per H.P. per year, after re-examining the accounts for the year.

(iii) In respect of food crops, a rate of six pies per unit will be levied so long as the area covered by the food crops is in excess of 50 per cent of the total area irrigated. In other cases, a rate of one anna will be levied with a minimum of Rs. 24 per year per H.P. installed, recoverable in the same manner as Rs. 6 per H.P. per year for irrigation pumps using water for food crops.

5. At the request and at the expense of the consumers, their installation works will be got done by the Electrical Department, when found necessary.

6. With a view to encouraging the "Grow More Food Campaign" the crops like mulberry, flowers, onions, tobacco, chillies, arecanut, garlic, betel leaves, cocoanuts, sugarcane, figs, etc., are being treated as commercial crops and a higher rate of one anna per unit subject to the annual minimum of Rs. 24 per nominal H.P. is levied, the rate for growing food crops being only half an anna per unit.

7. As a further measure of encouragement to the prospective consumers, Government have waived the stock incidental charges of 15 per cent (usually levied by the Electrical Department in respect of all sales to private parties) on sales of irrigation pumping sets taken delivery at the departmental stores in Bangalore, and instead only actual expenditure incurred by the department for the transport of the pumping sets is being levied.

8. The Chief Electrical Engineer is empowered to sanction estimates up to Rs. 10,000 so long as the cost of arranging power supply per installation H.P. does not exceed Rs. 1,500 for which no minimum is leviable. (Press Note, dated 8th March, 1950.)

WIRELESS LICENSES IN MYSORE STATE

The Public are hereby informed that, with effect from 1st April 1950, the Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore, will stop the issue of all types of Wireless Licenses, consequent on the transfer of the work of issue of Wireless Licenses to the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department and are, therefore, requested to obtain fresh or renewal of wireless licenses, in time, from the nearest Post Office in future.

2. Licensees whose licenses expire on 31st March 1950 should get their licenses renewed at the local Post Offices between the 1st April 1950 and the 14th April 1950. Persons who are due to pay arrears to the Department of Industries in respect of wireless licenses and those whose

licenses have expired prior to 28th February 1950 may obtain their licenses from the Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce on payment of the arrears and the prescribed license fees, together with uncharge if any, before 31st March 1950.

(Press Note, dated 18th March 1950.)

FISHERIES TRAINING CLASSES

The Government of India propose to start from 1st April 1950, Fisheries Training Classes of about 25 students in Inland Fisheries under the aegis of the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station at Barrackpore, Calcutta. Intending private candidates in the State who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity at their own expense may submit their applications, not later than the 25th March 1950, to the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned who will, after satisfying himself about the antecedents of the candidates, forward the applications to the Secretary to Government, Food and Agricultural Departments, General and Revenue Secretariat, Bangalore, for being transmitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi, on or before the 30th March 1950.

For forms of applications and rules of admission, candidates are advised to refer to the *Mysore Gazette* in which they will be published.

(Press Note, dated 18th March 1950.)

RELIEF TO RAIYATS

Owing to the present low level of water in the Krishnarajasagar Reservoir intensive cultivation of Kar ragi and Paddy crops is found to be not possible in Mandya, Maddur and Malavalli Taluks as in previous years. Kar ragi will, however, be grown under tanks in some areas in Mandya and Maddur Taluks. It is therefore proposed to concentrate the work in Srirangapatna and French-Rocks Taluks in Mandya District under the Old Channels, viz., Chikkadevaraya (C.D.S.) Bangaradoddi, Ramaswami and Rajaparameswari and also in Heggaddevanakote and Nanjangud Taluks in Mysore District under the Kapini river channels. The raiyats of these areas will not have an opportunity of raising green manure crops if Kar ragi is planted this summer. As a measure of relief to these raiyats, Government consider it necessary to supply compost manure at minimum cost price to these lands to enable the raiyats to get their normal yield of paddy in the monsoon. It is, therefore, proposed to purchase large quantities of compost manure from the Mysore City Municipality and arrange to transport them by rail to Srirangapatna, French-Rocks, Mandya, Maddur

and other stations and to open temporary depots at the Railway Stations for the sale of the manure at cost price, i.e., the price claimed by the Mysore City Municipality, giving the first priority to such of the raiyats as have transplanted Kar ragi. The transport and other incidental charges for bringing the compost from Mysore will be borne by Government. It is hoped that the raiyats of these areas will take advantage of the concessions offered by the Government and thus make the Kar ragi production scheme a success.

(Press Note, dated 21st March 1950.)

" BELLARY SANNA " PADDY

It is reported that a large quantity of paddy known as " Bellary Sanna " is grown this year in Bagepalli Taluk, Kolar District and that it is as good as any first variety of paddy. In order to give an adequate price to the said paddy, depending upon its quality, Government have classified this kind of paddy as falling under the First Quality and have issued a Notification to this effect separately.

(Press Note, dated 22nd March 1950.)

OPENING OF NEW HIGH SCHOOLS

It has come to the notice of Government that several High Schools have been opened in some places of the State even without a reference to Government. Government wish to point out that the opening of new District Board or Municipal or private High Schools without the previous sanction of Government will be at the risk of the institution concerned and Government do not bind themselves at any time to sanction any grant-in-aid to them.

Government have, however, no objection to recognise such High Schools for academical purposes, provided the required standards are maintained and no grants are asked for.

(Press Note, dated 22nd March 1950.)

CONTROL OVER RAGI AND JOLA NOT RELAXED

With reference to the news from Davangere published in the local press to the effect that the control over ragi and jola has been relaxed in Chitaldrug District so as to allow free trade in small quantities of these foodgrains, in view of the satisfactory results of the new harvest in that District, it has to be emphasised that the news is entirely baseless and mischievous. Government wish to warn the public that all the provisions of the Harvest Order 1949, continue to operate unaltered all over the State and that any individual taking

steps in contravention thereof will incur the penalties proscribed by law.

(Press Note, dated 22nd February 1950.)

FOODGRAINS ACQUIRED

Following is the statement showing the Acquisition of Foodgrains in the State up to 20th February 1950 under the New Harvest Order:—

	<i>Paddy.</i>	<i>Ragi.</i>	<i>Jola.</i>
	<i>In Pallas.</i>		
As on 20th February 1950	... 1,158,412	61,315	21,841
As on 20th February 1949	... 1,017,626	6,959	336
As on 20th February 1948	... 969,410	4,703	162

(Press Note, dated 22nd February 1950.)

LABOUR INFORMATION SERVICE FOR JANUARY 1950

During the month of January 1950, the Regional Employment Exchange, No 3, Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore, registered 2,470 persons, of whom 83 were ex-servicemen, 1,381 women, 1,001 others and 5 of A.B. standard.

It placed 30 persons in Employment, bringing the total number of persons placed to 2,273 from the commencement of the organisation. The number of persons for January 1950 included 8 ex-servicemen, 1 woman and 21 others.

The total number of vacancies reported from employers during the month was 166, of which 49 was from Government and 117 from private persons and firms.

One hundred and eighty-nine persons were submitted for employment of whom 76 were ex-servicemen and 113 others. The registrations of 1,351 persons lapsed during the month, of whom 132 were ex-servicemen and 1,219 others.

One hundred and thirty-five ex-service personnel and 435 others renewed their registration during this month, bringing it to a total of 570.

Up to the end of January 1950, 23,227 persons were registered and by the end of the month 567 ex-servicemen and 6,692 others were on the Live Register.

It is to be hoped that the Employers and the Employment seekers in Mysore will co-operate in making the Employment Exchange an effective machinery for a proper utilization of the manpower of the country.

(Press Note, dated 24th February 1950.)

DEATH OF A WOMAN IN CUSTODY

A Press Note had been issued on 9th December 1949 in connection with the death of a woman in

Police custody in Hosadurga. The Sub-Division Officer and Ex-officio First Class Magistrate, Davangere, has conducted a detailed enquiry under Section 176 of Cr.P.C., with a view to ascertain the exact cause of her death and the following facts have been disclosed:—

One Susheela, wife of Abdulla, was arrested along with her sister-in-law, Srimathi Chamundi, for the alleged offence of having committed theft of a hundred rupee currency note in a shandy near Hosadurga. It is disclosed that at the time of her arrest itself she was suffering from fever and pain in the ribs. After her arrest she was examined by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hosadurga, and medical aid was given to her. In spite of this, her condition deteriorated and she passed away on 29th October 1949. The post-mortem examination of the body was held and no marks of violence were found except Lobar inflammation. The saree worn by the deceased was given to her husband on 29th October 1949 and there were no blood marks. The first petition by the husband of the deceased dated 1st November 1949 makes no mention of rape as is subsequently alleged. The Magistrate, after detailed examination of several witnesses including the relatives of the deceased, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, the District Medical Officer and various other important persons of Hosadurga Town who attended the inquest of the dead body on 29th October 1949, has come to the conclusion that there was no foul play and that the death of the woman was due to "Lobar Pneumonia". The allegations made in the Press regarding the cause of her death have been found on due enquiry to be false and baseless.

(Press Note, dated 25th February 1950.)

AWARD OF GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS FOR WOMEN

The Graduate School, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts (United States of America), have offered three fellowships carrying tuition, room and board to Women Graduates of foreign countries. The advanced study is open to women candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Arts in Teaching and Doctor of Philosophy.

Applications are required to reach the Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts (United States of America), direct by the 1st March 1950, and should be accompanied by—

(a) one passport size photograph (to be pasted on the application form to).

(b) transcript of University record,

(c) two letters of recommendation preferably from teachers.

Candidates must be graduates with evidence of ability to pursue post-graduate work. Evidence of ability may be graduation with distinction, election to any such society which exists to recognise mental excellence or records that show distinguished attainment as an under-graduate or as graduate student in some field of learning or Science.

The fellowship runs for a period of one year and varies in amount from \$500 to \$1,500. The student must pay her own transportation from her place of residence to America and back.

For sample copies of prescribed application forms candidates are requested to approach the Registrar, University of Mysore, Mysore or the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore

(Press Note, dated 25th February 1950.)

HEALTH OF LIVE-STOCK IN JANUARY 1950.

Outbreaks of Blackquarter, Anthrax, Foot and Mouth, Contagious-goat-pleuro-Pneumonia, Haemorrhagic-septicaemia, Sheep-pox and Rabies, were encountered in the State during January 1950. The State was free from Rinderpest during the month. Altogether 238 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the above contagious and infectious diseases as against 187 villages during the previous month. The number of out-breaks was highest in Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore Districts, while Hassan District was least affected. These diseases accounted for 1,134 attacks, of which 431 succumbed as against 942 attacks and 438 deaths during the previous month.

The departmental staff undertook 13,967 preventive Inoculations and Vaccinations against all the above diseases except Foot and Mouth disease, as against 27,743 Inoculations and Vaccinations during the previous month. In the absence of a reliable method of vaccinator intervention, other prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot and Mouth disease.

Diseases caused by internal parasites were reported from 221 villages resulting in 248 deaths, as against 210 villages accounting for 90 deaths during the previous month. The special staff attached to the Parasitic disease control units and the Sheep Breeders' Associations of the Department dosed 14,966 animals as against 14,546 animals during the previous month.

The rest of the Live-stock remained free from diseases during the month and, fodder and water were generally available throughout the State. (Press Note, dated 1st March 1950).

ISSUE OF IDENTITY CERTIFICATES.

The Government of India have been pleased to authorise the Government of Mysore to issue Identity Certificates to the subjects of this State visiting the French Establishments of Pondicherry and Karikal. Persons desirous of visiting these places are, therefore, requested to send their applications to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Home Department, Bangalore, through the District Magistrate of the District to which they belong. Each application has to be accompanied by a fee of Re. 1 in postal stamps and the applications have also to be in the prescribed form which can be had from the District Magistrates of Districts concerned. (Press Note, dated 28th February 1950).

ALLOCATION OF DOLLARS TO STUDENTS.

The following Press Note issued by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi, is published for general information :—

"The Government of India wish to impress upon all private students who propose to proceed to the U.S.A. and other hard currency areas for studies that they should make adequate financial arrangements for the full period of their stay abroad before their departure. It has been decided that all private students proceeding abroad at their own expense, should, when applying for foreign exchange, furnish to the Reserve Bank of India, along with other requirements, a certificate duly signed by a Magistrate or the District Officer concerned to the effect that the student has made all satisfactory arrangements for financing himself or herself for the total period of his or her proposed stay abroad.

"The Reserve Bank will allow the release of dollars as follows :—

"Actual tuition fees, 1,920 dollars per annum or 160 dollars per month for maintenance; currency for passage; an outfit allowance payable in dollars if so desired at the outset up to Rs. 500 per student. Medical expenses and expenses for apparatus, etc., over and above the allowances mentioned would be considered on merits by the Reserve Bank with the advice of the Indian Embassy at Washington and the Ministry of Education, Government of India." (Press Note, dated 6th March 1950).

RESTRICTION OF SERVICE OF MEALS

Government have amended the Mysore Food (Restriction of Service of Meals by Catering Establishments and others) Order of 1949, prohibiting any person from—

(1) serving food prepared out of rationed articles for more than fifty persons (other than

persons shown in his ration card or H.S. 1 form) in connection with any marriage or funeral ;

(2) serving more than two meals for each person invited for such marriage or more than one meal for each person invited for such funeral ; or

(3) serving any food except liquid refreshments, nuts, fruits, (fresh or dried), potato chips and preparation of gram or gram products, sweet potatoes, bananas, tapioca and groundnut cake-flour with jaggery, salt or ghee, oil or vegetable oil products, in any public or private entertainment of more than twenty-five persons at a time, except with the previous permission in writing of the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore or of any other officer authorised by him in this behalf.

Catering establishments are also prohibited from catering for any gathering or party of more than 25 persons at a time. (Press Note, dated 7th March 1950.)

PREPARATION AND PRINTING OF ELECTORAL ROLLS.

There was a meeting on 27th March 1950 of all the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts, the Municipal Commissioners of the three Municipalities, the Census Commissioner and the Director of Printing and Stationery, in the Chambers of the Hon'ble Minister for Law and Labour, who presided over the meeting. The Chief Secretary to Government and the Law Secretary were also present.

The measures to be taken to get the electoral rolls prepared and printed as expeditiously as possible were discussed at the meeting. Instructions were given for the completion of the preparation of the manuscript rolls by the 1st of April 1950 and for their printing by the 1st of July 1950. These rolls are in respect of the General Elections to be held in December 1950 for the State as well as the Central Legislatures.

REGIONAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission has

recommended that the Provincial Governments and Indian States may set up permanent Regional Survey Committee for the survey of historical records in their respective regions. The Government of India agree generally with the recommendation of the Committee and they hope that, with the co-operation of the State Governments, these committees would be able to render useful services in the field of Historical Research by taking comprehensive Census of available records and historical materials in India and acquiring records lying uncared for in private custody.

In the circumstances, Government are pleased to appoint a Regional Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, for a term of three years .—

1. The Vice-Chancellor (*Chairman*).
2. The Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
3. The Professor of History, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
4. The Director of Archaeology in Mysore.
5. The Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat.
6. *Rajadharmaprasatka* Sri T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., Retired Judge, High Court of Mysore.
7. Sri M. P. L. Sastry, Member, University Council.
8. Sri Hullur Srinivasa Jois, Chitaldurg.
9. *Asthana Vidwan* Sri B. Sivamurthy Sastry, Bangalore.
10. The Superintendent, Oriental Research Institute, Mysore (*Secretary*).

The Committee has been requested to formulate the steps to be taken in the light of the letter of the Government of India and the Resolution of the Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission. The Superintendent, Oriental Research Institute, who will be the Secretary of the Regional Committee, is requested to take immediate further action in the matter.

(Press Note, dated 9th March 1950.)

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

List of books added to the University Library from 1st January 1950 to February 1950.

General Works and Reference Books.

India : Ministry of Labour Library Catalogue. (015'956).
 Indian and Pakistan Year Book and Who's Who, 1949. (310'3).
 McColvin, L. R. and Revie, J. British Libraries. (020).
 Saint Andrews University Calendar for the year 1949-50. (372'8).

Religion.

Brunner, E. Christianity and Civilization, Pt. 2. (224).
 Handiqui, K. K. Yasasulaka and Indian Culture. (223).

Sociology.

Cole, G D H British Social Services. (300'4).

Statistics.

Cheilan, T.O Handbook of Asian Statistics. (311'5).

Politics and Administration.

Alexander, H. and Others Social and Political Ideas of Mahatma Gandhi (320'4)
 Moylan, J The Police of Britain. (352).
 Panikkar, K M. and Others Regionalism and Security. (329g).
 " The Basis of an Indo British Treaty. (329g).
 Ramaswamy, M Fundamental Rights. (320'4).
 Setalvad, M C. War and Civil Liberties. (320'4).

Economics.

Allen, G C. British Industry. (331).
 Andrus, J.R. Basic Problems of Relief Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in South-East Asia. (337).
 Chaman Lal Cottage Industries and Agriculture in Japan. (331'1).
 Chester, D N. British Public Utility Services. (330'4).
 Das Gupta, B. Provincial Taxation Under Autonomy. (336).
 Ganguli B. N Reconstruction of India's Foreign Trade. (335'56).
 Ghate, B.G. Asia's Trade. (335'5).
 Ghosh, D Pressure of Population and Economic Efficiency in India. (337).
 Lokanathan, P.S. India's Post-War Reconstruction and its Inter-National Aspects. (330'4).
 Pillai, P.P. (ed.) Labour in South-East Asia. (332'5).
 Price, J. British Trade Unions. (335).
 Raaga, N.G. Revolutionary Peasants. (331'1).
 Shenoy, B R. The Sterling Assets of the Reserve Bank of India. (334)
 Siddiq, S.M. Indo Russian Trade. (335).
 Sovani, N.V. The International Position of India's Raw Material. (335).

Education.

Dent, H.C. British Education. (379).

Anthropology.

Majumdar, D.N. and Derve, I. Racial Problems in Asia.

Science.

Hogben, L. Science for the Citizen. (504).
 Rubensnu, M. The Separation of Gases. (542'71).

Useful Arts.

Beachcroft, T.O.	..	...	...	British Broadcasting. (621'884164),
Raja, K.O.K.E. and Others	..	...	...	Health Nutrition and Physical Education. Problems of India. (614).

Fine Arts.

Haskell, K.L.	...	..	...	Ballet Since 1939. (792)
Ironside, R.	...	...	..	Painting Since 1939. (750).
Marriott, C.	..	...	..	British Handicrafts. (745).
Myers, R.	...	..	...	Music Since 1939. (780)
Newton, E.	...	...	...	British Painting. (750).
Powell, D.	...	.	...	Films Since 1939 (791'4).
Westrup, J.	British Music. (780)

Literature—General.

Evans, B.I.	English Literature Between the Wars. (810'4)
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English Literature.

Bridges—Adams W.	The British Theatre. (822 09)
Brown, I.	Shakespeare. (822 31)
Priestely, J. B.	...	.	...	Delight. (824'6)
Evans, I.	..	..	...	English Literature. (820).
Hayward, J.	.	..	..	Prose Literature Since 1939. (824 09).
Narayan, R.K.	..	...	..	Mr. Sampath (823 6)
...	...	..	...	The English Teacher (823'6)
Reed, H.	.	..	...	The Novel Since 1939. (823'09)
Reynolds, E.	...	...	...	Modern English Drama a Survey of the Theatre from 1900. (822'09).
Speaight, R.	..	.	...	Drama Since 1939 (822'09).
Spender, S.	Poetry Since 1939 (821 09).

German Literature.

Rose, W. (ed.)	Essays on Goethe (831 b)
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Oriental Literature.

Upadhye, HN. Tulavai				A Romantic Kavya in Maharashtra Prakrit of Kauhala. (869a)
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Geography and Travels.

Darling, M L.	Commerce Map of West and East Pakistan (910 3)
Indian Union	...	...	...	At Freedom's Door. (914 2)
Surendranath Sen (ed.)	.	...	...	Gazeteer Guide. (910 3)
			...	Indian Travels of Thevenot and Kaciri. (914'2).
			...	Wall Commerce Map of Indian Union. (910 3).

History—India.

Krishna Iyer, L.A.	Kerala Past and Present, Vol I.
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Biography.

Perumal, N.	Rajaji—A Biographical Study (923'2).
Smith, H.M.	Torchbearers of Chemistry: Portraits and Brief Biographies of Scientists who have contributed to the Making of Modern Chemistry. (925).

Edited by the Principal Information Officer to Government.

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MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Bangalore, May 1950

[No. 5

GANDHI MEMORIAL BUILDING AT CHANNAPATNA.

The Hon. Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, lays the foundation-stone.

Soon after the cruel assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, the public of Channapatna decided that a fitting memorial should be erected and accordingly to set up a Committee to formulate proposals, on the 9th February 1948. Gandhiji, during his tour, undertaken in connection with Harijan uplift, had stopped at Channapatna for a little rest and to take his food. In keeping with the simplicity of his life, a small hut which was constructed on the premises now selected and purchased at a cost of Rs. 2,500, had been set apart for his use. The spot had thus acquired a sacredness for the people of Channapatna. The Committee earnestly set to work to collect money for putting up the building. The response had been very encouraging. As it was felt that when once the building work actually began, greater support would be forthcoming, the Committee decided on getting the foundation-stone laid by the Hon. Sri K. C. Reddy, the devotee of Mahatmaji. Accordingly, the Hon. the Chief Minister laid the foundation-stone on 29th April 1950.

The Hon. the Chief Minister, while laying the foundation-stone, recalled to mind the tension of feeling that prevailed between Hindus and Muslims during 1946. Happily that stage had gone and in its place one found mutual trust and harmony among them. That was evidenced by the fact that both the parties were

of one mind in regard to the memorial and the relationship had been one of cordiality. Good deeds would bring in their wake good results. But sometimes evil deeds also would bring good results. India mourned the irreparable loss sustained by the sudden death of the Father of the Nation. That incident had had a beneficial effect on the minds and affairs of the public of Channapatna, and since then, Hindus and Muslims were living together as brothers. The Chief Minister desired that that unity should be a lasting one. The affairs in East Bengal and West Bengal, which were reported in the newspapers during the past few weeks, were a sad comment on the communal life of India. He felt that there was something wrong somewhere to occasion such atrocities and human suffering, but believed that things would improve if people remembered that they had lived in India peacefully side by side for centuries and changed their angle of vision to the direction to which Mahatma Gandhi strove during his lifetime namely brotherliness. The recent talks between Pandit Nehru and Liaquat Ali Khan were but efforts to bring about a condition where the two communities could live together peacefully for each other's good. Gandhi's ideals led to that agreement between these two leaders. But no agreement could be of any use to the country

unless the people who lived in it would take it to heart and decide for themselves that they should honestly strive to support that agreement.

The Hon. Sri. Reddy, then referring to the usefulness of the building, said that the building should serve as a fitting memorial to the great saint and at the same time it should serve to remind every one of the ideals which he tried to incul-

cate in the minds of his countrymen. The building should be used only for purposes that would ennoble the lives of the citizens in every possible way. A change of heart was necessary and united effort in all aspects of life was equally necessary for well-being of people as well as that of the nation. He wished that the building work should be begun and completed within the shortest time possible.

THE ROLE OF CO-OPERATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Hon. the Chief Minister Inaugurates the Seminar on Co-operation.

The Hon. Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, declared open the Mysore State Seminar on Co-operation on 3rd May 1950. The Seminar was arranged to take place at Nanjangud, 14 miles to the south of Mysore City. Delegates from various co-operative institutions of the State, about sixty in number, together with many distinguished invitees had assembled at a congenial place, well-suited for the deliberations of the seminar for a period of ten days.

After the welcome speech delivered by Sri S. Srinivas, President of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute, and a speech by Sri N. S. Hirannayya, Director of the Mysore State Seminar on Co-operation, the Hon. the Chief Minister, in the course of his speech, said that he was glad to have been afforded an opportunity of meeting once again friends and veterans who were actively engaged in the co-operative movement from a long time and also those that had joined the movement in recent years. He was glad that the object of the seminar was to pool their experiences in the field of co-operative movement, discuss its various aspects and problems, to benefit by each other's experience and to decide on steps to galvanize and advance the

co-operative movement in the State. He was sure it was not necessary for him to dilate on the philosophy underlying the co-operative movement or the other details of its day-to-day administration, as they were known to the delegates.

He wished, however, to point out that more than at any other time in the history of the world, it had now been realised that the various problems that confronted the economic life were to be solved by co-operation. There was a time when faith was placed in a programme of solving the problems that confronted them by individual approach and methods. But that time had passed. The present day mode of approach was by co-operation. It was so, not only in India, but all over the world. The conception so far advanced was to create the one world government and one world agency. It was not a concept of academic thinkers but of practical administrators who were trying to bring it to the realm of reality. The U. N. O. and the UNESCO were organisations which had come into being and were working towards that end, in their various branches. The spirit of co-operation and the philosophy that were moving men

and nations to solve the various problems of the day, were realised.

The co-operative movement had been started in various countries at various points of time. In Mysore, the movement gained momentum in 1905 when the Mysore Co-operative Act was passed. It could not, however, be said that co-operative effort did not exist before. But though it did not take the shape in which co-operation was then understood, yet it was in practice, in as much as, the village folk got their work done on collective basis, as for example, crushing sugar-cane, threshing, etc. Several of their agricultural problems were thus solved in days of yore. But the efforts should be to revitalise agriculture on a co-operative basis to suit modern conditions and methods. Though the co-operative movement came into existence by an Act forty-five years ago, the movement gained popularity only in urban areas, the reason being that men of light and learning understood the underlying principle and organised co-operative institutions, whereas in rural parts, lack of such personalities served as an hindrance to the movement to gain ground. There were signs then that the villagers would take to it and benefit by it. It could not be gainsaid, however, that the advancement of the co-operative movement had been slow, and it was for the seminar to consider the reasons and the remedy therefor.

From the figures given by the Director of the Seminar, it could be seen that the number of co-operative institutions had doubled. Quantitatively, there was thus progress, but qualitatively much remained to be done, since in a large number of cases all was not well with them.

The Hon. the Chief Minister desired that the Seminar should, during their deliberations, consider the vital problem of providing proper facilities for rural credit.

The establishment of multipurpose co-operative societies had to some extent created facilities to the agriculturists and the reports were encouraging. Proper and sufficient supply of agricultural implements and other necessities had to be assured. Long and short term loans had to be arranged. Eighty co-operative institutions, no doubt, have accommodated the agriculturists with long term loans to the extent of about Rs. 75 lakhs. The agricultural debt computed was about Rs. 40 crores and the loan amount granted would not work out to even 1/40th of the total credit needed by the agriculturists. But societies which could undertake to give short term credit ought to be in all parts of the State and it was for the seminar to solve that problem of how best it could be done, whether through multi-purpose co-operative societies or by the organisation of a new kind of societies, and if so, on what lines they were to be established, etc.

The multi-purpose co-operative movement, the Hon. the Chief Minister said, started with tremendous enthusiasm. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was subscribed. They commenced to function with a working capital of Rs. 30 lakhs. These societies were now entrusted with the distribution of controlled articles only. But they could not be expected to deal in controlled articles alone for all time. Therefore it was necessary for the Seminar to consider this problem also, so as to devise schemes to make the multi-purpose co-operative societies permanent institutions.

Not only for agricultural pursuits, but also for development of industries, the co-operative movement had to stretch its helping hand. Cottage industries needed encouragement and financial assistance for their development. In China, it was said, great impetus was given to such industries by the co-operative movement

and the institutions had become very popular. They were reported to have achieved wonders in the social life of China.

Co-operation had great potentialities and there was not one sector or problem to which it could not be applied. The Hon. the Chief Minister, proceeding, laid stress on some fundamental points on which the success or otherwise largely and mainly depended and they were integrity and patriotism. Whatever might be the sphere of activity, whatever the objective, whatever the plans, however much the enthusiasm, they would all suffer if they were not motivated by them. Therefore, he urged that co-operators should be men of sterling character and prepared to work in harmony with others. They should be an example to others. They should so conduct themselves and the affairs of the institution to which they belonged as to be above board. They should maintain the great ideal of co-operation. As this was of the utmost importance, he wished that they should rededicate themselves for the great and noble task of co-operation.

Finally, he wished that the deliberations of the Seminar would be useful and result in solid achievement, as the decisions would go a long way to mould and shape the future development of the co-operative movement in the State.

The Seminar on Co-operation, which was the first of its kind held in India, was opened by the Hon. Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, on 3rd May at Nanjangud and the Hon. Sri T. Mariappa, Minister for Home Affairs, delivered the valedictory address on 14th May. The Seminar concluded its deliberations after continuous session for ten days. Addressing the Seminar, the Hon. the Home Minister expressed his gratitude to the Seminar for the valuable services it had rendered to the cause of co-operation in Mysore.

In his address, the Home Minister referred to the persistent demand to hold an enquiry into the working of the co-operative movement in Mysore. It was felt that the best way of bringing together experts in co-operation to thrash out various problems was to hold a Seminar. Now that the Seminar had reached certain conclusions, the responsibility of the Government to implement them was very heavy.

The Hon. Sri Mariappa said that the objectives resolution of the constitution was to create a Co-operative Commonwealth in India and even in Mysore. For some time past they had been thinking on those very lines and that was the reason why they had to take planned and concerted action in the matter of starting multi-purpose societies. Even there, he said, the Government had to make certain their grounds before they actually started them.

The Hon. the Home Minister, while thanking the Seminar for its excellent report, said that the Cabinet would not be averse to drawing up a planned programme on co-operation. He added that having regard to the finances of the State, each one of the conclusions reached at the Seminar would have to be weighed and carefully examined before it was implemented. He said that for the reconstruction of their village economy, co-ordination between multipurpose societies, industrial societies and village panchayats was essential. The Seminar had gone one step further in tackling the question of short-term credit which was so vital to the progress of agriculture as also long term credit. Sri N. S. Hirannah, Director of the Seminar, spoke referring to the way in which the Seminar was conducted and felt glad that a feeling of brotherhood and fellowship had prevailed among the co-operators.



The Hon. the Chief Minister opened the Seminar on Co-operation at Nanjangud. Photo taken on that occasion.

(Photo "Deccan Herald")



The Hon. the Minister for Finance and Industries is seen addressing the workers of the Mysore Paper Mills at Bhadravati on the occasion of the Works Day Celebrations.



Dr. N. S. Hardikar, the Hon. Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries and the Hon. Sri T. Siddalingaiah, Education Minister and Sm. Yeshodharamma Dasappa at Huttanahalli training camp.



Photo taken on the occasion of the Physical Culture Demonstration by the Seva Dal Volunteers at Huttanahalli when Dr. N. S. Hardikar visited that place on 23rd May 1950.

CONFECTIONERY FACTORY AT MANDYA

SIR M. VISVESVARAYA PERFORMS INAUGURATION CEREMONY

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Ex-Dewan of Mysore, Inaugurated the Confectionery Factory at Mandya on 2nd May 1950. The Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Finance Minister were also present on the occasion. The following is the text of Sir M. Visvesvaraya's Speech :—

Our Chief Minister and the Chairman of the Board of Management, Sri Bandi Gowda, have entrusted to me the pleasant duty of declaring open this new Confectionery Factory at Mandya as a separate branch or extension of the larger Sugar Factory which has been in successful operation for nearly 17 years.

It has not been usual for retired Dewans in this State to take part, during the time of their successors, in ceremonial functions of this character. All such honours were rightly considered to be the privilege of men in power. This has become almost a tradition in Mysore. From this point of view, I should have felt better pleased had the Chief Minister himself presided at this inaugural ceremony.

Some three months ago I took part in a similar function connected with the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati at the invitation of another distinguished Minister Sri H. C. Dasappa. These two works, *viz.*, the Krishnarajasagara and the Iron Works were the largest ever attempted in the State and I had something to do with them both in their inception and latter development. The public did not know that such works took time to develop and were subject to fluctuations and risks. As the amounts spent on building them were of unprecedented magnitude for the State, there was some misapprehension in the public mind and these two works had become the subject even of hostile comment in some quarters for a time. As both these were at some stage or other exposed to

risks, for lack of expert guidance, I had to spend a good number of years even after retirement from State service to guide their development.

This I did by giving my time to work as Chairman of a Committee to develop the extension of the Canals and the system of irrigation under them. Similarly for some 6½ years after retirement, I gave the necessary time to work as Chairman of another Board of Management of the Bhadravati Iron Works. I left these works after satisfying myself that their growth had become steady and sound. And I cannot say that it has not given me very real pleasure to visit them after a prolonged absence of over 20 years.

I must bespeak your indulgence for going into the past history of these two works because some unfair criticism was levelled at them for some years after my retirement, and because also this is the first public occasion in which I have an opportunity of personally referring to them.

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., during his term of office as Dewan, continued to take interest and did much to promote these schemes during the period of their growth. On the Canal, the tunnel and the establishment of a proper system of irrigation, Mr. K. R. Seshachar, then Chief Engineer, played an important part. The Electric Power Scheme was developed to its present size with the aid of Mr. H. P. Gibbs and Mr. S. G. Forbes, and has continued to be efficiently administered by Mr. M. Hayath, the present Chief Electrical Engineer.

Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, the Managing Agents of the Kolar Gold Mining Companies, who wanted more power as the mines were being taken deeper and deeper, and who at first entertained doubts of the capacity of the State to supply them with what they wanted, expressed great satisfaction to his Highness the late Maharaja, when power was given by the date promised.

I stated in my last visit to the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works that their gross income per annum at the present time may be taken at nearly Rs. 2 crores. When the developments going on under the present Government are completed, it is likely to go up to Rs. 5 crores.

Everybody is now fully agreed that both the Iron Works and the Krishnarajasagara reservoir schemes have been developed into efficient working condition and are valuable assets to the State.

I am happy to be here at a time when both the schemes are working satisfactorily and yielding substantial returns.

The Sugar Factory and its Associated Industries

At one time, the Cauvery water was mostly going to waste after irrigating rice fields along its course particularly in the lower reaches.

It was first harnessed at Sivasamudram; next came the large Cauvery reservoir, which multiplied many times the power supply at Sivasamudram and the irrigated areas in the valley; then followed the boring of a long tunnel through a hill range which increased the area under command of the Canal to about 4,25,000 acres; next came the enterprise to build the Sugar Factory and now we are here at a ceremony of the inauguration of a new small development, *viz.*, a branch Confectionery Factory. It is also proposed to promote an additional Sugar Factory in the Shimoga District.

The Mandya Factory in which we are now assembled was started on a capital of about Rs. 22 lakhs in 1933 and it has been a paying industry from its very inception. It gave last year, 1948-49, a gross income of Rs. 36.35 lakhs and a net profit of Rs. 10.86 lakhs. The dividend paid to shareholders was 10 per cent with an additional bonus of 10 per cent or a total of 20 per cent. These gratifying results are due to the special facilities which the soil and water afford for the growth of sugarcane in this area. There are also some associated industries, *viz.*, Distillery, an Absolute Alcohol Plant and an Oil Mill installed last year. The erection of a Confectionery Factory has been completed and we have assembled here to see it formally opened to-day. It is also proposed to put up a plant for the manufacture of food yeast from molasses and such products as marmalades, canned fruits, and others, as stated in the Chairman's opening address.

I have omitted reference to labour conditions in the Factory because I have not had an opportunity of visiting the Factory and acquainting myself with all its working details.

The Proposed Confectionery Factory

The Sugar Factory and its offshoot, the Confectionery Factory, are both undertakings which will give employment and create wealth.

It is understood that a large number of Confectionery Factories have sprung up in India during and after the last War. There will be competition but there will be also increased demand for confectionery in the country as the standard of living rises. At present the consumption of confectionery in the Indian Union is stated to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per head per annum, whereas in the United Kingdom the ration allowed is 4 oz. per week. I understand that at present there is some

difficulty in obtaining a regular supply of chemicals and other raw material. The daily production now provided for is about 1,700 lbs. and it will be increased to 3,000 lbs. at an early date. As equipment and facilities become available there is scope for further enlargement and I am sure the Board and the Government will not be slow in availing themselves of every opportunity to increase production.

I understand a German expert is engaged on this work and more than a dozen local workmen have been actually trained in the working of this industry. The capital to be invested at the start, being very small, will be met from the reserve funds of the Sugar Factory.

At present one ton of sugar per day is set apart for the manufacture of sweets. The market for the products will be the Army, school children and prosperous sections of the general public. When the production is enlarged to right proportions foreign markets will have to be explored.

Three important precautions necessary in working the scheme may be here noted.

(1) In considering the development of the Cauvery Valley, one cannot withhold reference to the alarming failure of the water supply from the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir at the present time. This is the first occasion when such a serious depletion has occurred. It is understood that the cultivation of sugarcane next season is likely to be appreciably affected by the present water scarcity.

The circumstances that led to the depletion of the Reservoir to this extent should be thoroughly investigated by a small committee, the causes which led to the same should be correctly ascertained and placed on record to prevent a recurrence at any future time.

Arrangements should be also made in future to regulate the distribution of Canal water by closer calculation and measurement. Returns should be available

of the daily consumption of water on the Canal, in comparison with the areas of the various classes of crops irrigated. A system of experimental distribution of water should be taken in hand as soon as water again begins to flow in the Canal.

Our Engineers are quite capable of working a scientific system if they are authorised to enforce the measures of control needed.

(2) In starting new associated industries or extensions of existing industries, such questions as how, and on what conditions, the capital required should be obtained, how the net profits from each work should be allocated, what the permanent rights of owners of capital and shareholders will be, etc., ought all to be clearly defined at the very start. Accounts of each Factory should be kept separate and distinct. Otherwise disputes between the Government, the Management and the shareholders are likely to arise in future.

The Tata Iron and Steel Works are experiencing difficulties for having obtained deferred capital from the public at one time without clearly defining the limits to future claims of Deferred Shareholders.

(3) A third important precaution should be to build up an efficient Research Laboratory for both Sugar and Confectionery Factories.

There are also other problems which should receive attention, viz., the modification of the Block System of Irrigation in the Cauvery Valley to suit local conditions, and measures for eradicating malaria. These may form the subject for separate consideration by Government.

Two important lessons may be drawn from the success of these large enterprises of the Mysore Government. Heavy industries like the Sugar Factory are necessary in modern national life to create prosperity and wealth for a people. The proposal to instal another Sugar Factory

at Shimoga is therefore a very appropriate measure.

Small-Scale or Cottage Industries

Small-scale industries should be promoted on an extensive scale for providing occupations and raising the standard of living of the rural population. I am glad to notice that Government have already started a rural industrialization scheme in two districts of the State.

Industrial Statistics

This is a question which is only indirectly connected with the Sugar Factory, *viz.*, the maintenance of industrial statistics for the whole State in the manner practised in industrially advanced countries. This reform has been long overdue in the Indian Union as a whole.

Modern Business Methods

Judged by the standards of Indian industries, the Mysore Sugar Factory has done well and there seems to be ambition on the part of the Management to do even better in future. The success of these works ought to put heart into the people and induce both Government and the business public to seek new fields of endeavour. Also if they desire to maintain results at the highest level possible, business methods followed in the West should be adopted and strictly enforced.

Some of the distinctive features of the Cauvery Valley Development read like a romance.

The Krishnarajasagara reservoir scheme supplies water for irrigation over an extensive area in the valley and motive power to gold mining, sugar factory and other industries like textiles, silk, ferro-alloys, and chemical fertilisers.

It is in effect a multi-purpose scheme and may be regarded as partaking, in some measure, of the character of a miniature T. V. A. (Tennessee Valley Authority)

of America. The economic activities followed in this valley, though they are on a comparatively small scale, are more varied even than in the T. V. A. When I visited the T. V. A., a little over three years ago, irrigation which is an important feature of our small scheme had not been undertaken.

The Chairman has stated in his address that the Factory pays annually nearly a crore of rupees to the cultivators of the surrounding area who supply sugar cane to the Factory and as a result, their standard of living has appreciably risen.

Taking a broader view of Cauvery valley development as a whole, it is calculated that the State Government is getting from the entire system a revenue, both direct and indirect, of about Rs. 2 crores annually. The Mandya Sugar Factory alone paid to Government Rs. 64 lakhs last year. The gross income from these works to the public cannot be less than ten times the revenue to Government or about 20 crores.

Again there are also some other special features to record. The Krishnarajasagara reservoir when first completed was the largest storage reservoir ever constructed in India till then. The Mettur reservoir under the Madras Government, which is now larger came in later. The tunnel bored through the Hulikere hill range for the Cauvery Canal is about 1½ miles long and is the longest tunnel in use on any canal system in India. The cane growing area round Mandya forms the largest compact unit area found anywhere in India.

The Sugar Factory has been working successfully and has been in the front rank of this class of industries in the country from its very inception.

From what I have stated it will be clear that the irrigation works and the Sugar Factory in the Cauvery Valley, judged by past examples and experience, have been a great success. For that success to be

permanent and for the operation and administration to continue to be progressive, the reforms and measures I have suggested will be greatly helpful. Government may take steps after satisfying themselves by preliminary experiments or investigation, if necessary, before putting the measures suggested into operation.

I am sure that the Chief Minister will be gratified to find that under the present administration these two works are doing so well. From what has come to notice from the records it is seen that the Board of Management and its Chairman, Mr. Bandi Gowda, have been doing all they could to maintain the administration of the factory in a highly efficient condition. I may add that if Western methods and policies are more strictly followed both in the distribution of Canal water and in the working of the Factory, there is every prospect of their achieving even better results from the same works in future.

On an occasion like this we should not forget to pay a tribute to the foresight displayed and the courageous policy followed by the late noble Ruler, His Highness the Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, in whose time the two great works were sanctioned and developed. The public may reasonably expect His Highness the present Maharaja and the present democratic Government under the leadership of my friend Mr. K. C. Reddy, the Chief Minister, not only to continue the progressive and courageous policies hitherto followed but also improve upon them and carry the administration to even higher levels of efficiency and success.

With these remarks, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in declaring the Confectionery Factory open. I am sure you will all join me in wishing the new factory a long career of success and prosperity.

INVALUABLE WORK OF INSURANCE AGENTS IN INCREASING INSURANCE BUSINESS.

The Hon. Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, inaugurated the Mysore Government Insurance Agents' Conference, on the 13th May 1950, at Tumkur. Speaking on the occasion he said:—

Permit me to thank you most heartily for having given me this opportunity of inaugurating the second conference of the Mysore Government Insurance Agents.

Utility of Conference.

Conferences of the Insurance Agents are both useful and necessary from many points of view. They help all of you to meet in one place to exchange ideas, pool your experiences, discuss various difficulties met with in the course of your activities in the State, etc. The method of meeting in conference is mainly useful in building up *esprit de corps*, which in my opinion, is very essential as an animating motive to guide you in all your activities and developing a code of honour among yourselves. Resolutions formulated under such auspices will obviously receive every consideration from the Insurance Department as well as Government.

Field Work.

You have a place of importance in the scheme of Insurance. You form an integral part of the entire machinery of the Insurance itself. I can hardly think of the most efficient administrative head sitting at the Headquarters of the Government laying any claim to carrying the message and benefits of Insurance to the four corners of the State unless he chooses to think of you as his trusted messengers carrying the torch of Insurance knowledge abroad.

You are the mobile corps charged with the responsibilities of bringing home to the people of the State—rich or poor—the ethics of Insurance apart from its utility. The home of the Insurance Agent is what is technically known as the “Field”. I have a feeling that though we have done well so far the work connected with field activity remains yet undeveloped. What little we have been able to do on the field has been both meagre and unsystematic. We are still a long way from the goal set to us by the Agents in foreign countries where Insurance work has reached what may be termed scientific standards. The science of salesmanship which is an integral part of Agency is but only a name to us. Neither academic centres nor educational institutions have yet thought of creating any opportunity for the development of knowledge in the Insurance Field.

Rural Insurance

I am making these remarks in no disparagement of the sustained and valuable work you have been able to do so far to build up the Insurance business to its present level. It is my general experience, as it should be the general experience of all else, that Insurance has so far been mainly an urban influence in our society. We have forgotten, at least in the Insurance world, that we are primarily an agricultural nation and I am not sure that we are quite safe in this neglect any more. The

Second World War has upset most of the values that we cherished as sacred previously, and along with the mighty changes it has brought in its aftermath, the Insurance World too has undergone noticeable changes with the shifting of the focus of Insurance to different strata of society. The so called "Middle Class", which is the mainstay of all governmental activity and activity of the nation as a whole, seems to have undergone a great change. This has resulted in a noticeable shift of the income levels. The agricultural population is not to-day what it was a few years ago. The tiller of the soil has become more self conscious and bids to-day for a higher standard of living than before. It will not be wrong to presume that the incidence of Insurance to-day is leaning much more on the urban side than on the rural side. We should, therefore, lose no more time to carry the benefits of Insurance to the raiyats in a more efficient manner. Occasionally we hear echoes of crop and cattle Insurance but nothing is coming forth in any tangible shape either in the sphere of government control or private control in the insurance field, to give a substance and a shape to these ideas of bringing within the Insurance ambit the rural population. I hope you will try to bring as early as possible the salutary benefits of Insurance to every cottage in the rural parts of our State.

Census of Insurance

So far as I am aware, we have had no stock-taking of census work in the State as yet from the point of view of Insurance. In other words, we have harnessed census operations to the field of Insurance. Very valuable results could be gathered which would have a direct bearing on our future activities if the ensuing decennial census to be held in 1951 were to be utilised to collect vital and economical statistics which are yet to come under

the Insurance influence and the various income levels which have partaken of the benefits of Insurance. I would suggest to the Department and the Agents thereof to give serious consideration to this idea and see what could possibly be done in consultation with the Census Commissioner.

In the light of the recent financial integration of the State which was brought into effect from 1st April 1950 our previous conception of what constituted "Mysore Revenues" has undergone material changes. All these facts have a direct bearing on the futurity of Life Insurance activity in the State and it would therefore require some time and some anxious consideration before I could express any opinion on your request to include, non-natives and non-residents of Mysore within the scope of the Public Branch Insurance Rules.

History of Insurance Department.

The Insurance Department has been broadly divided into Honorarium Section, New Business Section, Accounts Sections, Actuarial, Valuation and General Section. The staff and the officers of the Department are technically qualified men in so far as they have reached their present status and level by passing prescribed Departmental tests of approved technical standards. The Department at present is in charge of a Senior Civil Service Officer of considerable experience in commercial accounting and who possesses Departmental standards prescribed by the Government of India. The Head of the Department is assisted with a full-time Insurance Medical Officer on the one side and an Actuary on the other who, in turn, is assisted by another Actuary. Our staff is second to none in Mysore or elsewhere in these days when shortage of technicians and technically qualified personnel is felt everywhere.

Mechanisation.

You have referred to bringing our methods of accounting on a par with the standards obtaining in private companies. A well considered and detailed scheme of mechanisation of accounts has been submitted to Government by the Insurance Department and it is receiving active consideration.

Relief to Agents.

Under the caption "Agents' Plight" you have given a very interesting account as to how you have progressed in your activities under what you consider as unencouraging circumstances. It may be true that at the inception of the Public Branch Scheme our scale of commission was comparatively low. It would be profitless at this distance of time to comment on it but I cannot help giving some thought to your observation that even during war time (which I presume is the duration of the Second World War) no help was given to you, commission being still low, etc. You have gone on to narrate that, while all classes of the people in the country employed in any capacity whatsoever were given relief consistent with the rise in the cost of living, it is only the Agents of the Insurance Department in Mysore, who have not been given any sort of relief. I do not know that details of relief you have in mind which the other more lucky members of the society have enjoyed. If you compare yourselves with the permanent servants of the public I cannot think of any relief other than that of High Price Allowance or Dearness Allowance that was granted to them as a direct result of the war efforts. Being not public servants in any connection of that term, I do not think it is your case that you did not have this benefit. If on the other hand you mean your lot as Agents has not

been bettered alround, comparing the period at the beginning of the war to the times when it ended, I am afraid I cannot agree with that view. The scale of commission has undergone changes on four occasions, from 1st July 1940 to May 1949, upgrading the level of 10 per cent on the first year's premium to the present level of 22½ per cent and 25 per cent. You will admit that this change indicates that your 'plight' has been taken into account and whatever possible has been done to redress it. Besides the above, there have been occasions when relief has been given in other directions.

Insurance Legislation.

In your report you have mentioned that facilities identical with those afforded under the recent Insurance Amendment Act may be given to the Agents of our Department also.

In this respect the Insurance Amended Act refers only to the three points, viz., rate of commission, prohibition of rebates and hereditary benefits of Commission.

Regarding Commission, I may say, that the rates payable to you were revised recently in an upward direction. Prior to 1st July 1949, the rates were on a sliding scale varying from 12½ per cent to 17½ percent. Now the rates are 22½ percent for business up to one lakh and 25 per cent beyond it. These compare very favourably with the rates paid by the Oriental Company which is 25 percent flat. The rules relating to prohibition of rebates exist in our rules also. The Helper's benefit scheme which this Department is having is only a replica of the hereditary rights of commission contained in the Indian Insurance Act under the head "Prohibition of cessation of payments of Commission". While the Act stipulates the Licencing of Agents of private Insurers, our Agents labour under

no such restriction. In view of the several advantages which our Public Branch is offering, viz., low premium, High Bonus etc., it is much easier for our Agents to procure business for the Department than for Private Companies. From this picture, it should be admitted that you are not far from enjoying benefits which may be considered as "identical" with those conferred by the Indian Insurance Act.

Staff Insurance Scheme.

Staff Insurance Scheme is being offered even by private companies without the help of Agents. It is scheme of quasi compulsory nature more like a measure of goodwill between the employer and the employee and should therefore be offered at rates lower than those to be paid by the general public. In the Mysore Scheme, it is to be offered at a reduced rate of 5 percent of the tabular rate and the premiums to be recovered are 6½ per cent of the pay or wages of the employee on a particular date in the Official year. The Schemes afford opportunity for a well-meaning employer to bear part of the burden of premium—a tendency of industrial obligation mutual between employer and the employed which must come to pass some day in a world which is fast moving towards socialisation of some kind or other.

As the objective is to grant cover even to employees and wage earners at low levels, the procurement of the business through the employer, the question of entrusting the business to an Agent and paying him a commission of 22½ percent to 25 percent do not appear to be justifiable. The requirements of the employee will be attended to by the employer and by the Department directly, as the premiums quoted are on a reduced scale and cannot therefore meet the expenses towards Agent's Commission.

Female Insurance and High Denomination Policies.

You have mentioned that the practice now followed in underwriting Female lives and policies of high denominations is unfavourable in the field. I have to invite your attention to the fact that a Sub-Committee mainly consisting of the non-official members of the Insurance Committee was constituted in 1948-49 for revising the method of underwriting and representatives of the Agents were invited to give their views. After taking all aspects of the case into consideration and also the practice obtaining in private companies, the existing practice was ordered and give effect to from 1st July 1949. We may perhaps, try it for some more time before thinking of altering it.

Nationalisation of Insurance.

Nationalisation of Insurance is the most debated subject to-day and it is not known what the policy of the India Government would be in this direction. I feel, that it is too early for us to assume that Nationalisation may mean liquidation of Agency system. All that I can say is that the country cannot afford to lose the experience, talent and knowledge possessed by hundreds of Agents labouring in the field for such a long time and I am sure their services will be utilised in some form or other, towards furtherance of Insurance schemes.

Motor Insurance.

The Motor Insurance Scheme in this Department was Started on 1st April 1946 and is working satisfactorily. It is a scheme which has been a great success as it is earning annually a premium income of about Rs. 2,50,000.

Official Branch.

The Official Branch was started in 1891 and insured only Government employees for a premium of 10 percent of the monthly pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 70 per mensem. The total business in force as on 31st December 1949 is about 40,000 policies insuring Rs. 4 crores with an annual premium of about Rs. 15 lakhs. The expenses of management is 12.03 percent.

Public Branch.

The Public Branch Scheme was started in 1916 to carry the gospel of Life Insurance to all parts of the State.

The total business in force in the Public Branch on 31st December 1949 is 93,400 policies assuring Rs. 11 crores with an annual premium income of Rs. 50 lakhs. In spite of the fact that the activities of the Department are confined to the natives and residents of Mysore State, the rank of the Public Branch in India is the ninth with reference to the number of policies issued and thirteenth in total assurance in force.

The average sum assured per policy has increased from Rs. 940 in 1944 to Rs. 1,300 in 1950.

Number of Agents.

Agents have been appointed all over the State and the number of Agents on the books of the Department is 450. Agents are appointed after a searching *viva voce* by a Selection Board of Officers and results are noted in the interview Chart. Their business comes under review every year.

Honorarium Agents.

Agents were paid from 12½ percent to 17½ percent of the first year's premium depending on the business procured.

Since 1st July 1949, they are paid 22½ percent to 25 percent on the first year's premium, renewal commission being 5 per cent throughout.

Privileges Enjoyed by the Department.

The following privileges are or were in force:--

- (1) Free postage till 31-3-1950.
- (2) Exemption from stamp duty till 1952.
- (3) Free service from Treasuries in Collection and payment.
- (4) Non-payment of Income-tax. I am glad to say this immunity is being continued after intergration also. The scheme being intended purely for the benefit of Policy-holders was exempted from Income-tax.
- (5) The entire funds of the Department which are in the order of Rs. 5 crores are deposited with Government and held by it under the Budget Head of Unfunded debt. Interest at ½ per cent per annum is paid on the monthly balances of the fund.

Expenses Ratio.

The expense percentage ratio of management expenditure to premium income of the Department as on 30th June 1948, was 19.25 (the average for previous 5 years being 14.19) while the average expense ratio for Indian Companies in calendar year 1948 was 29.0 per cent.

General.

(1) Scales of pay of the Officers and Officials of the Department were revised and given effect to from 1st January 1947 and from 1st October 1948 to the non-gazetted and Gazetted staff, respectively.

(2) Agents' Business Competition is held annually and during the Dasara Exhibitions.

(3) Introduction of Staff Insurance Scheme for the benefit of employees in big industrial concerns and banking concerns has been taken up.

(4) Premium rates of the Official and Public Branches were revised during 1949.

(5) To cope with the increase of work and to improve the efficiency of the Department, it has been proposed to mechanise the accounting system of the Department. Proposals are before Government.

We can congratulate ourselves on yet a different account, *viz.*, in the way we have made our loan on Insurance policies attractive. The rate of interest charged on our loans is the lowest in comparison with the senior Insurers in the field, *viz.*, Oriental, Hindustan Co-operative, United India and New India. We are charging 5 per cent on our loans as compared with 6 per cent, 6½ per cent, 6 per cent and 6 per cent of the above mentioned companies.

Lastly, I may repeat a truism that our premium rates are not more frightening in comparison with the rates quoted by the senior Insurers in the field. I can definitely say that as compared with these companies our rates are the lowest. To quote a few examples : for an Endowment Assurance of Rs. 1,000 with profits for age of 30 years at entry and a term of 15 years we levy per annum Rs. 73-4-0 as against Rs. 76-2-0, Rs. 75-12-0, Rs. 75-4-0 and Rs. 76-7-0 levied by the Companies mentioned above. For a term of 20 years, our premium is Rs. 55 as against Rs. 58-3-0, Rs. 57-10-0, Rs. 57-6-0 and Rs. 58-2-0 of the other companies. For longer term policies, our terms are the best in the field. May I suggest that you as Agents carry these statistics in your head when you go out and give as wide a publicity to them as possible and establish the fact that in transacting its Insurance Business the Mysore Government Insurance Department does not look merely to

profits. It is like every other nationalized concern in the Mysore State. Please assure the public at large that in Insurance too, the Government goes by happiness of the many as its guiding factor in all its policies.

Pre-requisite of Agents.

The pre-requisite for an agent is the will to work, and work hard. He must have a robust commonsense and determination to regulate his insurance habits. He must have the sense of discrimination to find out which particular kind of insurance offer would suit his client's purpose. An insurance Agent consciously and systematically must develop a *personality*, by which term I mean "the sum total of all the traits which go to make up one's character. Any excess of one particular ability which one may have above the average, makes up an outstanding personality in that particular field."

You must have a disciplined mind. "The mind thinks, the heart wills, and the head contrives," goes the saying. The mind, therefore, must be kept constantly under a process of wise exercise and this in its turn gives it the strength of discipline.

Diffidence or self-distrust is mostly the cause of all failures in life. Self-confidence is a mental force that brings about rare achievements. An expert in the art of salesmanship has said: "As there is a false dawn, so there is a false despair. You may be very low in spirit and despair as black as midnight may envelop you. So long as you have a single spark of courage, you are not lost—real despair has not come. Some of the greatest achievements have come gloriously from men who believed they were doomed to failure. Therefore, let your motto be "Hold to courage."

An insurance Agent, besides having a systematic knowledge of insurance and training in salesmanship, must always be

ready in his wits, and use his head to the best advantage possible in any contingency.

If you can effectively talk, believe me, you will be an efficient salesman of Life Insurance. But my advice is that you must talk little and learn to listen much. You should be human in your interrogation of the proponents.

The most important factor which promotes insurance selling is what may be called public relations. There should be a collective contact on the part of insurance employees with the members of the public. And this enables the laymen to understand and realise the actual needs and their best relations in matters of insurance. Spread of insurance knowledge, as effectively and as widely as possible, should be your sole concern. It will be your duty to give the public the benefit of your knowledge of insurance, whether you are able to sell it or not. If you are persuasive enough, even the most obdurate of the proponents will yield to your approaches, provided they are wisely repeated. There is a wide field for the application of your knowledge if only you keep abreast with the increasing need of life insurance in the modern complex world. It has been said, only too truly that "as long as babies are born, as long as men and women live and die, as long as bread is bought with money the need for life insurance will be supremely great in human society."

This is a time when everything around us has assumed a grim and gloomy appearance; fear, frustration, despondency, have made the atmosphere cheerless. This is the time, therefore, when you can spread good cheer. Set down a rigid minimum programme and learn to put it into operation. Be your own self and individualistic in your thought and action and this will teach you how to do things in an appealing and artistic way.

When the insurance business, like any other human activity, is on the wane, do not be despondent. Remember that there is always a continual flow of opportunities if one learns to utilise them properly in the best interests of the clients he is dealing with. In the geographical area to which your activities are confined, you must at the outset invent the potentialities and draw up what may be called a "prospects list". And that is not enough. It may not necessarily mean adding new names every time. You have to make regularly a list of prospects and should know to whom you can sell during the month ahead and add the amounts and by this process you will never fail to prospect. It has been well said that an engine dies without fuel. It may be better said that the agent dies without prospects.

The lot of an insurance agent is not an easy one. He rises from the status of a "business beggar" to that of a financial counsellor of most of the educated and intelligent people in society. Every man you call on knows the truth of these things and down in his heart he wants you to make him buy the insurance he should have. It requires the agent's persistence to make him buy.

Remember always that life insurance is a scientific device for economic protection of every civilised society. It means saving and investment and this constitutes a bulwark against death, age, disease, infirmity and accident. It is the best assurance of financial happiness in a comfortable home, with adequate clothes and square meals, lodging etc. You are at a job which is indirectly and imperceptibly having a healthy influence on society. In this view of the matter, you are rendering a great national service by explaining to the public the usefulness of insurance in individual life, as also in collective life, in a community and thus

moving them for a concerted endeavour to make the society of which they are the members, richer and happier.

Life insurance selling is a dignified calling. You have to be proud of your job for reasons other than that it gives you your sustenance and livelihood.

I cannot do better than commend for your study and assimilation the following convincing facts which were once published in an American Insurance Journal:—

(1) You are in a business which is permanent, which is unaffected by the whims of fashions or customs which no new invention can supplant.

(2) You are in a business which is fundamentally sound and whose super-structure, therefore, can be adapted to fit the needs of the moment.

(3) You are in a business which caters to fundamental needs-needs which are ever existent.

(4) You are in a business which exerts at all times a stabilising influence upon general economic welfare.

(5) You are in a business in which new markets are constantly opening up as a result of new needs and new prospects.

(6) You are in a business which builds character in those whom you serve, which stirs into action men's finer and more unselfish qualities.

(7) You are in a business where your own ambition, energy, and efforts alone mark the limit of attainment.

(8) You are in a business which deals with the most interesting and intriguing of all time phases, the inscrutable future.

(9) You are in a business which develops qualities of self-reliance, initiative, self-discipline.

10. You are in a business which carries with it onwards greater than momentary gain the satisfaction of time well-spent and the satisfaction of a useful life.

Let me end my address by a quotation from George Bernard Shaw, which reveals the proper concept of life for renewed dedication of service throughout your lives as Insurance Under-writers.

" A SPLENDID TORCH."

I am of the opinion that my life belongs to the whole community, and as long as I live it is my privilege to do for it whatsoever I can.

I want to be thoroughly used up when I die, for the harder I work the more I live. I rejoice in life for its own sake.

Life is no " brief candle " for me. It is a sort of " splendid torch " which I have got hold of for a moment and I want to make it burn as brightly as possible before handing it on to the future generations."

REGULATED MARKETS ARE BENEFICIAL TO RAIYATS AND MERCHANTS

The Hon. the Chief Minister Inaugurates the Regulated Market at Mysore

The Hon. Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, inaugurated the regulated market at Mysore on 1st May, 1950. In the course of his speech, he referred to the Royal Commission on Agriculture which made its recommendations as far back as 1939. One of the recommendations of the Committee related to 'regulated markets.' Representations had been made both in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council to implement the recommendations since that time. Though an Act had been promulgated in 1939, it remained a dead letter till 1947. In 1949, however, an active step was taken and two regulated markets were functioning in Tiptur and Davanagere. Explaining the objects of the Act, the Chief Minister said, that in the first place, it was to create confidence in the mind of the raiyat that he could take his produce to a place where it would be properly valued and the value thereof paid to him then and there. In the second place, the merchant, when the produce was brought to him, would correctly measure or weigh, as the case may be, value the stuff at the correct ruling rate and pay the full value to the producer without undue delay. By such an arrangement the producer and the merchant were brought face to face and the transaction was to benefit both. Further, the regulated market was bound to work as an inducement to the producer to bring all that he wished to sell to that market without fear or hesitation because of his realisation that there was no chance of his being exploited. Mutual help, fair dealing, honest trading were some of the benefits that would accrue by such an institution. Belonging to a family of agriculturists he knew the difficulties that a raiyat was faced with in this regard. Having had some experience of trade, he could realise the diffi-

culties of a merchant as well. Therefore, he was eager to see that regulated markets flourished in the State benefiting both the producer and the merchant classes. If the wealth of the country was to increase, the producer should put forth his best efforts to produce more and more and the trade would simultaneously increase in the same proportion as the produce. With regard to the brokers, he assured them that their business would not suffer in any way because they would get the commission due to them in the transaction. As already stated, co-operation and honest dealing with each other should be the pivot around which all transactions would take place. In Mysore till then Old Santhepet was the centre of trade and it was a very congested locality. The New Santhepet was more spacious and with the co-operation of the Municipality and the Trust Board, amenities such as, water supply, electric light, compound wall, hotel, post office, bank, etc., that were necessary to make the place more convenient, could be arranged quickly. The Regulated Market Committee, consisting of representatives of both producers and traders, could actively arrange for all of them in consultation with the respective departments. He assured of Government's assistance so far as it was contemplated in the Government Order and to the possible extent. He wished that the regulated market at Mysore would improve day by day and flourish. He desired that such marketing societies should come into being all over the State. Since every one concerned in the trade were bound, under the regulation, to gain and nothing to lose, he earnestly hoped that the fullest co-operation would be forthcoming from all parties to stabilise and strengthen the regulated market.

NEW WARDS AT BANNUR NAMED AFTER

SIR A. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR AND SRI K. C. REDDY.

Dharmaprakasha Sri N. Rudriah, having built two additional wards which were annexed to the Maternity Hospital at Bannur, one named after Sir Arcot Ramaswami Mudaliar and the other after the Hon. Sri K. Chengalaraya Reddy, had invited the Hon. Sri K. C. Reddy to perform the opening ceremony of the former and the Hon. Sri T. Siddalingiah, Minister for Education and Public Health, to open the latter ward, on 30th April 1950. The members of the Bannur Village Panchayet also presented an address on the occasion.

The Hon. the Minister for Education laid emphasis on true citizenship. He said that freedom was attained after a long struggle, and for that freedom to be enjoyed, every citizen should be true to himself and true to his neighbour and true to the country to which he belonged. It was only then that the freedom would be maintained. If a country had to progress, the citizen should realise his responsibility and his labour should be, not for his own good only, but for others also. Each one should play his part nobly and then only the country would flourish. *Praja Sarkar* means rule by the people and every person should do his part in a business-like fashion, and bear his portion of the burden of the State.

He also pointed out the responsibility of the parents in bringing up their children, by sending them to school and *Seva Dala* in order to build up their mind and body. Character of the youth of the country should be well-founded.

The Hon. the Education Minister also opened the '*Seva Dala*' centre at Bannur.

The Hon. the Chief Minister then spoke and explained that in western countries people would take the initiative in everything. They would think out their requirements in terms of amenities needed for the community of the place and then they would start them. They would not depend on Government for amenities. Whereas in our country, it had become common to ask Government for every facility such as drains, wells, water supply, schools, hospitals, etc. Government, of course, would have to go by certain rules and regulations in providing amenities asked for and according to a priority list that had been prepared. It also depended on the availability of funds. Therefore, philanthropic and well-to-do men and women should come forward, as Sri N. Rudriah had been doing, and contribute liberally for such projects.

The quota of the common man for the well-being and upliftment of the country was that he should not content himself in just listening to the good advice by leaders and Hon. Ministers, but in trying to accomplish them in his own life.

With regard to their request for a bridge across the Cauvery river, the Hon. the Chief Minister said that the estimate for this work was sanctioned. When the bridge was built, Mysore could be reached by the shorter route. Not only that, it would also create more trading facilities.

The Hon. the Chief Minister also drew attention to the fact that if Government had to undertake to provide all the facilities that all the municipalities asked for, they would have recourse to fresh taxation. Such fresh taxation, for whatever good purpose it might be, would not

be welcomed by the public. He wanted them to realise that if extra taxes are not liked, then the Government would not be able to redress their legitimate and immediate grievances as quickly as the local bodies wished them to be redressed.



Dr. N. S. Hardikar is seen watching the Physical Culture Demonstration at Huttanahalli. The Hon. Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries and Sm. Yeshodharamma Dasappa are also seen in the picture.



The picture shows the waters of the Canvay rushing through a narrow gorge at Makedatu.



A view of Makedatu where the two rivers Canvay and Arkavathi, flowing between the two hills, form a natural boundary between the Mysore State and the Madras State. It is proposed to generate about 15,000 K. W. of electricity here at a cost of about Rs. 5 crores.

DEVELOPMENT OF PRINTING INDUSTRY

The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam's assurance of encouraging Kannada Typewriter and Linotype

"The Kannada typewriter and the Kannada linotype are long overdue. Every effort should be made to encourage and popularise them. Government are keenly alive to this need and are bestowing their earnest attention on it," said the Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, Mysore, addressing the officers and employees of the Government Printing Press during the Press and Workers' Day Celebration, on 6th May 1950.

symbolic of the happy relationship between the management and the staff. Till now the Press Day and the Workers' Day were being celebrated independently of each other. This time it was a combined celebration. He congratulated them on it and asked them to keep it up. That it was economical was only a minor satisfaction. The psychology behind a common and combined celebration was profoundly pleasing and promising.

Mechanised Printing Required

Continuing he said "The Printing industry in the State has a bright future. With the advent of Swaraj and consequent advance of mass education, the need for books, newspapers, journals and the like is bound to increase and unless steps are taken to mechanise printing with the aid of power, the demand will far outrun the supply as indeed it has already done. The Director of the Government Press says he has huge manuscripts waiting for months to be printed. The same is the case with most of the private printing presses. We want intelligent, smart and skilful compositors. We want artistic printers. There are always two ways of doing things, one the careful, artistic and satisfactory way and the other doing it anyhow. I wish it could be said of Mysore printers, as it is said of Mysore people, that they are elegant, artistic and beautiful in doing whatever they do. Some of our printers stand a match to some of the best outside. But there is always room for improvement."

Happy Relationship

He thanked them for the opportunity given to him to associate himself with the function which he said was significant and

Raising Standard of Life

He exhorted the workers to put up with their grievances and work on in the interests of the country which was passing through very difficult times. "It was difficult enough to win Swaraj," he said, "but it seems we have to suffer and sacrifice much more to maintain it. It is the workers, agricultural and industrial, in transport and in services, that contribute to the prosperity of the people in every country. Indeed the standard of life of the worker can never rise above the standard of life of the masses. It is always so and in all fairness it should be so. We work not merely for bread and clothing for ourselves but for a higher purpose, that every poor man in the country may also have his food, that every sick man in the country may have medical help, that every ignorant man in the country may become literate and educated. Life would be a sordid affair otherwise. Workers must realise this aspect of their labours and the dignity involved in it. We must silently and patiently bear with our ills today and work with all our might and main so that the country may soon become prosperous and able to maintain a higher standard of life for those who succeed us. Ours is the responsibility and ours the glory of serving to that end."

Importance of Labour

We talk of labour's rights. I wish we talked of our duties more. The man who realises his duties and discharges them conscientiously will not need to urge for the recognition of his rights. In Mysore, Labour has made rapid strides. Labour is a force in the country, and force, unless wisely directed, is capable of hurting itself and others. Labour leadership is of the utmost importance for the country and Governments can ill afford to allow Labour to be exploited by evil forces. Labour well organised and wisely guided is an asset and a pride to any country. I wish the workers in Mysore will organise themselves on these lines. They have so far acquitted themselves well indeed, with rare exceptions here and there. I want them to believe me when I say that the protection, welfare and progress of the workers is a primary concern with the Government and every effort will be made to promote the health and happiness of workers in the State."

Speaking of the labour situation consequent on the cut in electricity Sri Bhashyam said: "It was a difficult problem. The employers were complaining that their production went down and they could not afford to pay anything. The labourers on the other hand complained, very justly indeed, that for no fault of theirs they were without work and were entitled to full dearness allowance. It was felt that as a compromise labourers should be paid half wages and half dearness allowance during the time they were played off. It was open for workers, again in a spirit of accommodation, to

avail themselves of the privilege leave to which they were entitled under the Holidays with Pay Act. That will fetch them full pay and full D.A. for about 20 days. The option is with the workers. I hope the situation will improve within the next fortnight."

Labour Relations Bill

Adverting to the Labour Relations Bill before Parliament, the Hon. Sri Bhashyam said, "Workers cannot have better friends than Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel nor a more ardent advocate than Sri Jagjivan Ram. What they consider to be good for workers must be such indeed. I should ask Labour leaders in Mysore to give a fair trial to such Bills as are ultimately passed in Parliament instead of adopting a critical and unhelpful attitude. Constructive criticism is always welcome, desirable and necessary. But a sweeping condemnation and rejection of Bills brought after mature deliberation by those interested in the welfare and progress of Labour is not in the interests either of the workers or of the country. I have no doubt that some of the provisions of these Bills are not to the liking of some leaders on both sides, employees and employers alike. You cannot please everybody. Besides it is in the working of the laws that not only the defects but also the remedies become clear."

He concluded by wishing every success to the workers and the industry and thanking them for the honour given to him of presiding over the pleasant function.

BEHAVIOUR OF THE KRISHNARAJASAGAR RESERVOIR IN 1949—50.

THE HON. SRI T. MARIAPPA, MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS, HELD A PRESS CONFERENCE ON 14TH MAY 1950. REFERRING TO THE DEPLETION OF WATER IN THE KRISHNARAJASAGAR, THE HON. MINISTER SAID :—

The almost total depletion this year of water in the Krishnarajasagar Reservoir has been causing the gravest anxiety to the authorities in the State. The public mind has been greatly exercised over this issue and the allegation, comments, statements and special articles that have been published recently in the press have only given room for a large amount of misconception, since most of them have been based on insufficient and incorrect data. The purpose of this note is to explain the various causes that have led to the present position since it is necessary that a clear explanation should be given to the people on the several issues raised.

One of the allegations made is that necessary precautionary measures were not taken in time. As early as June 1949, when there was not the usual impounding of about 2,000 M. c.ft., the Government of Madras were addressed to permit this Government to impound temporarily a portion of the flow due to them, which request was acceded to. But, since rains came to our aid by the time the reply was received from the Madras Government, there was no occasion to use the concession.

Generally, June to November is the period of impounding large quantities of water. In the months of June and July, the Reservoir picks up the levels very rapidly. In October and November also there will again be a rise in levels due to the North-East Monsoon. Hence it would be only at the end of October that one would be in a position to gauge the

situation. But even in the middle of October, the Government of Madras had been addressed to permit this Government to impound a portion of water due to them as per the 1924 Agreement, which permission they flatly refused to give, since they were also placed in a similar predicament at Mettur due to the same causes (failure of monsoon).

Soon after the close of the impounding period in October, the Sugar Factory and the Deputy Commissioners were addressed and informed of the serious situation and they were requested to warn the Mandya raiyats not to undertake any fresh cane plantings from the 1st November 1949 and not to raise any summer crops either.

With a view to conserve water and to have some storage, the Chief Electrical Engineer was requested to store water at Madhavamantri and Hullahalli anicuts by making use of sand bags, as in the previous years. This was done with a view to safeguarding power supply.

There could not be any negligence on the part of the Officers, since under the 1924 Agreement, a constant and vigilant watch has to be kept at the Reservoir. Daily readings are noted and sent on to the Madras Government, as under the 1924 Agreement it is obligatory on the part of this Government to send regular returns to Madras showing the behaviour of the Krishnarajasagar Reservoir.

It is to be stressed that a very careful and strict control has been exercised over the distribution of water in the monsoon

season. The acreage under cultivation and the quantity of water used for the last three years will amply bear this out

Year	Quantity of water used in M. C ft.	Acreage
1947-48	34,441	74,600
1948-49	36,286	78,100
1949-50	35,469	79,700

These figures indicate that there has been a better control during 1949-50.

There is another vital factor to be remembered in this connection, that is, the conservation of water in the Reservoir after the failure of the North-East monsoon in October and November. This quantity of water in the Reservoir could on any account be conserved for the purposes of power only. There was the standing sugarcane crop of 1948 and 1949 and the usual paddy planted in July and August. It was inevitable that the water should be let in Visvesvaraya Canal to the standing sugarcane and paddy crop till January 15. Even so, the supply of water to the paddy crop was stopped in the first week of January itself. As soon as the paddy crop was harvested, the issues in the Visvesvaraya Canal were immediately reduced from about 2,000 and odd cusecs to 700 and odd cusecs. Another precaution was also taken. The breached tanks, about 50 in number in the Visvesvaraya Canal area, were harnessed for the purpose of conserving water by filling up the breaches. The waste and seepage water was stored in these tanks to meet shortages. As it was subsequently seen, this water was of immense use for maintaining for some time water supply to the Sugar Factory.

Kar Ragi

One inadvertent sentence in the latest fortnightly report on food production, *viz.*, "there is absolutely no hope of rescuing standing crops of summer ragi and paddy under the Krishnarajasagar Reservoir,"

has given rise to bitter comment. This statement is incorrect. There is no standing crop of summer ragi or paddy under the Visvesvaraya Canal this year. When it was realised that it was difficult to supply water to the standing sugarcane crop, all attempts to raise kar ragi and summer paddy were totally abandoned. This kar ragi campaign is not new and has been in operation since 1943. This area is eminently suited for kar ragi and has been allowed under the project scheme. On the 12th February 1950 at the meeting of the K. R. S. Working Committee, a plan of action to protect the standing sugarcane crop by excavation of wells, etc., was decided upon. When this was so and when it was difficult to push water through Visvesvaraya Canal after March 1950, it can be seen that no kar ragi campaign could be undertaken in the Visvesvaraya Canal area this summer. It may be remembered that the kar ragi campaign is only between February and May.

There is some misconception that kar ragi campaign undertaken during February-May 1949 had depleted water. This is not so. As was stated above, the water level in the Reservoir suddenly rises during June and July when the monsoon sets in. This use of water in summer is generally made up in June and July. During the year 1945 and 1946, the levels were lower than the lowest level in 1949. Even those lowest levels were picked up immediately after the monsoon set in. What was sought to be conveyed in the fortnightly report on food production was that summer ragi and paddy under the tanks could not be totally rescued as the water in most of them got exhausted for want of the usual rainfall in March and April.

The lower channels drawn from anicuts below the Krishnarajasagar are entitled to hot weather supply according to prescribed rules. The utilisation of water

for this purpose this year is 1329 M.C.ft. as against issues of 1000 to 1530 M.C.ft. during the previous years. This water is, however, made use of by some raiyats to raise kar ragi and manurial crops. Even a portion of this water gets back to the river and is made use of for power generation at Sivasamudram.

Another incorrect statement has occurred in a section of the Press, namely, that a supply of 14,000 cusecs was drawn through plus 12 sluices. This is misleading. This figure must have been arrived at by totalling up the daily issues in cusecs. On no single day was there a draw of 14,000 cusecs.

It is clear from the foregoing that there has been no prodigality in the use of water as has been alleged.

Reference has also been made in the Press to the site chosen for the construction of the dam and the apparent impossibility of any kind of failure of this reservoir under any circumstances. No accepted principle of designing of dams can totally eliminate the contingency of periodical failure of water supply. The working tables show the frequency of total and partial failures of the Krishnarajasagar Reservoir, as originally designed.

Another point raised is that the water level could have been maintained at plus 60. The impounding as per agreement 38,854 M.C.ft. and the commitment for the standing sugarcane and paddy crops of the monsoon season, allowance for

evaporation, compensation of water due to Madras, Mysore water supply, etc., was 43,106 M.C.ft. which was much more than the impounding itself and hence it was not possible to maintain the level at the close of the monsoon period. Further the number of impounding days was only 17 in 1949-50 as against 40 to 50 in average year. The quantity impounded is also the lowest this year :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Quantity impounded.</i>
1947-48	... 54,386 M.C.ft.
1948-49	... 48,377 do
1949-50	... 38,614 do

In addition to the failure of both the monsoons, Nature has continued to be unkind during this summer, especially in the months of March and April. The inflow was so low as 78 M.C.ft. in April this year as against an average of 1000 in the corresponding month in the previous year. As against an average minimum inflow of 3200 M.C.ft., barely 2000 M.C.ft. has been received during January to April this year. All these have led to the present lowest level. We have continued to maintain the normal draw for power supply up to the end of April 1950, though Madras was obliged to cut power supply very much earlier.

The failure of both the monsoons and the delayed rains of 1950 summer have been responsible for this unprecedented and unhappy situation.

TOUR OF THE HON. THE MINISTER FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. Sri R. Chennigaramiah, Minister for Local Self-Government, left Bangalore on the 21st May 1950 on a tour in Hassan District. *En route*, he paid a visit to Malvalli town along with the Deputy Commissioner, District Medical Officer and the District Health Officer, Mandya, and inspected the spot proposed to be acquired for construction of a combined dispensary. He also inspected another spot by the side of the electric colony proposed as an alternative site for the construction of this hospital. Some Adikarnatakas of Malvalli Town prayed that the land granted to them in the Malvalli tank bed may be confirmed to them.

The Minister then proceeded to Hole-Narsipur, visiting on the way Krishnarajasagar.

On the 22nd morning, he paid a visit to the Hole-Narsipur Municipal Office and checked the accounts. He met the Municipal Councillors at the Municipal Office and heard their representations, the Chief among them being the grant for the tarring of the main road, grant for augmenting supply of water to the town and for acquisition of land for town extension. The Minister replied to the representations suitably and asked them to submit concrete proposals in the matter for consideration of Government.

Next, he inspected the town including the 4 Adikarnataka *keris* in the town. He advised the Adikarnatakas to take advantage of the various concessions shown by Government with a view to improve their social and economic conditions. He requested the Municipal President and the concerned authorities to look into their needs especially in the matter of giving

them adequate water-supply and providing proper drainage and allotting house sites.

He then left Hole-Narsipur for Arkalgud. At the latter place, the President and Members of the Municipal Council met the Minister and presented an address to him wherein they prayed, among other matters, for a loan towards the cost of acquisition of lands required for town extension, a grant for construction of 2 ponds in place of the tank that is proposed to be breached; Government sanction for construction of a maternity hospital in respect of which Sri Tavarakere Marulappa of the place has donated Rs. 10,000 about six years back, for supply of electricity at an early date and for a grant of Rs. 5,000 for improvement of the Adikarnataka locality. The Minister replied in the course of his speech that these representations would be examined and needful action taken in the matter.

He next proceeded to Hassan and in the afternoon left Hassan for Saklespur, and on to Kempuhole State Forest and to the State border. It was brought to the notice of the Minister that there was no shelter for the police staff stationed at this border. The importance of having a small building at this place where passengers exchange buses going to and coming from Mangalore was pressed by the Deputy Commissioner, the District Board President and the local people. He examined the forest exploitation at Kempuhole forest. In the evening the Minister returned to Saklespur and halted for the night.

On the 23rd morning he visited the Crawford Hospital and went round the wards. It was represented that 2 or 3

cots for the labour ward and some more beds for the patients were very urgently needed for this hospital.

Then he visited the Municipal Office and checked the accounts. The President and Members of the Municipal Council presented an address to the Minister and prayed for Government grant towards the construction of a Town Hall as also the Government quota towards construction of Municipal High School in respect of which a donation of Rs. 56,000 has already been collected. The Minister, in his reply to the address, expressed satisfaction at the happy co-ordination that was prevailing between the official and non-official classes in this town in general and among the members of the Municipal Council themselves in particular. Then he inspected the town and the Adikarnataka colony. He suggested that one or two more taps might be provided to this locality and that the main

road might be metalled so as to make it easily trafficable during rainy season. He then inspected the local Range Forest Office.

On his way back from Saklespur to Hassan, he paid a surprise visit to the Taluk Office at Alur and checked the darkhast, acquisition and other records. He met the Municipal Councillors and heard their representations. The people prayed for supply of water to the town from the Yagachi river. He next visited the Adikarnatakas colony and proceeded to Hassan.

At Hassan, the President and members of the District Board met the Minister and their important representations were for water supply to Gandsi Shandy, starting of Fruit Canning industry at Hassan and Agricultural College and introduction of Sir M. Visvesvaraya's Rural Industrialisation scheme. The Minister then left for Bangalore that afternoon.

SURPRISE VISIT TO THE BEGGAR COLONY

The Hon. the Minister for Law and Labour paid a surprise visit to the Beggar Colony, Bangalore, on 25th May 1950 and went round the Colony to see things for himself. He found that everything was in order and that the inmates were being properly looked after.

Some of the inmates represented to him that they were willing to be sent out of the Colony and that they would not commit offence by resorting to begging again after their release. On the strength of this assurance on the part of certain inmates, the Minister gave the following instructions to the Superintendent of the Colony:—

1. The places of residences where the inmates propose staying may be ascertained.

2. The persons or relatives with whom the inmates, after their release, are going to stay may be ascertained.

3. The personal surety of the persons or relatives of the inmates was considered necessary.

It was the general complaint of the inmates that the food that is being given to them was quite inadequate and that they should be given food in an adequate measure. The inmates were told that, as decided by the Committee at their recent meeting, 16 ozs. of food instead of 12 ozs. would be given from 1st July 1950.

The Superintendent was informed that the Central Beggar Relief Committee at its recent meeting has passed a resolution recommending the introduction at the Colony of such cottage industries as tailoring and crockery, and that the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce had been requested to expand the mat-weaving industry.

The Superintendent was also informed that in order to grow food crops on the lands belonging to the Colony, arrangements might be made to lease the lands to the villagers round about the Colony and that this should be done with the consent of the Government regarding terms, etc.

THE HON. SRI SIDDALINGAIAH'S VISIT TO THE BALEHONNUR HEALTH UNIT

The Hon. Sri T. Siddalingaiah, Minister for Education and Public Health, paid a surprise visit to the Balehonnur Health Unit, Chikmagalur District, on 20th May 1950. The following is the extract from the Inspection Note of the Hon. the Minister for Education:—

Paid a surprise visit. The service is improving all round. The incidence of malaria is falling gradually ever since the D.D.T. was started. The building is nice and well-maintained. Out of the entire donations for the construction of the same, I learn that about Rs. 1,500 is remaining unspent and a proposal may be sent up for

building a small rest-house for the patients and for people who like to look after them and also for providing a kitchen or two therein. Glad that the Medical Officer in charge of the Unit, Dr. S. M. Venkataramiah, is serving his country with great enthusiasm. I wish him well in his work and in his career.

THE ALL-INDIA CO-OPERATIVE EXHIBITION HELD AT NEW DELHI.

MYSORE'S PARTICIPATION.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore attended the All-India Co-operative Exhibition held at New Delhi from 18th March to 5th April 1950, with one Assistant and exhibits of the following 14 Co-operative Societies along with few articles of Messrs. Saraf Channabasappa and Sons (Oodabathies) :—

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. The Bee-keepers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Saklespur. | Honey |
| 2. The Rural Welfare Centre Marketing Co-operative Society, Doddballapur. | |
| 3. Coconut and Copra Marketing C. S., Ltd., Arsikere. | Coconuts and Copra |
| 4. Cardamom Growers C. S., Saklespur | |
| 5. Maland Areca Marketing C. S., Shimoga. | Areca and pepper |
| 6. Kamblu Marketing Society, Chikuaikanahalli | |
| 7. Kamblu Marketing Society, Molakalmuru. | Kambles |
| 8. Jalapuri Cobblers' C. S., Mysore | |
| 9. Gudigars C. S., Sorab. | Chappals and Shoes |
| 10. Do Sagar | |
| 11. Lacquerware Workers C. S., Channarayana. | Sandalwood articles |
| 12. R. W. C. General Marketing C. S., Clospot | |
| 13. Melkote Weavers' Co-operative Society, | Lacquerware articles |
| 14. Jaggeery from one individual member. | |
| | Handloom Products |
| | Dhoties & Sarees |

The stall was well arranged and the sales of honey, coconuts and copra, cardamoms, arecanut and pepper, lacquerware articles, handloom and sandalwood articles, chappals and shoes and were good the sale of kambles was less as the season had already become hot. The Exhibition Committee awarded to the Mysore Stall a certificate to the effect that the Mysore articles were highly commended. That certificate was presented to the Society at a public gathering presided over by the President of Indian Republic, Babu Rajendra Prasad on 2nd April 1950.

Distinguished Visitors.

The stall had the honour of the visits of Sri Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Republic, Pandit Jawharlal Nehru, the Hon. the Prime Minister of India, Sri R. R. Divakar, the Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Sri Shyama Prasad Mukherji, the Minister for Rehabilitation, Major-General Kariappa, Lady Mountbatten of

Burma, Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamiah, President of the All-India Congress.

The Prime Minister went through each articles in detail and was much pleased with the name of the honey "MYHONEY" and purchased two bottles out of it. This information appeared in the local dailies as a result of which all the honey was sold within two days from the date of his visit though the rates of the same were Rs. 2-12-0 for a lb. bottle and Re. 1-8-0 for a ½ lb. bottles.

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting asked the Registrar if the Lacquerware Society would put lac inside the flower-vases. The Registrar sent the information after consulting that Society.

The Minister for Rehabilitation asked the Registrar if any Co-operative Societies were organised for the refugees in our State for which he said that two Societies were also organised for them.

Major General Kariappa asked in Kannada about Mysore State Societies and their products.

Lady Mountbatten of Burma purchased a few sandalwood articles including a sandalwood fan, honey and some scented articles.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamiah purchased a children's tea set.

All the Registrars of Co-operative Societies who attended the Conference convened by the Minister of Agriculture, visited the Mysore stalls. Most of the people including a large number of the officers were surprised at the Mysore State Jaggeery, which had the appearance of soap and also understood that Mysore State was the place where arecanuts, cardamoms, pepper, coconut and copra are produced.

Meetings

The Registrar attended the meeting convened by the stall holders under the presidentship of Srimathi Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya to explain their difficulties in getting raw materials at controlled rates, sales throughout the country and to open an All-India Co-operative Emporium. He also attended the Conference of the Registrars of Co-operative Societies and took part in its deliberations.

He attended the Conference convened by the Indian Co-operative Union and in that Conference

he was asked to move the subject about the opening of a Central Trade Centre with show rooms. He explained to the people present there, with particular reference to the coloured articles, sandal-wood articles, cocoanut and copra, areca and pepper, about the necessity of outside markets and the opening of ALL-INDIA CO-OPERATIVE EMPORIUM in various business centres and if possible through embassies in foreign countries. This was unanimously approved and a resolution was passed to this effect.

At the end of the Conference it was resolved to have a Committee to consider the possibilities of organising an All-India Co-operative Emporium and it was also resolved to take the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society also as one of its members.

Business Canvassing.

The Registrar visited the Lodi Market, the Bengali Market, the Goal Market and met a few merchants at the Cannaught Place and Chandni Chowk, with samples of cocoanut and copra,

coloured articles, sandal and scented articles. One or two merchants in the Goal Market and Lodi Road Market wanted to have full details about the prevailing market rates of cocoanut and copra, arecanut, pepper and cardamoms. About 7½ gross of pen-holders were sold to a merchant at Chandni Chowk, who has placed a further order for 20 gross of the same. A few Calcutta merchants wanted seeds and seedlings of areca, pepper, cardamoms and coconuts.

The Registrar met the Secretaries of a few Co-operative Societies in Delhi (who were all refugees) and asked them if they could not arrange to get articles from Mysore. They expressed that they were yet beginners and that they will contact after getting some experience. The Indian Co-operative Union expressed the hope of opening an emporium soon.

He visited the Cottage Industries Emporium and asked them about their dealings. They expressed that they wanted all articles to be sent on a consignment basis only and not on an outright purchase system.

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KRISHNARAJANAGAR HEALTH UNIT

Malaria is one of the greatest health problems in Mysore as it is in several other parts of India. Of all the diseases, this takes the heaviest toll of human lives and also leaves millions of people incapacitated to do any work. With a view to improving the general health of the rural masses by intensive health work, particularly by controlling malaria, the Government of Mysore sanctioned the establishment of several health units in their order No. M. 1901-12—P.H. 111-47-2, dated 30th July 1948. The Krishnarajanagar Health Unit is one among them. Though this Unit was opened in September 1948, it started functioning in October 1948. All the 156 villages of Krishnarajanagar taluk come under the jurisdiction of the Health Unit. The total area is 239 Square miles with a population of 1,00,605.

There are seven primary Health Centres, one secondary Health Centre and one Maternity Hospital for the whole area. Each primary Health Unit is to work under the supervision of an Assistant Medical Officer of Health with the assistance of Health Inspectors, Public Health Nurses, Vaccinators and Midwives. But due to non-availability of the trained personnel the staff is incomplete. The work of the Health Centre is both curative and preventive. The main activities of the Health Centres may be broadly divided under the following heads:—

1. Control of Malaria by insecticides
2. Mosquito collection
3. Spleen survey
4. Malaria curative work
5. Blood examination
6. Prenatal and ante-natal care
7. Control of epidemic diseases
8. School Health services
9. Collection of Vital Statistics
10. General sanitation of the villages.

The following is the brief survey of the work done during the year 1949 in the Krishnarajanagar Health Unit. Captain (Dr.) B. A. Srinivasa Iyengar was in charge of the entire activities of the Health Unit for the period.

Malaria.—This is the greatest problem in this Unit. It used to take the heaviest toll of human lives. Hence, all possible preventive and curative methods have been adopted to combat the disease. In any such task the reservoirs of infection are to be first removed. On an immediate survey of the situation 12,814 acute cases were found out and treated. In the early part of the year, 25,211 new cases were treated in the clinics in order to check the spreading of the disease.

The total quantity of anti-malaria drugs used for this purpose is as follows:—

Quinine	8 lbs.
Total quinine tablets	4000 and 10 lbs of powder.
Paludrine	0'3 grs. 15030
Do	0'1 gr. 33128
Mepacrine tablets	11350
Cinchona	33 lbs.

Ninty-six ampules were used. During the latter part of the year the allotted quantity of drugs was not used fully because of the effective control measures adopted earlier.

As anopheline mosquito is the agent that carries malaria from person to person, D.D.T. was sprayed at regular intervals to kill the mosquitoes. The total quantity of D.D.T. and other solvants used is as follows:—

25 per cent D.D.T. concentrate	3,918 gallons
Aromex	... 3,225 "
Torch Brand D.D.T. 40 per cent	566 "
D.D.T. powder	... 9,800 lbs.
Emulsofier	... 20'51 "

The number of houses sprayed with D.D.T. is 61,641. As a result of this regular spraying once in six weeks, the density of anopheline mosquito has definitely gone down.

Control of plague.—2,659 houses were cyanofumigated. 21,688 rat burrows were treated in addition to killing nearly 1,000 rats which are the main carriers of infection. D.D.T. spraying has played an important part in preventing plague. All the villages where D.D.T. was sprayed were free from plague. Four villages were infected and 3,467 people were inoculated. In all, there were 13 attacks and 9 deaths.

Cholera.—The infection was spread to 29 villages from Mahadeswara Jatra. 112 houses were disinfected, 154 wells were cleaned and chlorinated and 31,063 people were inoculated against cholera. There were 134 attacks and 69 deaths. In addition to the other the preventive measures adopted as per Public Health Act to control the epidemic of cholera, D.D.T. spraying has played an important part in minimising the fly nuisance which is one of the main sources of the infection.

Small-pox.—This epidemic occurred in a sporadic form in four villages. 3,250 primary vaccinations and 23,439 revaccinations were done. Due to the timely preventive measures adopted the number of attacks and deaths were negligible.

Vital Statistics.—The birth-rate and the death rate were as follows for the past 7 years.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Birth-Rate	10	9	10	5	8	22	
Death-Rate	12	12	10	9	10	10	16
Specific death-rate due to Malaria.	628	895	531	509	629	598	284

(The figures except for the year 1949 may not be quite correct due to irregular method in registration, but figures for 1949 are dependable as there was close supervision by the staff of the Health Unit).

As regards infant mortality, out of 169 deaths, 14 occurred among the midwife conducted cases and the rest, viz., 155, among the Dai conducted cases.

As regards Maternal mortality out of 40 cases, 4 occurred among the midwife conducted cases and the rest, viz., 36 among the Dai conducted cases.

General Sanitation.—73 soakpits and 4 latrines were completed. 36 windows were introduced to houses in various villages. 49 cattle sheds were repaired. 24 manure pits were filled in. 24 dilapidated structures were removed. 24 kitchen gardens were formed. Roads of 6,400 yards and drain of 5,935 yards in length were constructed.

Economic value.—The improvement in the health of the people has a considerable effect on the agricultural production. The following statement gives a comparative view of agricultural produce before and after the establishment of the Health Units :

	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
Cultivated land in acres	31,828	31,999	32,100	31,718	33,719
Yield in pallas	3,51,238	3,29,110	3,56,724	3,32,112	3,67,759

From the above statement, it can be seen that improvement of health of the people will certainly help food production.

* THE WINGED MENACE

MEASURES TO MEET A THREATENED INVASION

How destructive is the locust?

This is not a mere rhetorical question, for during the locust cycle of 1926-31, India suffered a loss in crops estimated at Rs. 10 crores. The destructive propensities of locust swarms during a serious infestation affect not only the locust belt extending from India to West Africa, But also Southern USSR and Southern Europe.

Effective measures to meet a threatened invasion of locusts this summer were recently decided upon at Jodhpur, where representatives of the Governments of Rajasthan, PEPSU, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Saurashtra and other areas met to take concerted action under the guidance of the Central Government.

Locusts are insects of the grasshopper group, but unlike the ordinary grasshopper, they appear in enormous swarms and fly long distances—from Assam in the east to Madras in the South. Of the several species of locusts found in the world, India has three, i.e. the desert locust, migrating locust and Bombay locust, each having distinctive markings. During the last 90 years, there have been nine locust cycles in India, the last one being during 1940-46.

In India, the permanent outbreak areas are the desert parts of Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jaipur, divisions of Rajasthan and the adjoining desert parts of Bombay, Saurashtra, the Panjab and PEPSU. Outside the Indian border, the desert locust has permanent breeding grounds in parts of Sind, Khairpur Mirs and Bahawalpur and the western parts of Beluchistan, Iran, Arabia, and East and North Africa.

The swarms which develop in India generally fly in the autumn to winter rainfall zone, i.e., Baluchistan, Persia and Arabia and breed there during spring and early summer. The resulting swarms invade India in June and July and sometimes they also breed in the spring particularly in the Punjab and the Uttar Pradesh.

The staff of the Central Government's Locust Warning Organisation patrols the permanent breeding grounds and studies the fluctuations in the locust population, breeding etc. and undertakes control operations in the initial stages of the outbreak. In cases of a threatened invasion, the staff is extended and a "Control Wing" assists the local organisation in taking adequate control measures

and co-ordinating the operations in the various areas.

Life History

The life cycle of this destructive insect consists of the egg, hopper, and adult. A female locust lays up to 800 eggs in her life time which hatch in about two weeks and young tiny black hoppers emerge. These congregate in bands of millions of ravenous young insects crawling and hopping into rich agricultural lands. They grow in size shedding their skin five times, at intervals of three to ten days. In about a month, they develop into pink adults ready to fly long distances in their work of destruction. Locusts relish practically all types of vegetation. They enter houses, wells, ponds and swarm even railway tracks holding up trains for hours.

Control Measures

The locust is most vulnerable during the hopper stage when it can be destroyed in one or more of the following ways:

Trenching.—Trenches are dug in front of marching hopper bands, the width and length of the trench varying according to the stage of the hoppers. For young hoppers, a trench 18 inches deep and 12 inches wide is enough. The trenches are generally supplemented by tin sheet barriers which are placed at an angle oblique to the direction of the drive.

Burning.—Hoppers who have swarmed on bushes are burnt, flame throwers being used wherever available. A barrier of tin sheets is erected round the bush before it is set on fire.

Baiting.—Moist poison bait is spread around the bushes where hoppers are congregated or in front of marching bands.

Dusting.—Hoppers on bushes are dusted with contact insecticides like Benzene Hexachloride, by hand or power driven dusting machines.

As in the case of human warfare, intelligence reports correctly and quickly received indicating the locality, the size of the swarms, the colour of the locusts, the direction, damage caused, methods of control and results achieved, are of very great importance. They enable counter measures to be taken in time, which mean the difference between widespread destruction, and victory over one of the greatest scourges of the farmer.

*Issued by the Press Information Bureau, Government of India.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE MARKETING DEPARTMENT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1950

THE MYSORE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT

During the month under review, 6,647 units of Weights and Measures were presented for testing as against 8,795 units in the previous month and 3,188 units in the corresponding month of the previous year and that 6,398 units of Weights and Measures were certified for correctness as against 7,620 units in the previous month and 3,032 units in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 333-6-3 was realised as testing fee as against Rs. 469-4-3 in the previous month and Rs. 181-11-3 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A total number of 551 weights and measures of different denominations aggregating to the value of Rs. 743-12-0 were sold by the Testers of Weights and Measures during the month under report as against 1,011 weights and measures valued at Rs. 1,124-9-0 in the previous month and 134 weights and Measures valued at Rs. 657-3-6 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

In addition to the 12 cases that were pending, 10 more cases (one in Ramanagaram, two in Kolar Gold Fields division, two in Kolar division, two in Mysore division, two in Nanjangud division and one in Chikmagalur division) were launched. Out of the total number of 22 cases, nine cases (one in Ramanagaram division, two in Kolar Gold Fields division, two in Kolar division, two in Mysore division, two in Nanjangud division, ended in convictions and a total sum of Rs. 117 was realised as fines as against Rs. 103 in the previous month and Rs. 10 in the corresponding month of the previous year. Out of the two cases launched in Nanjangud, one case ended with one month's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 as fine. The party was also ordered to undergo two more month's rigorous imprisonment in default of the payment of the fine. One case was discharged in Chikmagalur division. The remaining 12 cases (three in Ramanagaram division, one in Nanjangud division, four in Chikmagalur division and four in Hassan division) are pending.

The total number of Weights and Measures presented for testing was highest in Bangalore City with 2,161 units and Mysore came next with 1,343 units.

REGULATED MARKET AT TIPTUR

The Regulated Market at Tiptur continued to work satisfactorily. During the month under report, 6,121 bags and edible copra, 435 cartloads of coconuts, 797 bundles of jaggery were auctioned in the said market. A sum of Rs. 4,974 10-9 was collected by the Market Committee as Market charges, license fee, arbitration fee, etc. Out of the three complaints received during the end of last month, two complaints were settled by arbitrators.

The Chief Marketing Officer paid a visit to the Market Office at Tiptur on 27th March 1950. The Assistant Marketing Officer, Bangalore, was also present on the occasion. The Chief Marketing Officer inspected the Market Office and gave some suggestions to the Secretary, Regulated Market Committee, Tiptur, with regard to the working of the Market. He met some of the merchants and producer and enquired into their grievances and replied to them suitably. He also inspected the site selected for the Market Yard.

REGULATED MARKET AT DAVANGERE

The Regulated Market at Davangere continued to work satisfactorily. A sum of Rs. 1,875-1-9 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess in the month under report. Licenses were also issued to four traders, 33 weighmen and measurers and 13 Coolies by the Market Committee. Thus by the end of March 1950 there were 177 Licensed Traders, 99 Commission Agents, 18 Cartmen, 103 Weighmen and Measurers and 21 coolies operating in the market.

Cases launched against 15 licensed merchants for the contravention of the provisions of Act, Rules and Bye-laws were withdrawn as the said offenders began to obey the Rules and Regulations of the Market.

REGULATED MARKET AT MYSORE

The Regulated Market Committee which met during the month decided to request the Hon'ble Home Minister to inaugurate the Market on 27th April 1950. The Committee also resolved to utilise the services of the Municipal Mutsaddies and Octroi and Toll and Railway Inspectors for the

work of the Regulated Market and to pay them an allowance of Rs. 5 per month for a period of six months.

REGULATED MARKET AT CHITALDRUG

The election of Traders' representatives to serve on the Market Committee to be constituted took place on 10th March 1950 and five representatives were declared as elected by the Supervising Officer, Chitaldrug. The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug, was requested to suggest names of important producers for recommending to the Government for their nomination as the representatives of the producers on the Regulated Market Committee to be constituted at Chitaldrug.

REGULATED MARKET AT SHIMOGA AND ARSIKERE

The Chief Marketing Officer and the Assistant Marketing Officer, Bangalore, visited Shimoga on 28th March 1950 and met the merchants and riyats in connection with the establishment of Regulated Market at Shimoga. The registration of Traders and Commission Agents for the Regulated Markets of Shimoga and Arsikere was continued.

THE MYSORE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE GRADING AND MARKING

The five Egg Grading Stations continued to work during the month. The number of Eggs graded and their value is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Grading Station	No. of eggs graded	Value		Total Grading fees collected	
			Rs.	p.	Rs.	p.
1	Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society, Bangalore	1,111	Rs. 191	11 0		
2	Government Poultry Farm, Hessara-ghatta.	6,408	875	12 0		
3	Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore.	36,722	4,076	4 0	73	2 0
4	Free Egg Grading Station, Civil Station, Bangalore	21,381	2,438	8 0		
5	Central Egg Marketing Co-operative Society, Bangalore.	10,813	1,069	13 0		
	Total	81,965	8,952	0 0	73	2 0

A sum of Rs. 73-2-0 as against fee by the Government Egg Station, Mysore, during the month was remitted to the District Treasury at Mysore.

The Grading of Oranges was continued at Bangalore and Mysore and a total number of 22,924 oranges valued at Rs. 1,701-7-0 were graded during the month.

MARKETING SURVEY

The collection of information for drafting the reports on the marketing of (a) Fruits and Vegetable products and (b) Dry fruits and Nuts and the supplementary information for the revision of the reports on the marketing of Milk and Fish was continued.

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE-STOCK STATISTICS

Information regarding the method of marketing of grains when there is no control was furnished to the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore.

Supplementary information on Maize and Millets was furnished to Sri Srivatsava, Assistant Marketing Officer, New Delhi.

A monthly report on the weekly market rates of Copra, Cocoanuts and Coconut oil as at Tiptur and Arsikere was sent to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam for publishing the same in their monthly bulletin.

A statement showing the number of Egg graded and their value in respect of each Egg Grading Station during the month of March 1950 was prepared and sent to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, New Delhi.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

A meeting of the Presidents of the Bangalore Milk Supply Union, Kamadhenu Co-operative Bank, Dairy Cattle Society and Fodder Society and the prominent members of Bangalore who are interested in the milk problem was held under the Chairmanship of the Mayor, Corporation of Bangalore, on 6th March 1950 to co-ordinate the activities of the said institutions and improve the milk problem in Bangalore and important decisions were arrived at. A Sub-Committee was also set up to submit a detailed scheme with Sri K. Nanjappa, Assistant Marketing Officer as its Convenor. The Sub-Committee met twice during the month. Sri K. Nanjappa, Assistant Marketing Officer, Bangalore (Convenor) and Sri C. Rudraiah, Dairy Development Officer prepared a scheme and circulated it among other members of the Sub-Committee for their approval.

INVESTIGATIONS ON CARDAMOM

Sample of cardamom oil received from the Indian Institute of Science as a result of research

work was sent to the Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London to find out its commercial possibilities.

MARKET NEWS SERVICE

The arrangements made for the collection of daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities and live-stock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and broadcasting the same through the 'Akashvani' Broadcasting Station, Mysore, was continued. Arrangements were also made to publish daily market rates in some of the daily local papers such as "Deccan

Herald", "Viswakarnataka" "Janavani" and "Samyuktha Bharatha". The weekly market rates of arecanuts received from Madras were furnished to the Areca Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Shimoga, Sringeri and Arkalgud and those of cocoanut products received from Delhi and Kanpur to the Secretaries of Arsikere Coconut and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society and Regulated Market Committee, Tiptur. The auction rates of Coffee as prevailed at Chikmagalur were furnished to the Central Government. The weekly market rates of the different varieties of the Arecanut as prevailing in Bangalore were furnished to the Provincial Marketing Officer, Madras.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN KUNIGAL TALUK.

On receipt of information of the spread of cholera from Maddur Taluk to Kunigal Taluk, the Superintendent, Bureau of Epidemiology, went to Kunigal and inspected the town, and villages around Kunigal and Amruthur and contacted the Deputy Commissioner, Medical and Sanitary Officers of the Tumkur district, the Municipal executives of the Kunigal town and other leading gentlemen of the taluk. By that time the epidemic had spread to nearly 20 villages and there were 90 attacks and 57 deaths.

Immediately, he launched the control methods by calling upon the services of all the locally available medical men and health inspectors and began inoculating the people against cholera and chlorinating drinking water.

Anti-cholera vaccine, bleaching powder, sulphaguanadine tablets, phenyle were made available to the people of the Kunigal town and the surrounding villages. In addition to the services of 5 doctors of the Health and Medical departments of Amruthur Health Centre and Kunigal town, the help of 3 private medical practitioners of the Kunigal town and the services of 3 more Health Officers from Mandya district were sought. Twenty-one health inspectors were on duty. The Red Cross Van of the Public Health

Department and the Tumkur district Rural Development Van were at the disposal of Health Officers for quick movement of men and materials from village to village.

Nearly 33,000 persons were protected by way of inoculation against cholera and almost all the drinking water sources were chlorinated. Eight hundred Sulphaguanadine tablets were used in treating the patients. As the sanitary condition of Kunigal town was not satisfactory with the pit system of latrines and open manure heaps, Gamaxene was sprayed in the town in order to control the fly nuisance. Special gang was appointed for a short period to clean the town well immediately. The hotels were closed and holding of weekly shandy was prohibited to prevent the spread of epidemic.

By 20th of May 1950, the epidemic was brought under control and as per reports received from the local authorities there were no fresh attacks and deaths. Mention should be made of the timely co-operation and help rendered by the Deputy Commissioner, District Medical Officer of the Tumkur District, the Municipal authorities and private medical practitioners of Kunigal town, and other public leaders in controlling the epidemic.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

PAPER CONTROL ORDER 1944—WITHDRAWN

The question whether and to what extent the control on Paper can be lifted had for some time past been under the consideration of the Government of India. After reviewing the existing supply position of Paper in the country, they have withdrawn the Paper (Prices of Imported Paper) Control Order 1944 with effect from 1st May 1950.

Following the action taken by the Government of India, the Government of Mysore have issued notification No. C. 116/W. 5-50-2 dated 1st May 1950 cancelling the Paper (Prices of Imported Paper) Control Order 1944 with effect from 1st May 1950.

(Press Note, dated 2nd May 1950.)

FILM LIBRARY.

The Ministry of Education, Government of India maintain a Central Film Library of silent and sound films of educational, scientific and cultural value with a view to promoting the maximum use of the films as a medium of visual education and to integrating them in courses of studies in Schools and Colleges. The films can be borrowed free of charge by approved organisations engaged in social, educational and cultural activities by becoming members of the Central Film Library on a yearly basis. The details of the rules governing the loan of films may be obtained from the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore. Any organisation willing to enrol itself as a member of the library and to borrow the films may correspond with the Director of Public Instruction. The prescribed application forms may be obtained from the Government of India through him.

(Press Note, dated 3rd May 1950.)

LABOUR INFORMATION SERVICE FOR MARCH 1950.

During the month of March '50 The Regional Employment Exchange, No. 3, Lady Curzon Road Civil Station, Bangalore, received applications for employment assistance and the number on the Live Register at the end of February 1950 was 8,704, out of which 636 were Ex-service men and 806 others. There were 1,245 fresh registrations during the month out of which 196 were Ex-service men, 250 women, 776 others and 23 of A. B. standard.

The number of vacancies reported from the employers was 47, out of which 10 were from Government and 37 from Private concerns.

Five hundred and seventy persons were submitted for employment, of which 136 were Ex-service personnel and 434 others.

The Employment Exchange placed 44 persons of whom 14 were Ex-service men and 30 others.

During this month one person found work and no longer required this assistance of the Employment Exchange.

The registration of 3,219 members lapsed during the month, of which 92 were of Ex-service men and 3,127 others.

At the end of the month, 6,685 persons were on the Live-Register, of whom 726 were Ex-service personnel and 5,959 others.

The number of vacancies to which candidates were submitted was 47 and one vacancy was cancelled during the month.

Thirty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three persons registered their names from the commencement of the Employment Exchange up to the end of March 1950.

Eleven thousand two hundred and sixty four persons were submitted for employment since the commencement of the Exchange and 2,340 were placed in employment.

(Press Note, dated 4th May 1950.)

EXPORT OF JAGGERY BANNED.

It is reported that the price of jaggery in the local market is very high and it has showed no tendency to come down. With a view to checking the rising prices, Government have banned the export of Jaggery from any place in the State to any place outside the State with immediate effect.

(Press Note, dated 5th May 1950.)

NO ISSUE OF SPECIAL RATIONS.

Applications for special rations are, of late, being received in very large numbers from Organisers of Conferences proposed to be convened in the State, for various objects. While the requirements of rations for free-feeding in connection with examinations and religious and other functions are also on the increase. There is, besides, the additional commitment on account of the influx of refugees into the State and of the observed tendency for persons in rural parts managing somehow to attach themselves to urban rationing. At

the same time, the position as to supplies of rationed articles is getting to be somewhat acute due to several factors, not the least of which being the non-compliance on the part of the Central Government to step up ceiling quotas to the State this year to cover our over-all deficiency in food-grains. It is, in the circumstances, very necessary to conserve our resources by minimising the issue of special rations as much as possible. This is also in accordance with the austerity measures, which cannot perhaps be said to be as strictly enforced now as may be desired. Government will, therefore, be constrained to refuse requests for special rations which may be made in connection with the various meetings and Conferences in the State and also permission required under austerity rules, except on condition that no supply of rations will be made. Organisers of Public Functions, Conferences, Poor-feeding etc., are therefore cautioned that, for any activities which they may undertake, they should depend on their own resources, as the Food Supplies Department will be unable to comply with requests for special rations.

(Press Note, dated 5th May 1950.)

EXPORT OF CHILLIES.

Government have raised the ban on the export of long chillies from Chitaldurg and Shimoga Districts only as a temporary measure till the end of May 1950 as stocks of this commodity were reported to have accumulated both with growers and merchants in these two districts.

(Press Note, dated 6th May 1950.)

PREPARATION OF "IDLIES" AND "DOSAIS," PERMITTED.

The Mysore Food (Restriction of service of meals by catering establishments and others) Order of 1949, as amended by Notification No. S. D. 10697-R. 24-48-221 dated 7th June 1949, prohibited absolutely the preparation for sale or sale by any catering establishment of any eatables known as "Idlies" or "Dosais" or eatables of a similar kind whether involving the use of cereals or pulses or not.

On representations from proprietors of catering establishments and the public and in the interest of health of the large body of persons resorting to hotels, Government have issued a Notification No. S. D. 844-R. R. 24-50-21, dated the 6th May 1950, amending Clause 4 of the aforesaid order, permitting catering establishments to prepare "Idlies," "Dosais," "Puris" or other eatables out of rationed or other articles (Eg. tapioca) other than rice.

(Press Note, dated 6th May 1950.)

CONCESSION TO LABOURERS.

A meeting of the principal employers of labour and officers of the Labour Department was convened in the Chambers of the Hon'ble Minister for Law and Labour on 6th May. The problem arising out of the cut in electric supply was considered at the meeting and it was generally agreed that during the period that workers were played off for want of electric power, they should be given half wages and half Dearness Allowance. Such of the workers as were entitled to and desired to take advantage of the provisions under the Holidays with Pay Act, should be allowed to do so. The option to do so, it was agreed, should be with the worker himself. This is to take effect from Monday the 8th instant and is to be in force till such time as it is altered. The whole position will be reviewed again in the middle of June next. This concession granted is *ex gratia* and is not to be treated as a precedent.

(Press Note, dated 6th May 1950.)

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

As a result of the situation caused by the drying up of irrigation canals and the consequent deterioration of the sugarcane crop due for milling this season and subsequent absence of water supply even for carrying on manufacturing operations within the Mandya Sugar Factory, the crushing operations in the Factory have stopped from 22nd April 1950. Consequently, as against the estimated production of 21,000 tons of sugar during the 1949-50 season, the quantity actually produced has come to 16,619.7 tons only. There is thus a fall of about 4,000 tons or 10,000 bags.

The total resources of sugar in the State is about 78,000 bags. The prospects of sugar production during the next season are also discouraging and there is no alternative left but to readjust the issue of sugar to the available resources. Government have, therefore, passed orders (1) to stop down the scale of issue of sugar to 1/2 (half) viss and 1/1 (one-fourth) viss approximately equal, to 1½ lbs. and 3/4 lbs., respectively, for A and B class cardholders, (2) to apply a 25 per cent cut to the quantities issued to trades and establishments and (3) to reject automatically fresh applications involving the use of Sugar.

These arrangements will take effect from 15th May 1950.

(Press Note, dated 13th May 1950.)

BONUS TO RAIYATS.

It has been published in certain local Newspapers that a bonus of Rs. 2 (Rs. Two) per patta

on foodgrains acquired by Government will be paid from November 1948. This is incorrect and misleading. It was directed on 24th June 1949 that a bonus of Rs. 2 per patta be paid in respect of paddy, ragi and jola voluntarily surrendered over and above the assessed surplus quantity and in respect of the entire quantity of the said foodgrains delivered by the exempted holders from 1st January 1949 to the end of 30th April 1949. The question of extending the benefit of this bonus in respect of foodgrains similarly surrendered from the commencement of the harvest was under the consideration of Government and Order was issued on 21st April 1950, directing payment of the bonus in respect of the said foodgrains surrendered or delivered from 15th November 1948 upto the end of April 1949. It does not apply to subsequent years.

(Press Note, dated 13th May 1950.)

IMPORTED ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

The Government of India have adopted for Part A & C States a scheme for the control of the distribution and sale of arms and ammunition imported into India from abroad. According to this scheme, monthly quotas of imported arms are allocated among the part A & C States. The Government of India are considering the extension of this scheme to Part B States, which includes Mysore also.

In the meantime, licensed dealers and individual licensees in this State may obtain their requirements of arms from importing firms in Part A and C States to whom quotas are allotted. Particulars showing the quotas of arms allotted to the firms in Part A and C States have been sent to the District Magistrates of District and the dealers and licensees in the State may obtain the information from the District Magistrates.

The procedure in this regard is briefly as follows :—

Importing firms in Part A and C States are required to report particulars of their monthly imports to the Government of India. On receipt of complete information, quotas are allocated each month to Part A and C States. These allocations run into four well-defined periods :—(1) During the first period, the arms are available for sale to dealers or license-holders in the States to which they are allocated. (2) During the second period, the unlifted quotas become available for sale in the States in which the importing firms are situated. (3) During the third period the arms which remain over from the first two periods become available for sale to dealers in all the States including Part

B States and also to individual licensees within the State of import who hold purchase permits in the States in which the importing firm is situated and (4) During the fourth period the arms still remaining unsold are made available for sale in any State in India including Part B States without purchase permits.

Thus the licensed dealers and individual licensees in the State may obtain their requirements of arms from importing firms in Part A and C States during the third and fourth periods of allocation. Prospective purchasers may approach the importing firms mentioned in the allocation orders, copies of which have been sent to the District Magistrates.

Such of those persons who want to import arms into the State should hold licenses issued by this Government under the Indian Arms Act and Rules.

(Press Note, dated 15th May 1950.)

LABOUR INFORMATION SERVICE FOR APRIL 1950.

During the month under review, the Regional Employment Exchange No. 3, Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore, made 702 fresh registrations, of whom 211 were ex-servicemen, 55 women, 135 others and one of A. B. Standard.

The number of applicants for employment assistance on the Live-Register at the end of the Previous month was 5,685, which included 726 ex-service personnel and 5,959 others.

The total number of vacancies reported from employers during the month was 53, of which 18 were from Government and 35 were from private persons and firms.

The number of persons submitted for employment was 574 of whom 224 were Ex-service men and 350 others.

It placed 33 persons in employment during the month which included 9 ex-service men and 24 others.

The registrations of 790 persons lapsed during the month of whom 76 were ex-service personnel and 714 others.

At the end of the month, the number of persons on the Live-Register was 6,564. The number includes 852 ex-service men and 5,712 others.

The number of vacancies to which candidates were submitted during the month was 53.

The Employment Exchange has placed 2,373 persons from the commencement of the organisation till now and the number of persons submitted was 11,838. Up to the end of April, the organisation has registered 33,435 persons.

It is hoped that the employers and employment seekers in Mysore will co-operate in making the work of the Exchange effective in the proper utilisation of the man-power of the country.

(Press Note, dated 19th May 1950.)

MANUFACTURE OF PASTE

The Government of India, Ministry of Food, consider that a uniform policy should be followed in respect of the issue of deteriorated Maida or Atta for preparation of paste, and that the use of edible Mida or Atta for the preparation of paste should be banned.

2. This Government have accordingly promulgated the Wheat Flour (Use in Paste-making) (Prohibition) Order, 1950, according to which no person should use edible wheat flour in the manufacture of paste.

(Press Note, dated 25th May 1950).

VIVAS FOR CEYLON

It is notified for general information that the Government of Mysore are empowered to grant visas and transit visas for Ceylon.

Persons who wish to proceed to Ceylon are advised to address the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore through the District Magistrate of the District in which they reside, in matters connected with the grant of visas for Ceylon.

(Press Note, dated 25th May 1950).

EXTENSION OF TERMS OF OFFICE

Government have passed orders extending the terms of Office of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Councillors of the Bangalore Municipal Corporation till the 1st of January 1951.

(Press Note, dated 27th May 1950).

FESTIVALS AT PURI DURING 1950

The following Press Communique issued by the Public Relations Department, Government of Orissa, is re-published for general information:—

"The Snan festival at Puri will be held on 31st May and the Nabakalebar, the Car and the Return Car Festivals will be held during the period from 16th July 1950 to 31st July 1950. It is anticipated that larger number of pilgrims than usual will visit Puri on these occasions. As cases of Cholera are being reported from various quarters

of this State, it is apprehended that the disease may assume epidemic proportions during the festival period and spread far and wide if necessary precautions are not taken sufficiently beforehand." In order to safeguard the health of the pilgrims and the public in general against this dreadful disease, arrangements have been made to give anti-cholera inoculation, free of charge, by the Medical and Public Health staff of Government and local bodies at important Railway Stations, Bus Stands and along lines of communications, hospitals and dispensaries and other convenient centres in the districts and towns of the State. The anti-cholera inoculation has been made compulsory. It is also being arranged to make it incumbent on the passengers for Puri to produce the inoculation certificate at the Booking Offices in order to be eligible to obtain the required railway tickets.

Intending pilgrims are requested to get themselves inoculated against cholera and to obtain a certificate to that effect which will be given by the inoculating officers, free of charge.

The keepers of lodging houses and dharmasalas have been instructed not to admit persons who cannot produce the certificate of being inoculated with anti-cholera vaccine not later than 1st April 1950.

The intending pilgrims are hereby warned that they have to run a great risk if they attend the festival without being protected from cholera."

(Press Note, dated 29th May 1950).

LICENCING AND DISTRIBUTION OF PIPES

The following revised procedure for licencing and distribution of pipes etc., is published for general information:—

The Government of India, Ministry of Industry and supply have revised the procedure for licencing and distribution of pipes, tubes and fittings, etc., with effect from 1st April 1950.

Applications from consumers (Other than the general public, Municipalities, District and Local bodies, who obtain their requirements from the State quota) requiring pipes for end uses noted below, should be sent in duplicate in prescribed form P. C. 2-A to the undermentioned co-ordinating authorities of the Directorate-General of Industries and Supplies, New Delhi, direct and a copy of such application may be sent to the Iron and Steel Controller for Mysore, Bhadravati, for retransmission of the same duly recommended.

(Press Note, dated 31st May 1950).

Quota	Co-ordinating Authority	End-use
Industrial Maintenance.	Dy Development Officer (Cud)	Maintenance requirements of paints, chemicals and drugs factories.
"	Dev. Officer (Genl. and Elec.)	do Mica Industry.
"	D.G.I. and S., New Delhi	do Rubber
"	Dy. Dev. Officer (Rubber)	do Cement
"	D.G.I. and S., New Delhi	do Paper
"	Dy. Dev. Officer (Cement)	do Food Processing industry
"	D.G.I. and S., New Delhi	do Steel-processing factories.
"	Dy. Dev. Officer (Paper)	Development of all other established organised industries and mines.
"	D.G.I. and S., New Delhi	
"	Asst. Dev. Officer (Food)	
"	D.G.I. and S., New Delhi	
Steel Processing industry.	Dev. Officer (Mech.), (G. & E.) (Metals), Dy. Development Officer (Tools) & (Steel)	
Private Industrial Development Schemes.	Dev. Officers & Dy Development officers concerned	

The applications are to be submitted to the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, in accordance with the following Time-Table —

Period	Last date for which applications in form PC2A to be submitted by consumers to the co-ordinating authorities	Last date by which co-ordinating authorities should submit the consolidated statement to the Iron and Steel Controller
Period I January—March	30 September (in previous year)	31st October (in previous year)
Period II April—June	31st December (do)	31st January
Period III July—September	31st March	30th April
Period IV October—December	30th June	31st July

HEALTH OF LIVESTOCK IN APRIL 1950.

In their order of severity, outbreaks of Rinderpest, Blackquarter, Foot and Mouth, Anthrax, Haemorrhagic-septicaemia, Contagious-goat-pleuropneumonia, Sheep-pox, Ranikhet and Rabies were encountered in the State during April 1950. Rinderpest was encountered in Arkalagud Taluk of Hassan District. Altogether 279 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the contagious and infectious diseases, as against 348 villages during the previous month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Kolar, Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts, while Mandya, Shimoga and Chickmagalur Districts were least affected. These diseases accounted for 1,751 attacks of which 787 succumbed, as against 3,392 attacks and 689 deaths during the previous month.

The Departmental staff undertook 28,725 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the

above diseases except Foot and Mouth disease, as against 28,359 inoculations and vaccinations during the previous month. In the absence of a reliable method of vaccinator intervention, other prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot and Mouth disease.

Diseases caused by internal parasites were from 136 villages resulting in 69 deaths, as against 199 villages accounting for 119 deaths during the previous month. The special staff attached to the parasitic disease control units and the Sheep Breeders' Associations of the Department dosed 11,189 animals, as against 13,328 animals during the previous month.

The rest of the Livestock remained free from diseases during the month and fodder and water were generally available throughout the State. (Press Note, dated 31st May 1950).

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

List of books added to the University Library from 1st April 1950 to 1st May 1950.

General Works and Reference Books.

Britannica Book of the year 1949	Events of 1949. (080)	
Aligarh Muslim University	...	Calendar, 1948. (378.56).
Annamalai University	...	Calendar, 1948. (378.56)
Birmingham University	...	Calendar, 1949-50. (378.42).
Boston University	...	University Catalogue Issue, 1949-50. (378.78)
Bristol University	...	Calendar, 1948-49. (378.42).
California University	...	General Catalogue--Admission and Degree Requirements, Fall and Spring Semesters, 1949-50. (378.78).
Cambridge University	...	Calendar, 1949-50 (378.42).
Columbia University	...	Handbook of Information, 1948-1950. (378.73).
Cornell University	...	College of Arts and Science--Announcement for 1949-1950. (378.78)
	...	College of Engineering--Announcement 1950-1951. (378.73).
	...	General Information--Announcement for 1950-51. (378.78).
	...	New York State College of Agriculture--Announcement for 1949-1950 (378.73)
Durham University	...	Calendar, 1949-50. (378.42)
Glasgow University	...	Calendar, 1949-50. (378.42)
Leeds University	...	Calendar, 1949-50. (378.42).
Liverpool University	...	Calendar, 1949-50. (378.42).
London University	...	Calendar, 1948-49. (378.42)
Lucknow University	...	Prospectus for 1949-50 (378.46)
Manchester University	...	Calendar, 1949-50 (378.42).
Nottingham University	...	Calendar, 1948-49. (378.42).
Reading University	...	Calendar, 1949-50. (378.42).
Sheffield University	...	Calendar, 1949-50. (378.42).
Stanford University--bulletin	...	Announcement of Courses 1949-1950 (378.73).
Stanford University	...	Information--Admission, Expense-, Aid Funds, General Regulations Degrees, 1950. (378.73)
Wales University	...	Calendar, 1948-49. (378.42).
Washington University	...	The College of Liberal Arts, 1949. (378.73).
Washington University	...	General Information, 1950-51. (378.78)
Yale University	...	University Catalogue Number for the year 1949-50. (378.78).

Philosophy.

Froeschels, E.	...	Philosophy in Wit. (101).
Hume, R. E.	...	The Thirteen Principal Upanishads. (131a).
Vico, G.	...	The Science of Vico. Tr. by T. G. Bergin. (132).
Lamont, C.	...	Humanism as a Philosophy. (125)
Stebbing, L. S.	...	Ideals and Illusions. (124).
Wang, Chung-Hsing	...	The Chinese Mind. (181)

Psychology.

Adler, A. Guiding Human Misfits	...	A Practical Application of Individual Psychology. (142).
Brennan, M. & Gill, M. M. Hypnotherapy	...	A Survey of the Literature. (149G).
Burbaum, E.	...	Your Child Makes Sense. (144).
Eidelson, L.	...	Take Off Your Mask. (149h).
Kargere, A.	...	Color and Personality. (140.4)
Lorand, S.	...	Technique of Psychoanalytic Therapy. (149h).
Rambert, M.L.	...	Children in Conflict. (149h).
Reik, T.	...	The Unknown Murderer. (142).
	...	From 80 years with Freud. (149h)
Reheim, G. (ed.)	...	Psychoanalysis and the Social Sciences. (149h)
Urban, R. V.	...	Sex Perfection and Marital Happiness (149i).
Warcollier, R.	...	Mind to Mind. (140.4).
Yearbook of Psychoanalysis. Vol. I II. and III Ed. by	...	S. Lorand. (149h).

Logic.

Boole, G.	...	The Mathematical Analysis of Logic. (151)
De Beauvoir, S.	...	The Ethics of Ambiguity. (150.4)
Prior, A. H.	...	Logic and the Basis of Ethics. (150.4).

Aesthetics.

4 Claudel, Paul.	...	Poetic Art. (160.4/811).
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Ethics.

Prichard, H. A. Moral Obligation. (170.4)

Religion.

Bouquet, A. C. Hinduism. (221).
DeMarquette, J. Introduction to Comparative Mysticism. (280.4)
Fern, V. What can We Believe? (210).
MacIver, R. M. (Ed.) Discrimination and National Welfare. (201).
Marcel, G. The Philosophy of Existence (210)
Radford, E. and M. A. Encyclopedia of Superstitions. (290)
Wahl, J. A Short History of Existentialism (210).

Sociology.

Barnes, H. L. Historical Sociology. (300.1).
Beveridge, L. Voluntary Action (300.4).
Branham, V. C. & Kutash, S. B. (eds) Encyclopedia of Criminology. (361).
East, Sir Norwood Society and the Criminal (367).
Sprott, W. J. H. Sociology (300.4)
Tappan, P. W. Juvenile Delinquency (361).

Statistics.

Allon, R. C. D. Statistics for Economists. (310)
India— Statistical Abstract for 1946-47 (310).

Politics and Administration.

Bychowski, G. Dictators and Disciples, from Caesar to Stalin (320.4)
Jennings, Sir Ivor The British Commonwealth of Nations (323).
Rajendra Prasad Satyagraha in Champaran (320.4).
White, I. D. Introduction to the Study of Public Administration. (350.1)

Economics.

Florence, P. S. Labour. (332).
Gandhi, M. K. Communal Unity. (388a)
Jones, D. C. Social Surveys (336).
Rosenthal, M. S. Technical Procedure in Exporting and Importing. (335)

Law.

Hankey, L. Politics Trials and Errors (343).
— Hindu Code Bill (344)
Slessor, Sir Henry The Administration of the Law. (310)

Education.

Reeves, M. Growing up a Modern Society (370)
Elliott, G. (ed) Film and Education (371.3,352)
Mursell, J. L. Developmental Teaching. (371).

Anthropology.

Gluckhohn, C. Mirror for Man (390.4).
Mukerli, D. G. The Chief of the Herd. (398.4)

Philology.

Birch, L. The Art of Good Speech. (410).
Froeschels, F. Twentieth Century Speech and Voice Correction. (404).
Poncy, H. The Meaning of the Alphabet (401).
Vallins, G. H. The Making & Meaning of Words. (410).

Pure Science.

Barnett, L. The Universe and Dr. Einstein. (530.1).
Blair, T. A. Weather Elements. (551.5).
... .. Climatology. (551.5).
Davies, N. An Outline of the Development of Science. (500)
Littlewood, D. E. The Skeleton Key of Mathematics. (510).

Useful Arts.

Brown, J. N. C.	...	...	...	Psychiatry for Everyman. (616.8).
Oberudorf, C. P.	..	...	...	Which Way Out. (616.3).

Fine Arts.

McPharlin, P.	..	..	.	The Puppet Theatre in America. (791.5).
Panofsky, E.	...	...	...	Albrecht Durer. (704).
Plath, I.	...	.	.	The Decorative Arts of Sweden. (740).

Literature—General.

Brooks, C.	..	..	..	The Well Wrought Urn. (811).
Davenport, W. H. & Others.	...	...	..	Dominant Types in British and American Literature. Vol. I. (893).
Duffin, H. C.	...	...	...	Walter De La Mare Study of His Poetry. (811).
Eliot, T. S.	..	..	..	Essays Ancient and Modern. (810.4).
—	...	..	.	What is a 'Classic' (810.1)
Mueller, G. E.	..	..	.	Philosophy of Literature (310.4).
Potts, L. J.	..	...	...	Comedy. (512)

English Literature.

Doe, F. S.	...	..	.	Songs and Lyrics from the English Masques and Light Opera (821.081).
Eliot, T. S.	...	..	..	The Idea of a Christian Society (824.6).
..	..	.	..	Notes Towards the Definition of Culture. (824.6)
..	...	...	.	Point of View. (824.6)
..	...	...	..	Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats. (821.6)
..	...	...	...	The Waste Land and Other Poems. (821.6).
Priestley, J. B.	The Linden Tree (822.6).
..	An Inspector Calls. (822.6).

Russian Literature

Turgenev, I. S.	Snoke. (853).
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Kannada Literature.

Krishna Bhatta, K. V.	Sahasabheemavijayam. (Gadayuddham) of Ravana. (869k).
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History—General.

Lovejoy, A. O.	Essays in the History of Ideas (901).
Neill, T. P.	Makers of the Modern Hind (904).

Geography and Travels.

Childe, V. G.	.	..	..	Progress and Archaeology. (912).
Cunningham, F. F.	...	.	...	Laboratory Manual in the Geography of North America, for College Students (910)
Huntington, E.	...	..	..	Principles of Economic Geography. (910).
London, C. E.	...	.	..	Industrial Geography. (910)
Walsh, R. J. (ed.)	.	...	..	The Adventures of Marco Polo (914.1)
Weigert, H. W. & Others.	New Compass of the World. (910).
Winterbotham, N. S. L.	A Key to Maps. (910.3).

History—Asia.

Ess, J. V.	Meet the Arab (959)
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History—India.

India	The Constitution of India (966.1).
Philips, C. N.	India. (960.4).

History—Malaya.

Winsted, Sir Richard O.	Malaya and Its History. (991).
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Biography.

Dostoevsky, F. M.	The Dairy of a Writer. (928)
Gandhi, M. K.	Bapu's Letters to Mira, 1924-1948. (923.2)
Gide, A.	...	...	Oscar Wilde. (928).
Hortog, P. J.	...	...	A Memoir by his Wife Mabel Hortog. (923.7).
Poe, E. A.	...	...	Letters. (928).
Rebinger, J. H.	...	...	Corad and His Contemporaries (928)
Rolland, R.	...	...	Journey Within. (929).
Sadler, M.	Michael Ernest Sadler, (1861-1948) (923.7).
Stewart, R.	Nathaniel Hawthorne. (928).
Troyut, H.	Firebrand. (928)

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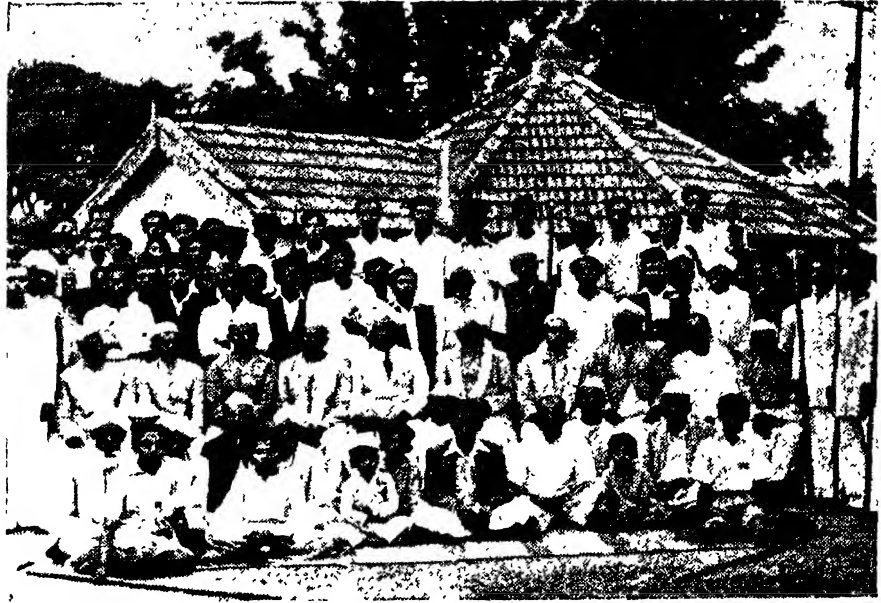
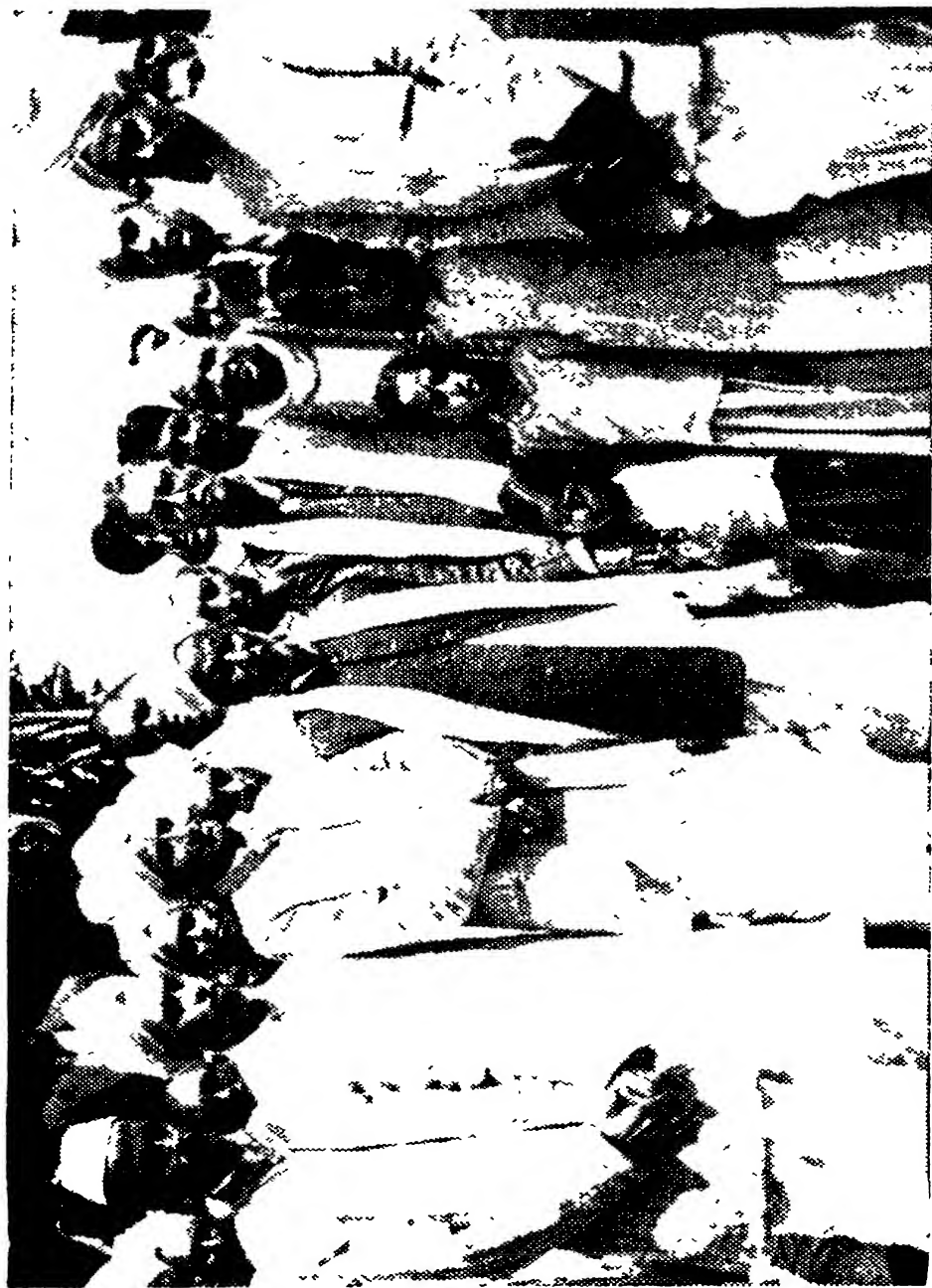


Photo taken on the occasion of the opening of the " Satyodaya Mandir " donated by Sri Yejaman Basappa, at Hoskote by the Hon. Sri H. Siddaya, Minister for Revenue and Muzrai.

(Photo—" Jananam ").



The Hon. Sri T. Mariappa, Home Minister, presents the Championship Cup at the 16th Championship Dog Show held in the Race Course, Bangalore, on June 24th under the auspices of the Mysore Kennel Club.



The Hon. Sri H. Siddaiya, Minister for Revenue and Muzrai, performed the opening ceremony of the Sri Vrushabheswaraswamy Temple at Naganahalli, Magadi Taluk Photo taken on the occasion
(Photo—"Janani")

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Bangalore, June 1950

[No. 6

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS MADE BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

The Hon Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, on the occasion of the laying the foundation-stone of the Christ the King Convent High School building in Mysore, made the following speech :—

“I am one of those who believe that education can make satisfactory progress in this country and educational advancement may very well be accelerated by private enterprise, not only of individuals but also of institutions. In this connection, I have said on many occasions, that Christian Missions have contributed not a little to the cause of education and medical aid. Whenever I come to know of an attempt on the part of missionary institutions to expand further their service either in the field of education or medical aid, I have taken the opportunity to identify myself with such cause. When I came to understand the good work of the Christ the King Convent Girls' High School and that it was well on its way to construct a building of its own, I readily accepted the invitation to participate in to-day's function. The report says that “our Infant Institution, like Lord Byron, woke up one morning and found itself famous,” because of the excellent results. It is a matter for supreme gratification for the pupils, teachers and the parents. It is very creditable indeed to secure cent per cent ³, with two of the students securing the I and II places at the S.S.L.C. examination of 1948. I am indeed very glad that the school has been making such good progress. The report discloses that the Government has sanctioned a grant

of Rs. 50,000 and couches in guarded language a request to enhance the grant, *if possible*. The authorities are more guarded than the Government itself, in their request. It is possible that one fine morning they will wake up and find the amount needed for the building placed in their hands, because the purpose for which it is required is good and they are proceeding with trust in God. I can assure of Government's support to the extent possible, consistent with our financial resources.

Not only in public examination, but also in games, the pupils have done well in that they have carried away the shield in the Republic Day Sports. I am glad that special attention is also paid to the moral development of the pupils.

In fact, all the essential factors of a satisfactory system of education are being paid due attention and I have no hesitation in encouraging the promoters of this institution to go ahead. I would join with the authorities of the institution in their appeal for public support, and desire that parents and other benefactors would unloose their purse-strings and make liberal contributions. I wish the institution every success and hope that it may grow from strength to strength and be a blessing to the residents of Chamundi-puram. I look forward, along with you, to the early construction of the building.”

VILLAGE PANCHAYET HALL AT THITTAMARANAHALLI

The Chief Minister lays foundation-stone

On the 29th April 1950, the Hon. Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, laid the foundation-stone of the Village Panchayet Hall at Thittamaranahalli.

From the report presented, one important factor to which the Hon. the Chief Minister drew attention was that several of the young men of this village had not sought Government employment after their educational career and what was much more creditable was that they returned to the village and took to agriculture. During their spare hours, those young men had made themselves useful to improve the life of the village. The library they had, though a small one, was being made good use of. A spirit of *esprit de corps* was evident among the residents of that village as they made their own roads and attended to the cleanliness of their village. Gymnasium was the resort of the young people to build up their bodies. Those village folk knew, by experience, that by co-operative effort they could help themselves much quicker than waiting for help

from others or even from Government in certain matters. He wished that the Village Panchayet Hall, that would come into existence, would serve as a binding force and also would be put to useful purposes.

The Chief Minister further stated that the report of the Committee set up by Government under the presidency of Sri V. Venkatappa was expected shortly and it was possible that the policy of Government with regard to the functions and powers of the Village Panchayets might undergo some change in enlarging their powers. When that would happen it would be necessary for the Village Panchayets to change their attitude and their method of functioning, etc.

With regard to their complaint of the malaria menace after the advent of the Kanva bridge, the Chief Minister said that suitable action would be taken to see that the Health Department would give relief by spraying D.D.T. and by other preventive measures.

HEALTH SERVICES IN MYSORE.

Appreciation by the Hon. the Minister for Public Health.

"I know this is a growing Department and the necessity for Health Services is being realised more and more by the public. Adequate provision is being made in the budget from year to year. I must admit that the benefit to the public is also immense. Your services are appreciated all round and I am certain that people are very thankful to the Health Department," observed the Hon. Sri T. Siddalingaiah, Minister for Public Health and Education in Mysore, while inaugurating the third meeting of the Officers' Conference of the Public Health Department at Bangalore on 12th June 1950. He further observed that though there was cry for all round retrenchment to-day in several departments, there should not be any retrenchment in the Departments of Public Health, Medicine and Education as they formed the foundation of all other activities. He said that he was definitely given to understand at Sagar, Shimoga District, that thousands of additional acres of land were brought under cultivation on account of improvement of the health of the people, thus helping towards growing more food.

In view of the fact that all the services required for the development of the country cannot be paid for at any time, specially under the present financial position of the Government, he suggested that a little training in Public Health activities given to the young men of voluntary bodies like Seva Dal, who were prepared to render free services to the country, would certainly help to improve matters to a great extent. He deplored the tendency on the part of some people who always expected some reward for doing something good to society and expected Government to do everything in cases like opening a school, removing the silt from a tank, digging a well, or growing a little more food by using fertilizers.

He said that it was a great opportunity open to all in the service to do their best to the ignorant masses at a time when the latter were in direct need of help and he appealed to every one of the members to understand their rights and responsibilities in discharging their duties in their noble and humanitarian profession.

NATIONAL TREE PLANTING WEEK.

On several occasions in the past, the need for planting trees, whose value in the general economy of the country is of the utmost importance, has been often stressed on the people. It has been usual in this State to commemorate important State festivals like the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja or the Dasara by planting trees through the agency of the children in schools, students in colleges, scouts, joint action of officials and non-officials alike in the rural areas, etc. In spite of this, however, there has been a good deal of denudation of trees from the hill sides and plains alike leading not only to erosion of the soil but to progressive diminution of rainfall and general deterioration of climatic conditions. It has been felt that special attention should be devoted to arrest this tendency. Last year, in response to a call from the Government of India, a special planting drive was undertaken. Liberal prizes were offered to Panchayets which planted the largest number of trees. The planting season was fixed from July to August and more than fifteen lakhs of seedlings were planted all over the State. Village Panchayets, Municipalities, Sanitary Boards, Rural Development Committees, Boy Scouts and Seva Dal, and students of Educational Institutions, all took part in this campaign. It is unfortunate that for lack of adequate rainfall and sometimes on account of neglect, many of the plants did not come up. But what was achieved represents a substantial progress.

The Government of India have made a special appeal that the Planting Season may be observed by an intensive drive for planting of trees all over the country. It has been pointed out that trees are of the utmost importance in the

national economy, firstly, because they are of great value in securing adequate rainfall and proper climatic conditions, secondly, preventing erosion of the soil, thirdly providing many economic benefits to the people by way of fruits, flowers, and timber, fourthly, because they play a vital part in the cultural life of the Nation. The wanton destruction of the vegetable cover of the soil has to be stopped at once and the conscience of the people awakened regarding the incalculable value of plant growth and the great danger caused by its denudation.

Experience has shown that while it may not be difficult to secure planting of trees on a large scale, the most difficult portion of the work is their maintenance. Proper arrangements have to be made not only for timely planting but for protection of the seedlings, by provision of tree guards, etc., and by watering during the hot weather. It will be a waste of effort if large-scale planting is done without adequate measures for maintenance.

The Government of India have, therefore, desired that planting should be started in the first week of July and that the period should be observed as the National Tree Planting Week. The Festival which should be celebrated all over the country will hereafter be an annual feature, and a suggestion has been made that it should be called "Vana-mahotsava."

The Government of Mysore had taken steps on 27th April 1950 to inaugurate a "Tree Planting Campaign" from 1st July 1950. Arrangements were made to provide seedlings, plants, etc., to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for distribution in rural areas and even grafted fruit and other plants

had been arranged to be supplied at cost price. Liberal rewards are offered to Panchayets and individuals, who would plant the largest number of trees in the districts and a sum of Rs. 10,000 had been allotted for the purpose. A special appeal had been made to educational institutions, Seva Dals, Scouts and other organisations to take part in the campaign and plant as many trees as possible and maintain them. Officers of the Horticultural, Agricultural, Rural Development and Forest Department had been requested to co-ordinate their efforts and to make arrangements for the selection of suitable plots for planting, give instructions regarding the kind of seedlings to be planted, to arrange for their transport and supervise and guide the planting work. Instructions were also issued to the Public Works Department Officers to undertake planting of avenue trees on both the sides of the roads, river and tank channels. Government appealed to the public to co-operate in this campaign and arrange

for as many trees as possible being planted not only in the compounds of Government buildings, court houses, etc., but also in the compounds of private bungalows, gardens, village panchayet yards, tank contours, village waste lands, canal banks, roadside and railway lands and most of all in the fields of the cultivators themselves. It has been stressed in that connection that even more important than planting of the trees is their maintenance. After-care and protection till the trees are mature enough to be beyond the reach of damage by cattle is of the greatest importance. Tree guards made out of thorns provide cheap and effective means of protection.

All officers and Development Committees paid special attention to this work. Officers concerned took special measures to establish seed stores and nurseries for the distribution of seed and seedlings wherever necessary. Reports of progress in this work should be submitted periodically to Government through the Commissioner for Rural Development.

'ANCIENT INDIAN LITERATURE AND FORESTS

"The man planting trees by the wayside will enjoy bliss in heaven for as many years as there are fruits and flowers and leaves in the plant he plants."—*Padma Purana*.

"Never cut down any tree that bears good flowers and fruits, if you desire the increase of your family, of your wealth, and of your future happiness."—*Agni Purana*.

Indian literature is replete with instances of the reverence and consideration which our forebears paid to trees, and worship of trees is still an old tribal or village custom. The call that has gone forth therefore to celebrate the Vana Mahotsava—or the Festival of Green

Glory—as an annual National Festival is but a hearkening back to the message that appears in countless forms in India's ancient texts.

The love of trees lies deep in Indian religious tradition. References to woods and forests abound in ancient Indian literature, and trees and flowers appear in myriad patterns in India's sculptures and paintings.

Traces of the civilisation of the Indus Valley, one of the earliest known to history, show the regard and affection which these inhabitants of the third millenium B. C. had for trees. Perhaps the most common design which appears on their burial pottery is the decorative

*Issued by the Press Information Bureau, Government of India.

pattern of pipal leaves done in black against a red background. One of their state emblems depicts a slender tree with drooping branches executed in terra cotta, and another shows a tiger hungrily watching a man perched warily upon the branch of a tall tree.

With the coming of the proud and sensitive Aryan invaders, there is an outburst of rugged poetry which conveys the wonder and awe that inspired the newcomers in their new home. The bards of the Vedas sing of mountain and river, thunder and lightning, the fierce storm, the lovely dawn and the cooling stream, of the trees and forests. A hymn in the Rigveda, dedicated to the Sylvan Goddess, is remarkable alike for the beauty of its language and the sense of its oneness with nature.

The Aryans used wooden ploughs with sharp ends and smooth handles, which were made from the trees in the forests. There are frequent references to wooden ploughs and chariots made from the Asvattha (*Ficus religiosa*) and the Nyagrodha (*Ficus indica*) trees.

Mention must be made of the Aranyakas—sacred works of such import that they were to be read only in the cool and undisturbed recesses of a forest.

The background of the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* are forests, where dwelt demons and rakshasas, as well as the birds, and bashful deer. The *Mahabharata* records the burning of the Khandava forest, and the *Ramayana* describes the charm of the Panchavati forest.

The Puranas are replete with description of the glory of trees, of the blessings that come from planting them and the evils that befall those who destroy them.

The *Agni Purana* enjoins the house builder: "Plaksas should be planted to the north of a dwelling house, the Vatas on the east, Mangoes on the south, Aswattha on the West. Thorny shrubs should be so planted as to form the

southern boundary of a house. The flower garden should be laid out adjoining a dwelling house, and flower plants or sesame should be cultivated therein."

The same Purana emphasises equally the worship of trees: "The man who plants trees for the enjoyment of the public obtains absolute bliss. The planter of trees gives liberation to 30,000 of his past and future *Pitaris* (ancestors). The *Matsya Purana* says: "To dig 10 wells is equal in merit to digging one pond. Digging of 10 ponds was equal to making a lake. Making of 10 lakes was as meritorious as begetting a virtuous son, but begetting 10 virtuous sons had the same effect as that of planting a single tree."

Lord Buddha attained his enlightenment under a Bo tree within a deer forest. This is a never ending theme of Buddhist art and literature. Alexander and the Greeks expressed astonishment at the mighty Banyan trees they saw in India. Emperor Asoka's edicts refer to tree-plantation as one of the main acts of piety performed by the Emperor-Saint: "On the roads both wells have been dug and trees have been planted for the enjoyment of both man and beast." Again: "On the roads I have had Banyan trees planted to give shade to men and beasts; I have had groves of mango trees planted;

The immortal Kalidas reveals his deep love of forests in "Shakuntala". The child of an angel, Kalidas's gentle heroine is nurtured amid the serene and lovely atmosphere of a 'tapovana' or Wood of Meditation; here she grows up amid the delicate loveliness of the flowers, the trustful innocence of the friendly gazelles, and the awesome majesty of the wooded trees. Says another immortal bard, Rabindranath Tagore, "Shakuntala is as a limb of the Wood. If we separate her from the wood, not only is the integrity of the plot ruptured, but Shakuntala her-

self remains incomplete . . . Her nature bears the impress of the forests deep shadow, and the loveliness of the blossoms of the Madhavi's laden branches, and the guileless companionship of bird and beast. Kalidas has not described his wood in isolation, but has woven it into the very warp and woof of the character of his heroine."

The noblest and best in Indian culture was born in the Ashrams and Tapovana

all over the country where Rishis lived drawing strength from their self-discipline and the majesty of the forests. Our race memory is intertwined with the beauties of Nandanvana and the tragic atmosphere of Ashokvana where Sita, the noblest of women, reached the dazzling heights of faith and fidelity which have shone undimmed through the centuries. Lastly it was in Vrindavan where Lord Krishna gave us his message of Life Eternal.

PLANNING COMMITTEE IN MYSORE

With reference to the announcement made by the Hon. the Finance Minister on behalf of the Government of India during the Budget Debate on the floor of Parliament on February 28, 1950, on the subject of a Planning Commission for India, the Government of India have requested the fullest measure of help from the States with a view to enable the Commission to carry out the responsibilities assigned to it.

In order that consultation and co-operation with the Planning Commission may be continuous and effective, it has been suggested by the Government of India that an Inter-Departmental Secretaries' Committee on Planning may be set up in Mysore as in other States.

After a full and careful consideration of the foregoing suggestions and in consultation with the Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning in Mysore, an Inter-Departmental Committee on Planning is set up for the purpose of securing the necessary co-ordination between the Departments themselves on the one hand, and affording the utmost possible measure of collaboration and assistance to the Planning Commission on the other. But though the Committee is meant to consist of the concerned Secretaries to Government, it has been considered necessary to include in it a few Heads of Departments also. The Committee is accordingly consisting, for the present, of the following members :—

1. Sri K. Chengalaraya Reddy, B.A., B.L., Chief Minister—(*Chairman*).
2. Sri M. Shamanna, M.A., Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

3. Sri B. S. Narasinga Rao, B.A., B.E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
4. Sri A. C. Nirvani Gowda, B.A., Secretary to Government, Education Department.
5. Sri L. Muniswamy, B.A., Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department.
6. Janab A. S. Khaleel, B.A., B.L., Secretary to Government, Food and Agriculture Departments.
7. Secretary to Government, Revenue Departments.
8. Mr. R. J. Rego, M.A., Secretary to Government, Development Department.
9. Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore.
10. Sri N. S. Hiraunayya, M.A., Commissioner for Rural Development in Mysore, Bangalore.
11. Sri M. K. Appajappa, B.A., Commissioner for Food Production in Mysore, Bangalore.
12. Sri J. B. Mallaradhya, M.A., Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning in Mysore, Bangalore—(*Ex-officio Secretary*).

The work of this Committee is not intended in any way to affect the Mysore Economic Conference, the reorganisation of which is separately engaging attention.

TOUR OF THE HON. THE MINISTER FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. Sri R. Chennigaramiah, Minister for Local Self-Government, visited Mandya on 27th June 1950. He was received by the Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District, the Chairman, Mysore Sugar Company, and the President and members of the Mandya Municipal Council, at the Sugar Company Guest House. The Chairman of the Mandya Sugar Company took the Minister round the Sugar Factory, the Distillery, the Confectionery and the Oil Factory.

In the afternoon the Minister, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner and the President of the Municipal Council, inspected the town including the main bazaar and the Adikarnataka extensions. The Depressed Class people prayed for building sites, for drinking water wells, as also for land for cultivation. Thereafter, the Minister paid a visit to the Municipal Office and checked the registers and accounts.

Next, he addressed a meeting of the Adikarnataka students at the Adikarnataka Hostel and advised them to train themselves to bear the responsibilities of later life in all its aspects, to cultivate a sense of reverence to elders, and to avail themselves of all the concessions afforded by Government. In student life, he said, they should try to forget all differences of caste, as otherwise it would not be possible to obliterate the same when they advanced in age. He appealed to them to

take advantage of the several concessions provided for them in the Constitution framed by one of their own distinguished brothers, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. Time was of the essence of the whole thing, he said, and therefore, they should lose no time in making up the losses of the past. He exhorted them to be tolerant towards others and to bear a good character and good heart.

At the Travellers' Bungalow, a reception was arranged for him by the Municipal Councillors, where he heard their representations regarding the expediting of drainage works, improvement of water-supply, construction of a general market, cement-concreting the main bazaar road, starting of an Arts Section in the Intermediate College, reservation of seats in Mysore and Bangalore Colleges for Mandya students who had passed the Intermediate Examination, to open a Fair Price Fuel Depot, and to increase the number of beds in the General Hospital. The Minister assured them that their representations would be examined. Some local residents including a few Municipal Councillors strongly urged that they be permitted to carry wood from their lands for domestic use without obtaining licenses and that arrangements for supply of cart-wheel materials may also be made. The Minister replied that this question would be considered on its merits.

Late in the evening, the Minister returned to Bangalore.

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Important issues relating to the selection of candidates for Technical and Vocational Training and the Courses to be prescribed for such training were discussed at a meeting held in the chambers of the Minister for Law and Labour at the Mysore Secretariat on the 26th June. The meeting was attended by Janab Abdul Quadir, Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, Madras, Mr. Pedersen Chief of the Asian Field Office on Technical Training, I.L.O., and officers of the Mysore Labour Department. The Financial and Law Secretaries to Government, the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, the Superintendent of the Occupational Institute at Bangalore and the Deputy Director of Resettlement and Employment in Mysore, were also present.

The Regional Director explained the general scheme of training as approved by the Government of India and the details of courses of study as proposed for adoption during the next two years. The Hon. Minister suggested that Powerloom Industry be included in the list of subjects to be taught and that arrangements be made for providing training for

women in subjects like cane-weaving, coir matting, etc.

About 350 candidates from Mysore State are expected to benefit by this scheme. Training will be imparted, to begin with, partly at the Jalhalli Training Centre near Bangalore and partly at the Indian Institute of Science. By the end of the calendar year it is proposed to locate the entire Training Centre in the buildings now occupied by the Central Industrial Workshop, near the Mysore Secretariat. The total cost of the Scheme is estimated to be about Rs. 1,67,500 per annum, which the Central Government and the State Government have agreed to meet in the proportion of 3 and 2.

Two suggestions made by Mr. Pedersen, that each important Industrial concern might, as in U.S.A., and U.K., run its own special training classes in the evenings, and that regular Apprenticeship Courses, spread over a reasonably long period might be prescribed for each job, were referred to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, and the Commissioner of Labour, respectively, for examination and report.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

NOTES ON CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

By Manilal B. Nanavati

Co-operative farming holds out a great promise, particularly for the overpopulated agricultural regions, as a means to minimizing farm-costs and maximizing agricultural production. But, in practice, the application of the principles of co-operation to farming is a tough task which calls for not only tact and administrative skill but also for a clear understanding of the various issues involved in organizing a co-operative farming society. It is also necessary for the organizers to know about the various factors which aid its progress and others which hinder its development.

The two notes given below have been prepared for the benefit of those who are interested in co-operative enterprise for joint cultivation. Note I is based on two recent publications, viz., (1) *Exploring Tomorrow's Agriculture* by Joseph W. Baston, and (2) *Co-operative Communities at Work* by Henrik F. Infield. It gives the types of such societies and the conditions under which they succeed or fail. Note No. II which is based partly on the experiments narrated in the above-mentioned publications and partly on our own experiences of the Co-operative Movement, shows the conditions under which co-operative farming can succeed in India and the steps to be taken therefor. On a careful study of the existing conditions in India, it will be realized that instead of making a few experiments on a comprehensive basis or along with them, we have to re-orientate the co-operative movement as a whole so as to create ultimately conditions for a widespread adoption of the system of co-operative farming. It is hoped that these two notes would help to make a realistic approach to this important problem which is engaging the attention of the country.

I PLANNING FOR THE CO-OPERATIVE FARM Land

These are the sources from which the land may be secured for the society: (i) Government, (ii) landlords and (iii) members. Where the land belongs to the Government, it may be leased either to the members individually or to the society collectively. Lands from the landlords should be leased by the society on a fairly long term. Where members have their own lands, some more may be taken on lease, if necessary, and all the lands may be jointly cultivated by the society.

* From "Indian Farming."

Selection of the area

It is hazardous to launch an experiment on lands which are subject to violent climatic changes like droughts or floods. Where the rainfall is precarious, the society must be capable of organizing crop insurance. But it is highly advisable to avoid such areas during experimental periods. In fact, the Society must have lands which are capable of development at reasonable cost and also possess adequate facilities such as roads and means of transport to market its produce.

Membership

The experiments made so far show that the members either (i) belong to a fraternity as in Hutterites, or (ii) belong to the same religious order as, for example, the Jews in Palestine, or (iii) are *bona fide* cultivators and/or landless labourers as in the case of the Madras Land Colonization Societies or (iv) colonists or settlers like war veterans with no previous experience of agriculture. It may be noted that the success of the enterprise depends largely on the selection of members, their ability to go through trying times during periods of formation of the Society, their capacity to work for higher co-operative ideals and better living.

Types of co-operation

Co-operation may be either (i) confined to cultivation only, with or without reservation of homesteads or (ii) cover entire agriculture as under collective farming or (iii) may be further extended to purchases and sales and even to social services such as education, hospitalization, etc., along with co-operation in cultivation.

Management

The internal administration of the co-operative farming may be entrusted either to (a) leaders selected by the members or (b) a specially selected staff for the management and for keeping the accounts and allocating the tasks. The supervising agency, however, may be either (i) autonomous from among the members—leaders of the organization—, (ii) promoters of the movement as in the Delta—Providence Societies or (iii) supplied by the Government sponsoring the movement.

The success of the enterprise will depend upon the ability of leaders to bring about impartial and

harmonious working as also upon the tact and qualifications of the supervising agent.

Types of assistance from out-side

The members of the Society may obtain help in the form of (i) costly implements on hire from tractor farms as in the U.S.S.R., (ii) equipment, technical advice and assistance as in Farm Society Administration, including housing facilities; (iii) loans and grants from (a) banks as in case of Mexico, KVUTRA, (b) from the Government as in the Farm Security Administration, (c) societies' own funds as in Hutterites, or (d) from the members' own contributions.

Conditions which lead to success

(i) There must be an assured increase in production and income and, if possible, longest seasonal employment, e.g. the Mexican Experiment (KVUTZA) which was successful because most of the members were tenants of landlords and co-operation offered them a distinctly improved income and higher status.

(ii) To ensure harmonious relations among the members, there must be homogeneity of membership or identity of interests, e.g. Hutterites which is a semi religious body.

(iii) Much depends upon the leadership and the spirit of co-operation of the members.

They must be intelligent and more or less of equal status, as for instance, the Jews in the land settlements in Palestine.

(iv) The work as well as the produce must be distributed equitably, as in the Bulgarian Experiment. This experiment which was initiated for the purpose of co-operative distribution of farm labour, has been superseded by co-operative farm proper. The benefits of this transformation are, economy of labour as well as of expense to the organization.

(v) The members must have the capacity for hard labour and to undergo privations in the early stages.

(vi) The Society must not ignore the need of maintaining individual interests through homestead land and production.

(vii) The members must be helped from outside so as to keep them loyal to the Society.

(viii) Often, the force of circumstances alone suffices to make the members run the Society successfully, e.g. the land settlement in Palestine.

Causes of failure

(a) The greatest danger to the Society comes from the friction between the members and the management, bureaucratic tendencies in the leaders

or supervisors, and bad manners of some of the members. The Llano Co-operative Colony founded in 1914, failed because of its faulty plan, discrepancy between principles and practice, inability of the members to put up with the difficulties in the initial stages and low admission standards. 'Dissatisfaction, splits, loafing by some, overwork by others, farm left to scanty operations, are among the other causes mentioned.

(b) Some ventures have failed, due to frequent crop failures or fall in prices as, for instance, the Sunrise Community.

(c) The Farm Security Administrations Experiment in the U.S.A failed because the costs were disproportionately high as compared to the results.

(d) Many Societies come to grief due to friction among the members caused by (i) partiality, (ii) incongruity of interests as for instance, where big landlords as well as small ones or landless people are members of the same Society, (iii) unequal social status of the members, (iv) differences among women-folk and (v) religious or caste differences.

(e) A Society's progress is sometimes hindered where it tries to adhere to rigid and stereotyped rules and by-laws which ignore local customs and conditions.

Conditions under which co-operative farming may succeed in India

1. New land settlements as in the United Provinces under the refugee administration have considerable chances of success, provided the members are *bona fide* agriculturists and are of the same status. Otherwise, they will leave the farm later on when peaceful conditions are established.

2. In special circumstances, co-operative capitalistic farms with membership composed of big landlords may succeed where large funds are required, provided the workers are given a standard wage and share in profits.

3. Where men are of unequal status, men in lower grades may be guaranteed a minimum wage and a minimum income by the Government. This special subsidy is necessary to lower grade workers to ensure their enlistment in the membership of the Society.

4. Where the members are of the same status, the successful working of the Society will depend upon an assured increase in production and net income. This, therefore, requires a thorough survey of the area and an assessment of the possibilities of increased income before the Society is formed.

5. From the organization of the Society to the realizing of noticeable benefits from co-operative farming is a long way. It is, therefore, necessary

for the members to carry the project through with great patience and under strict discipline.

6. The Society should be provided with adequate funds in the form of short and long term loans and initial grants for housing and other equipment.

7. Servicing should be near at hand and prompt.

8. New lands should be exempted from assessment until they are brought under full cultivation and become a paying proposition.

9. The Society must be given free service of the Co-operative Department by way of audit and supervision.

10. Guidance should be in the hands of specialists trained in accountancy, works management, agricultural engineering, agricultural technology, etc. These experts must be social but also firm and tactful.

11. Other State assistance such as free service from technical departments such as agricultural, veterinary, public health, etc., in planning for the development of the farm. Red tape and delays in administration should be avoided. The assistance should be wholehearted and the Government must trust the men on the spot.

12. Members must have completely sunk their caste and community differences and be free from village squabbles and local politics.

13. Members must be taught to appreciate the significance and value of the co-operative method. They should be made to realize that co-operative farming does not stand merely for pooling their holdings and giving them wages in proportion to their labour but for certain definite economic and other benefits.

14. The members must have undergone training and discipline in a multipurpose society and have appreciated the benefits arising out of co-operative method.

II

HOW BEGINNINGS MAY BE MADE UNDER INDIAN CONDITIONS

There would be two distinct types of co-operative farming societies: (1) for lands newly acquired or reclaimed and (2) for lands already under cultivation.

Societies under group (1) may be for (a) first class cultivators from congested areas. These may be either co-operative agricultural societies or both, (b) small holders and landless labourers and tenants, (c) men newly taking to cultivation, e.g., retired soldiers belonging to various castes and communities. Societies under group (2) should be for (i) first class cultivators in the village and (ii) small holders and tenants pooling their resources together.

Each of the above types would require different treatment and assistance. Societies of landlords and big cultivators, for instance, would need loans for housing. Small holders and tenants would need guidance and help almost at every step until the society gets into satisfactory working. Non-agriculturists being settled on land are apt to take up the work half-heartedly and provision, therefore, will have to be made to give them adequate training to make them efficient cultivators.

There is no denying that some of the factors hindering the development of co-operative farming obtain in India and would present serious obstacles to progress in this direction unless we have a systematic plan for the formation and working of such societies.

Societies under (a) will succeed only under extraordinary conditions with a very reliable leadership and with members who have absolute faith in their own ability to develop agriculture as also in the advantages of the co-operative method.

Looking to conditions in India, two distinct methods may be adopted to popularize co-operative farming (a) to form co-operative societies where conditions look favourable and results almost assured and (b) to prepare the ground for co-operative farming so that in course of time people themselves come forward to form such societies, having had their apprenticeship in the working of co-operative methods in various directions and appreciated the benefits of joint working.

As for (b), it is highly desirable that attention should be paid to formation of multi-purpose societies all over, so that the scope of their working can be widened to include farming subsequently when the members have fully realized the benefits of co-operation and would be prepared to stick to the movement under all circumstances. Our approach to co-operative farming, therefore, must be from two sides, where possible, the agriculturists may directly combine and form a co-operative farming society; in other cases, the members may be asked to form co-operative associations with less ambitious aims and objectives and then gradually develop the societies until they are capable of taking up co-operative farming. The various stages in this development may be as follows:

(1) Co-operation in a business, i.e., for purchase of farm requirements; and in agriculture, sale of farm produce and finance and co-operative ownership of costly implements and other farm equipment, and in improvements in the technique of agriculture and provision of some social services.

(2) Co-operation for consolidation of holdings.

(3) Joint programme of cultivation—each member cultivating his own farm but according to a plan agreed upon by all members.

(4) Joint cultivation of all farms. We may call it collective farming.

Each of these stages, would in practice vary considerably in its details. To help the societies to develop in this order, the Government must maintain a specialized staff. If co-operative farming is to spread on any appreciable scale, the whole of the co-operative movement would have to be re-orientated with this end in view.

While the shift of emphasis from credit to multi-purpose type of societies would create the necessary atmosphere for the formation of co-operative farming societies, further measures would be necessary to help such societies to come into existence and to assure their smooth progress. The most important of these measures are as follows:

1. A special study of the agricultural conditions of the locality and to find out what definite and marked benefit would accrue from the enterprise. A distinct gain must be established, such as larger and better realization of values through collective sales. Otherwise, most of the members would hesitate to pool their resources and consider the venture as a leap in the dark.

2. The law of inheritance would have to be modified to prevent actual sub-division and fragmentation of holdings, otherwise, the co-operative farm would be lacking in stability.

3. To find out men from the village and outside who will be able to keep proper cost accounts and task assignments to members.

4. To collect such implements as would increase production and take them on lease as from a Government Farm.

5. To prepare land surveys for realignments of fields. Before this is done it is advisable to consolidate the holdings and rearrange them. It would be easier to realign consolidated holdings than scattered ones. This will reduce capital investments to the minimum.

6. To obtain Government assistance for (2), (3) and (4) and arrange for loan, subsidies and finance, if the society has not got funds of its own or is unable to borrow from its own bank. Government's help and guidance must be prompt, business-like and near at hand.

7. Government should appoint superior staff for guidance and advice to ensure that the societies work according to plan and that mistakes are discovered in time. The local staff engaged to work relating to accounts, agricultural technique, farm management, etc., should be well-paid as the success of these societies largely depends upon their efficiency and zeal.

8. Arrange for agricultural programme including crop rotation, new crops, manuring and irrigation.

9. Assignment of work among members, selecting leaders or appointing committees for management.

10. Organization of subsidiary industries to help members of the co-operative farming society to supplement their farm income.

11. Development of social services along with joint cultivation so that the men get the full benefit from co-operative work. Every aspect of social work should be attended to; health, sanitation, education and entertainment. Reduce the drudgery of the women in the villages and thus enlist their co-operation. Develop their dairy industry and instruct them in their domestic sciences. If a woman worker could be engaged to help them, it would serve as a stimulus in getting the co-operation of the women-folk in the new venture.

12. The most essential factor in co-operative farming is that every step should be taken to ensure a definite increase in production because, otherwise, in the case of a fall in the yield, the members would cease to be loyal to the society. Necessary measures, therefore, should be taken to prevent crop failures. These measures may take the form of irrigation or/and larger areas being made available to the society to provide an insurance fund.

13. The most difficult problem would be to get the co-operation of the landless workers or the small holders. It should be made worth their while to join this society. Landless workers should get their fair wages and a small holder a decent return. Possibly in the initial stages an adequate income should be guaranteed by the Government to both these classes. It is they who need the utmost help and they should be induced to join the society.

14. Fall in agriculture prices has been responsible for the winding up of many co-operative farming associations. Experience during the last depression has demonstrated the disastrous consequences of fall in prices on Indian agriculture. Stabilization of agricultural prices, therefore, is a fundamental requisite to the development of co-operative farming.

The success of any venture depends largely on the human factor—the integrity and ability of the men behind it. This fact cannot be overlooked while forming associations for co-operative farming. Normally, every individual likes to work alone in his own domain and would not like to surrender even a part of his individualism or economic freedom to any association, unless he is assured of a material gain. Hence, the importance of a preliminary survey of the possibilities of increasing the farm income before forming the society. This also brings out the necessity of selecting the members, since those who have no faith in co-operative ideals or who have not been trained to

work according to co-operative principles would only shirk their duty and lead the society to disaster. Where the co-operative society has developed stage by stage, the multi-purpose co-operative society would have provided the necessary apprenticeship to the members and qualified them for running the co-operative farm. But in other cases, all possible care would have to be taken to ensure that the indifferent, or diffident people are kept out of the society. Co-operative farming would succeed only where each of the members is not only experienced and trained in the co-operative method but also imbued with hope, courage and determination to contribute his maximum to the working of the society.

We are all agreed that co-operative farming is a very complicated undertaking and a costly experiment. It should, therefore, get guidance and support from a very efficient administrative machinery from the very start. A co-operative farming society will need assistance from at least three departments of Government, Co-operative, Agriculture, and a department concerned with land consolidations. Therefore, there must be a perfect harmony among these agencies, specially between the first two which will have to work together all along the career of the society. Usually no two departments of Government co-operate with each other and therefore, most of our efforts fail or do not get the results expected of them. At least that is the experience in the working of the co-operative movement. Therefore, whichever department is entrusted with the administration of the co-operative farming (though in the natural course the Co-operative Department should have the preference), that department should have a specially qualified staff to make the preliminary surveys, to prepare schemes for farming and to see that the programme works to the plan. For these purposes it shall not have to depend upon the Department of Agriculture for advice and guidance. If we want to avoid mistakes of the past, this is one of the conditions precedent to the large-scale formation of co-operative farming enterprises.

Co-operative farming is one of the items in the programme of land reforms to be carried out in

India. The central idea in the land reform movement is to create economic peasant farms. To that ideal our energies are to be directed. The programme for this can be summarized as under ;

1. Declaration of all land as State property ; elimination of intermediary interests in land ; land to be given to actual cultivators with occupancy rights, with restrictions on their right to transfer and sub-divide the holding

2. Each occupancy holding to be an economic unit and as far as possible, in one consolidated block.

3. Making the farmer live on the farm or as near to it as possible.

4. Prohibiting the use of land as security for non-productive purposes.

5. Cultivation of the land by the man who owns it, or has the occupancy right.

6. Abolition of share cropping and its substitution by low cash rental based on a certain multiple of Government rent and correlating rent with price levels.

7. Assessment on land to be graduated on economic holdings paying less or nothing ; agricultural income-tax to tap more revenue from the larger groups.

8. Regulation of land values on the basis of yields, abolition of speculation in land and provision of cheap finance for cultivators who want to own lands and cultivate them.

This programme would require a good deal of legislation and take time to bear fruit. In the meanwhile, co-operative farming may assist in some selected areas, to help the cultivators, though it would be very difficult to assist small tenants and uneconomic farmers to improve their lot unless they are boldly removed to some more remunerative employments. Co-operative farming for these classes alone would be almost impossible of achievement as they would be too many for small areas owned or cultivated by them, unless larger areas owned by absentee landlords are leased out to such societies, so that the area of the co-operative farm is sufficiently enlarged.

EXTENSION OF THE CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947, TO MYSORE.

The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950, which received the assent of the President on 20th May 1950 extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

It provides for the constitution of a Labour Appellate Tribunal by the Government of India to deal with appeals from the decisions of industrial tribunals, courts, wageboards and other statutory bodies set up under the Central and State enactments for the adjudication of industrial disputes. Appeals will be preferable on questions of law, irrespective of the subject matter of the dispute, but on matters of fact, only in certain matters.

The Act also makes certain incidental change in the existing law, Central as well as State, relating to industrial disputes, pending the enactment of the Labour Relations Bill, 1950, by the Parliament.

The Act also extends the Central Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, to all Part B States except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

So far as Mysore State is concerned, the provisions of the Mysore Labour Laws, in so far as they relate to industrial disputes, and to the extent of their repugnancy with the Central laws, have become void and inoperative.

The Government of Mysore have already constituted an Industrial Tribunal under the Central Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as extended to Mysore and have referred a number of industrial disputes for adjudication.

Certain important changes have been made in the Central Industrial Disputes

Act, 1947. The more important of these are :—

(1) Section 33, as modified, prohibits the discharge or punishment whether by dismissal or otherwise, of any workmen during the pendency of conciliation, or adjudication proceedings without the express permission in writing of the Conciliation Officer, Board, or Tribunal.

(2) Section 33 A enables an employee aggrieved by an act of contravention of Section 33, to lodge a complaint with the Tribunal and empowers the Tribunal to deal with the complaint as if it were a dispute referred to, or pending before it.

(3) Awards of Industrial Tribunals have been made automatically binding on the parties on the expiry of thirty days from the date of their publication, and where there is no provision for publication from the date of making the award or decision.

(4) Awards of an Industrial Tribunal under the Central Act shall continue to be binding on the parties even after the stipulated period of operation, until a period of two months has elapsed from the date on which notice is given by any party bound by the award to the other party, or parties intimating its intention to terminate the award.

(5) Any money due from an employer, or the cash value of any benefit which is capable of being computed in terms of money, under an award or decision of an Industrial Tribunal appointed under the Central or State Act is recoverable as arrears of land revenue, or as a public demand by the appropriate

Government on an application made to it by the person entitled to the money. Industrial Tribunals under the Central Act have also been empowered to award at their discretion, costs of, or incidental to, any proceedings before them and such costs are recoverable in the same way.

(6) The right of representation of parties by legal practitioners in proceedings

under the Central Act has been restricted to proceedings before a Tribunal and that too only with the consent of the other party and with the leave of the Tribunal.

It is hoped that representatives of employers and employees will take note of the changes brought about by the extension of the Central Act to the State.

DEVISING SUITABLE KEY-BOARD FOR KANNADA TYPEWRITER

The question of devising a suitable key-board for a Kannada Typewriter has been engaging the attention of several patriotic workers for years past but definite results have not been achieved so far. Considering the urgent importance of a Kannada typewriter for the Karnataka country as a whole, the Government of Mysore have recently appointed an expert committee for examining the question in all its aspects and recommending a standard key-board. As it is essential that the key-board should be common for the typewriter and the linotype (printing) machine, and as it is not feasible to provide for all the primary letters, subsidiary forms, figures and other symbols at present in vogue, the Committee has been asked to go into the question of reform of Kannada script and embody in the proposed key-board such reforms as may be found to be inevitable.

The Committee has held four sittings so far, examined certain gentlemen who have designed their own key-boards and

taken note of the investigations that have been conducted, difficulties encountered, and progress achieved so far. Some of the gentlemen who have interested themselves in Script Reform have also been examined and it is proposed to invite a few more to tender evidence on the subject. The Committee is not aware of the addresses of yet others who are interested in these matters and requests that interested gentlemen may please favour the Committee with such information as may be useful in formulating proposals that will soon result in meeting the need for a Kannada typewriter.

As final recommendations are expected to be sent up to Government early, intending gentlemen are requested to contact forthwith either the Chairman of the Committee (Sri T. T. Sharina, Diagonal Road, Visvesvarapuram) or its Secretary (Sri S. G. Narasimhaiya, Assistant Secretary to Government, Old Public Offices, Bangalore).

MALNAD MALARIA CONTROL DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, SAGAR.

BY MISS EDITH BEYER-PEDERSEN.

The World Health Organisation, in co-operation with the Mysore State Government and the Indian Central Government, started in June 1949, a Malaria Control Team, in Sagar, Shimoga District, about 215 miles west of Bangalore. The Team Leader is an American Public Health Engineer with great experience of several malarial countries in both Europe and Asia. His name is Paul Bierstein. The writer, a Danish Public Health Nurse, is attached to the Team and was asked to write a little about the public health work that is being done. The two Indian Nurses, Miss Chacko and Miss Samuel, together with the writer, are building a small, rather independent working "Lady Team" within the big team. In October and November three trained midwives, Miss Lilly, Mrs. Venkamma and Mrs. Deveeramma, went out together with the Nurses to learn something about the health education that is being given to villagers. The midwives are now stationed in three different areas within the Demonstration area, but once a week they are visited by a Public Health Nurse and sometimes the Nurse will accompany the midwives to their villages.

What are we doing? It is perhaps easier to say what we are not doing. During the first months, we had a new programme for every day in order to visit as many villages as possible. We collected vital statistics from the Patels' registers; we got some specific information from the villages, took infant blood-smears and gave suppressive paludrine treatment to acute malaria cases. Furthermore, we announced the spraymen's arrival and asked for co-operation and told the

villagers that the result of DDT spray would be spoiled if the houses were white-washed.

Everywhere we found an opportunity to give a health talk, we did it and gradually a big school programme was developed. We have in our team a great advantage, and that is, a good jeep which can take us to most of the villages in our area. I wish that each Health Unit in India could have a car, perhaps more doctors, midwives and nurses than are actually working in rural areas. There is a peace and beauty which cannot be found in cities, the air is clean and healthy and filled with lovely smells in our forest area.

I know that some are afraid of the wild animals but they are more afraid of us than we of them. Others are afraid of the many severe infectious diseases but doctors and nurses devoted to their professions are not afraid to work in exposed places. We have in our area a number of villages, far far away from doctors or hospitals and where patients are suffering from severe diseases and sometimes dying without help. There are several Health Units without a doctor. Why? Nobody wants to stay there. What a pity! They just do not know how nice it is. It is said that the population is ignorant in villages. I think it is worse in big towns. We forget that the villagers have never had the opportunity to learn, and how can they know then? They are really intelligent and willing to learn and their hearts are pure. Most lovely are the children, and, as said before, a regular school programme has been made and nine schools are visited and given health education once a week. The subjects are

malaria, insects, germs, water, personal hygiene, hair, teeth (how to make a tooth brush and how to use it), nails, bath, clean houses, clean surroundings, sleep, mental health, scabies, colds and tuberculosis, etc.; almost the same is told to groups in the villages. A health drama

is under preparation, and we will have the first official show in Talaguppa shortly. The children listen with interest, they remember well and both their health and cleanliness have improved, since we started the work.

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is pleased to constitute an Industrial Tribunal for the adjudication of certain existing industrial disputes, and to appoint the following persons as the Chairman and Members of the said Tribunal :—

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| 1 | <i>Adl-ul-Mulk</i> C. Abdul Ghani, B.A.,
B.L. (Retired Judge, High Court
of Mysore) | <i>Chairman.</i> |
| 2 | <i>Rajadharmaprasakta</i> A. R. Nages-
wara Iyer, B.A., B.L. (Retired
Judge, High Court of Mysore) | <i>Member.</i> |
| 3 | <i>Rajadharmaprasakta</i> T. Singara-
velu Mudaliar, B.A., B.L. (Retired
Judge, High Court of Mysore) | <i>Member.</i> |

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is also pleased to refer the undermentioned disputes to the said Tribunal for adjudication :—

- (1) *Re : The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products, Ltd, Bangalore.*

(a) The Workers' demand for—

- (i) an enhancement of the present scales of Dearness Allowance with reference to

the rise in the Cost of Living Index ;
and

- (ii) giving effect to the enhanced scales of Dearness Allowance from 1st July 1949.

- (2) *Re : Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., Mysore.*

(a) The workers' demand for increased wages of piece-workers and daily workers, confirmation of temporary workers with six months' service or more, change in the mode of calculation of Dearness Allowance and giving effect thereto from 1st March 1950, and increased rates to certain piece-workers who weave long-cloth with effect from the date on which certain looms started working, and

(b) The Management's proposal to discontinue payment of Attendance Bonus with effect from 1st March 1950, in modification of an Agreement dated 6th July 1949, and to limit the working of the Mills to only one shift or, alternatively, to work both shifts for only three days in a week with effect from 1st March 1950.

WORK DONE BY THE MARKETING DEPARTMENT FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15th MAY 1950.

Working of Regulated Markets.

Regulated Market at Tiptur.—The Regulated Market at Tiptur continued to work satisfactorily. During the fortnight ending with 15th May 1950, 8,940 bags of copra, 117 cartloads of cocoanuts or 83,613 cocoanuts and 244 bundles and 237 bags of jaggery were auctioned. A sum of Rs. 603-7-6 was collected by the Market Committee as market fees, market charges, etc., and a sum of Rs. 50 was also collected as license fee from a trader and a bamali during the fortnight.

Regulated Market at Davangere.—This Market continued to work satisfactorily. Licenses were issued to one trader, 2 weighmen and measurers and 5 coolies by the Market Committee during the fortnight under report. Thus by 15th May 1950, there were 183 licensed traders, 99 commission agents, 18 cartmen, 112 weighmen and measurers and 30 coolies operating in the said market. A sum of Rs. 764-11-0 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess during the fortnight under report.

Regulated Market at Mysore.—The Regulated Market at Mysore for oil, seeds, pulses, etc., was inaugurated by the Hon'ble the Chief Minister to the Government of Mysore on 1st May 1950. During the fortnight under report, 107 bags and 80 seers of groundnuts, 531 bags of groundnut seeds, 8 bags and 2 seers of castor seeds, 89 bags and 15 seers of niger, 158 bags and 67 seers of horsegram, 229 bags and 35 seers of greengram, 65 bags and 13 maunds of tamarind, 70 maunds of chillies, 1,12,857 cocoanuts and 128 bags of jaggery were auctioned and a sum of Rs. 292-12-6 was collected by the Market

Committee as market cess and weighment and measurement charges.

Regulated Market at Chitaldrug.—Arrangements were being made for holding fresh elections for electing the traders' representatives to serve on the Market Committee.

Regulated Market at Shimoga.—Nomination papers from the candidates intending to stand for the election as traders' representatives to serve on the Market Committee were received by the District Development Officer and the Supervising Officer, Shimoga, during the fortnight under report.

Administration of Weights and Measures Act.

During the fortnight under report, 2,355 units of weights and measures were presented for testing, out of which 2,315 units of weights and measures were certified for correctness. A sum of Rs. 130-15-0 was realised as testing fee. A total number of 50 weights and measures of different denominations aggregating to the value of Rs. 113-10-3 were sold by all the testers.

In addition to 14 cases that were pending, 7 cases were launched during the fortnight. Out of the total number of 21 cases, 6 cases ended in conviction and a total sum of Rs. 165 was realised as fines. The remaining 15 cases are pending.

Grading and Standardisation.

All the five Egg Grading Stations continued to work and a total number of 35,400 eggs valued at Rs. 3,490 were graded during the period under report.

Co-operative Marketing.

The Chief Marketing Officer and the Assistant Marketing Officer attended the Seminar on Co-operation in Mysore State which was held at Nanjangud from 3rd May to 13th May 1950 and participated in its proceedings.

One thousand and eighty scores of milk were collected by the Mandya Milk Supply Co-operative Society and supplied to its members during the fortnight under report. Six new members with a share capital

of Rs. 35 were also enrolled during this period.

Market News Service.

The arrangements made for the collection of the daily and weekly market rates of certain important agricultural commodities and live-stock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and broadcasting the same through the A.I.R. Broadcasting Station, Mysore, was continued. Arrangements were also made to publish them in certain local newspapers for the information of the public.

WORKING OF THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

1. During the fortnight ending 31st May 1950 Rinderpest broke out in Shikari-pur and Hosanagar taluks of Shimoga District and prompt prophylactic measures have been undertaken to check the spread of the disease to surrounding areas.

2. The annual "Stockmen Training School Day" was celebrated at Hebbal, on 27th May 1950 under the presidency of the Hon'ble the Home Minister.

3. At the two Artificial Insemination Centres in Bangalore and Mysore, 113 cows were artificially inseminated. The sub-centre opened at the Civil Station

Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore, is also working satisfactorily.

4. The Director of Animal Husbandry, Philippines, paid a visit to the Mysore Serum Institute, Hebbal and to the Hessarghatta Grass Farm on the 27th May 1950 and acquainted himself with the activities of the Serum Institute and the Farm. He intends to purchase about 500 heads of cattle in the State.

5. Sardar Bahadur Sir Datar Singh, the Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, paid a visit to Hessarghatta Farm during the fortnight.

*POPULAR CO-OPERATION IN SELF-SUFFICIENCY PLAN

With a total foodcrop area in India of about 170 million acres and about 40 million farmers engaged in food production, no campaign which does not secure the whole-hearted co-operation of the people has any chance of success. The one sure way of obtaining the farmers' co-operation in the Grow More Food Campaign is to organize a comprehensive Agricultural Extension Service as in U.S. but this needs large funds and considerable technical-personnel necessarily a long-term measure—the benefits of which may not be appreciably felt within the limited period fixed for attaining self-sufficiency.

Both in planning and in execution, the Grow More Food Campaign, therefore, seeks to secure this non-official co-operation by associating representatives of the people in all its stages. Beginning from the Central Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture and a number of other advisory bodies, this non-official association goes down to the lowest level, viz., the village panchayats.

Village Panchayats.

Various suggestions have been made by the Centre to the State Governments including :

(a) village panchayats should be given powers for taking steps to increase food production. They should be set up where they do not exist ;

(b) small committees consisting of the leading farmers in the villages, should be set up entrusted with work relating to the Grow More Food Campaign. These committees will also find out suitable culturable waste lands near the village for reclamation ;

(c) there should be representative committees of cultivators in each taluk ;

(d) similar committees at Tehsil level with the Deputy Collector, the Tehsildar, the Agricultural Inspector and non-officials as members. Members of these committees will supervise particular areas of operation.

Assam, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat and Travancore-Cochin Union have set up such committees. Bombay and Bhopal have decided to utilise existing organizations like panchayats, development boards and committees for food production works.

To encourage progressive farmers and to instil enthusiasm in the average cultivator, competitions in food production have been suggested to all states. Such competitions will be at village, tehsil, district and state levels. Individual competitions for different crops have also been suggested. The Governments of Bombay and Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have already organized such schemes. Other State Governments propose to do likewise.

Legislations.

In addition, special legislation has been enacted in a number of states. Its aim is to ensure that food production drives launched in the States are not hampered by indiscreet action or public apathy.

Important legislative measures introduced in the various states are :—

Bombay Growth of Food Crops Act (1944).—This prescribes maintenance of a certain proportion between food crops and non-food crops in the State and guarantees prices of foodgrains, so that large areas are not diverted to cash crops.

* Issued by the Press Information Bureau, Government of India.

Madhya Pradesh and Madras have enacted legislation to provide for increased irrigational facilities for agriculture purposes. *The C. P. Irrigation Act (1948)* gives powers to the State Government to requisition tanks, canals, or water courses for supply of irrigation water to agricultural lands in the adjacent area.

Compulsory cultivation of fallow lands is the subject of legislation in a few other States :—

The C. P. Reclamation of Lands (Eradication of Kans) Act, 1948 enables the State Government to take over any area infested with kans for purposes of reclamation and to undertake the work itself or through a prescribed agency. The expenditure incurred on reclamation operations shall be equitably distributed between the several owners of land.

The C.P. Cultivation of Fallow Lands Act (1948) :—According to the provision of the Act, farmers owning more than 49 but less than 100 acres of land, must bring 10 per cent of the fallow land under cultivation and those who possess 100 acres of land or more must cultivate 20 per cent of the fallow land. Severe penalties have been prescribed for contravention of the Act.

The U.P. Land Utilisation Act (1947) :—The Act empowers the Collector of a District to requisition for purposes of cultivation land lying fallow under certain prescribed conditions.

Legislation for compulsory preparation of compost has been passed in the Punjab, Bihar, Orissa and Madras. *The East Punjab Conservation of Manure Act, 1940* empowers the Government to declare any area situated within the limits of any one tehsil to be a notified area and the occupier of any building within this area shall have to conserve manure or arrange for its conservation in a prescribed

manner. Similar Acts passed in other States enjoin upon the municipalities to utilise town refuse for preparation of compost and to make it available to the farmers at reasonable rates. In Bombay, trade in and the movement of Groundnut Oilcake which is an important fertiliser are regulated.

In Punjab, the use of improved varieties of cereal seeds is obligatory in certain areas. Legislation has been passed in the Madhya Pradesh and the Punjab prescribing action to be taken against plant pests and diseases.

Checks on Abuse of Grow More Food Assistance.

The prevention of abuse of facilities and finances given under the Grow More Food Campaign is an important administrative problem. Even though loans are granted for sinking wells, etc., it is possible that they may be used for a different purpose. Similarly, ammonium sulphate supplied for food production may be diverted to some other cash crop, or improved seeds given for multiplication or sowing may be used for human consumption.

To prevent such abuses, various steps have been taken, e.g., to avoid seed being used as food, it is being treated with sulphur in some States; to discourage diversion of chemical fertilisers from food crops to cash crops a date has been fixed for the issue of chemical fertilisers for paddy at concessional rates. Subsequent issues are at the normal price. A strict watch is being kept against misuse of loans given for sinking wells and action is taken against defaulters. The use of co-operative societies in the distribution of Grow More Food assistance in some areas has diminished the chances of their misuse.

ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE IN MYSORE.

Sri A. Sitharama Sastry, Medical Officer, Sri Jaya Chamaraajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, was compulsorily retired from service, on proof of charges of unauthorisedly demanding and obtaining illegal gratification for admission of patients into the hospital, of obtaining monies from patients or their relatives and representatives on pretext of purchasing allopathic medicines for use on the patients, of obtaining money on false demand towards : (1) dieting charges of patients, (2) dieting charges of the attendant and (3) screening charges, etc., and misappropriating the same.

Sri A. G. Venkatasubbiah, Amildar of Pavagada, who was proved to have demanded and obtained illegal gratification for appointments of Depot Clerks and for grant of takavi loans, for non-institution of criminal proceedings for offences against Food Control Orders and taking part in black marketing of rice, and to have exacted bribes for certifying to the authenticity of the testimonials, etc., during his term of office in the taluks of Hiriyur and Molakalmuru, was compulsorily retired from service.

Sri B. Srinivasa Sastry, District Educational Officer, Kolar District, who was found to have been callous, grossly negligent and inefficient in the discharge of his duties resulting in great hardship to his subordinate officials was compulsorily retired.

Sri N. V. Raghavendra Rao, Accountant, Public Works Department, who had

preferred a bogus claim in respect of a non-existent orderly, drawn and misappropriated the amount was also compulsorily retired from service.

The pay of Janab Moosa Raza, Revenue Inspector, was reduced by Rs. 5 and he was transferred from the executive to the ministerial line, as he had received illegal gratification in connection with the acquisition of foodgrains.

One Deputy Comptroller and one Assistant Auditor, who were found negligent with regard to a complaint of fraud practiced on Government by a subordinate official were severely warned.

Sri Sampangi Ramiah, a leading merchant of Bangalore City, who had indulged in blackmarketing kerosene oil was trapped and prosecuted. He was convicted and sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,750 and in default of payment to undergo a further term of rigorous imprisonment of three months.

In pursuance of verification of information obtaining in this behalf, one Depot Clerk, Sri B. T. Ranganath, who sold rice otherwise than on a ration card and at price higher than controlled was got arrested and further action arranged to be taken.

On completion of the preliminary enquiries, charges are framed against : (1) one Head Master of a Middle School, and (2) one Head Clerk of a District Educational Office, and further action is being taken in those cases.

SRI CHAMARAJENDRA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, MYSORE

The Institute bears the name of the late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar, of revered memory, a celebrated patron of Arts and Sciences.

History

This was the First Industrial School started in 1892 as a small Institution during the time of the late Dewan Sri K. Seshadri Iyer. The present building-situated in Sayyaji Rao Road, is a development of the earlier Institution. The foundation-stone of this building was laid by His late Imperial Majesty King George V in 1906 when he was the Prince of Wales. The building was completed and the classes were commenced in this building in 1913. When the school was started in 1892 there were only two sections—carpentry and smithy—and now we have in all eleven sections. The objects of the Institute are :—

(1) To foster and improve the indigenous industries of the State.

(2) To introduce new crafts for the development of which there are facilities.

(3) To give a thoroughly practical training in arts, crafts and trades to the students who are likely after leaving the Institute to pursue the subjects learnt and to make them their source of livelihood.

(4) To introduce generally a taste for good designs by giving instruction in the application of art to industry and in the observance of principles of grace and harmony in the preparation of articles and make the student a good and well-trained artisan.

The Institute was first under the control of the department of Education. It was transferred to the control of the department of Industries and Commerce in 1922, according to the recommendations of the Industries Commission.

The Institute is maintained from State Funds.

The Institute also gives vocational instruction in machine shop, smithy and fitters' work to high school students.

Sir Mirza Ismail, Ex-Dewan of Mysore, with his ardent enthusiasm for the development of industries, took a very keen interest in the development of the Institute. The entire front ground of this institute and the Exhibition Building was converted for the display windows to display all our articles along with those of private artisans and industrial concerns to encourage them in their professions of cottage industries. The display at the show windows is itself an attraction to the pouring visitors, many of whom would not have come to the institute—to quote one instance, Sir Auchinleck, the Commander-in-Chief of India, paid a surprise visit to the Institute in 1946 attracted by the articles displayed through the show windows though this was not in the programme fixed—advantages of display through the show windows were responsible for putting up show windows to the present Exhibition buildings.

The Institute imparts training in the following subjects : Fine Arts, Painting.

In addition to crayon and Sepia paintings, painting in water colour and also oil colours is taught. Paintings in artists canvas are also made. Various kinds of paintings for poster, industrial advertisement are also taught giving an industrial bent and also for bettering the prospects in various industries. Students trained in this art are usefully employed in various walks of life, such as News paper offices and other offices. Many of the

beautiful paintings in the Palace are those made by our past students. Some of our past students have become Drawing and Painting experts and teachers in the several schools in the State and also outside.

Modelling

Clay modelling of various kinds such as figure study, animals, making of wax models of various kinds from life, plaster of paris castings, cement castings of various kinds including busts and life studies are taught with the latest improvements in the line.

Wood Carvings

Wood carving is a very ancient art well-known in Southern India. Many of our temples bear the impress of this art designed and worked by master craftsmen. The art is also taught in the Institute on scientific lines. Relief carvings, floral designs, pierced and incised carvings, figure carvings, shell and horn carvings are taught. Attention is given to correct proportions. The rosewood carved curios made here have won the appreciation in and out of India. Carved teapoys and tables with portable elephant head legs, peacock and yali figures, aseruave and the teakwood Sabhagana-pathi made here and supplied to H. H. the Swamigal of Kudli Mutt were much appreciated.

Sandalwood and Ivory Carving

This work was being carried on for a very long time by a class of people known as 'Gudigars' especially in Sagar and Sorab. The art was confined to these people for a long time. They were doing the work in their old customary style. Due to various causes such as deterioration in the get-up, make and design of the articles, absence of demand, the number of men engaged in this work

decreased considerably. To resuscitate the industry and improve the design, get-up and make, the section was started. Here, others besides Gudigars are also trained in the various kinds of work. Carvings of various figures, animals, Gods and Goddesses with improved methods and designs are taught on modern lines. Making of sandalwood boxes of various shapes and designs, caskets of all kinds with elaborate neat carvings and polished surfaces are taught. In ivory carvings, figures of Gods, Goddesses, animals, figures in various designs are taught. Special emphasis is laid on proportions and get-up.

Inlaying

Inlaying is an ancient art. It was more common in Northern India than Southern India. Inlaying is the process of inserting and fixing other materials in wood. Inlaying of letters, animals, figures, ornamental and decorative in various designs and shapes are made out of ivory, sandalwood, ebonoid, shell, mother of pearl and other varieties of woods. Articles inlaid, viz., coffee and tea trays, teapoys, boxes, cigarette cases, book ends, round and oval panels, nest of tables, paper weights, are in great demands. Inlaying in modern style of plain designs with detailed ideas of proportions and decorative inlays are also taught.

Engraving and Enamelling

Engraving is also an ancient art. Etching on lead, copper plates, decorative and floral designs, giving colour effect, block making, engraving of various designs in letters, figures, birds and animals, etching of colour printing and advertising, block making for printing and reproductions of photographs, etc., have now become so common nowadays that the demand for good engravers is on

the increase. Enamelling in various shades and designs of pendants, necklaces and other articles are taught to students on modern lines.

Metal Work

Work is done in both cast and sheet brass. Naganmangala, Magadi and Nela-mangala were once famous for cast figures, embossing in Brass and other metals, made according to shastric principles. Due to lack of initiative and adjustment of modern principles and ideas, the industry declined. To serve the industry and give it a modern bias, the section was started in the institute and the Department of Industries have taken special interest in this section. In sheet metal work various kinds of chased and repoused decorative work are made such as lates, vases, lamp-stands, candle stands, etc., various designs with special emphasis on proportions are taught.

Casting of Figures

Wax models for the making of various figures are made with strict adherence to shastric rules. Special attention is paid to proper proportions. The Images of Gods and Goddesses made in the Institute are famous in and out of India.

The Bronze images, one of "Sri Nataraja" 5 to 8" height and one of Sri Govinda Raja 4'—2" (sleeping pose) were made and supplied to the Annamalai University, Chidambaram. These were very much appreciated by the University authorities there. The late Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry, the then Vice-Chancellor of the University sent special appreciation of the excellence of these images. During this year a big size Bronze figure of Sri Chamundeswari, the tutelar deity of our Royal House, costing nearly Rs. 9,500 was made and supplied to His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

Silver Work

Various kinds of silver embossed articles in sheet metal are made such as figures of Gods and Goddesses mounted on Rose-wood stands, which are very popular. Cast figures of Gods and Goddesses are also made. Several solid silver figures of Sri Krishna, Nataraja, Lakshmi, Saraswathi, Gomateswara, Narayana, etc., have been made and supplied weighing up to even 1,000 tolas. These have been much appreciated.

The silver embossed work—a big palanquin of about 6,000 tolas was made and supplied to H.H. the Kudli Swamigal. A mantap and also door frames were made and supplied to Nanjangud Temple and also Sri Kalaseswaraswamy temple at Kalasa, Chikmagalur District. A silver mantap was also made here and supplied to Godibero, near Calcutta. We are now making a silver camel with special arrangements and design at a cost nearly of Rs. 3,000 to an order of Mr. Canan Doyle of Bombay.

Carpentry and Cabinet Work

This course in the Institute is the longest being one of six years as against three in all the Industrial and other schools. Special emphasis is laid on the manufacture of high class furniture and the various processes required for making high class articles. Modern styles and designs in furniture are followed. High class furniture making was confined to a few big firms and they were demanding fancy prices. To combat this, this section was started.

High class furniture suited to all tastes with fine polish in modern styles in various designs are made. The furniture pieces made here are famous in and out of India. Several pieces have gone abroad which have been appreciated. The Palace game room, study room have been furnished by the Institute. The Palace

have been getting almost all the furniture required by them from the Institute.

A separate section has now been formed for polishing and upholstery. Here the modern methods of wax polishing and fine French polishing are taught. Upholstery work is also undertaken. Sofas, chairs, beds, etc., are made with good materials in up-to-date style.

Rattan

This Institute is almost the pioneer in starting the manufacture of high class rattan furniture. Various kinds of rattan furniture in modern style have been made out of our own State rattan and Singapore rattan and supplied to several places in and out of India. These are famous for their durability, comfort and artistic designs. Many clubs in Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Ooty, Mysore and Bangalore have taken our rattan furniture for their use. The articles are very popular. Many of our students trained in our Institute have started small workshops of their own and have become our consigners and are keeping their articles for display and sale in the Institute. Almost all of them are usefully employed. The demand for skilled artisans is on the increase with the encouragement given for industrial developments in the State.

Fitters' Work

Here necessary systematic training is imparted to the students to make them good fitters, for various requirements. Making of useful articles such as, bolts,

hinges, hasps and staples, tower bolts, locks, etc., is taught. Training in lathe work is also given in the third year. A good fitter is always in demand as every one who owns machinery requires a good fitter. Several of our students are employed in Hindustan Aircraft Factory, Railway workshops and elsewhere.

Smithy.

Besides the usual blacksmithy work, making of agricultural implements such as ploughs, plough shares, axes, hoes, weeding forks, shovels is taught. The making of garden implements is also taught. The students trained in this section can easily attend to the needs of the rural people in their own village and earn their living. The Institute is serving a very useful purpose in catering to the requirements of the people. It also trains good artisans who after leaving the Institute are able to earn their living and also give employment to many people.

The present popular Government are evincing keen interest in the work of the Institute and are giving all encouragement for the improvement of the scope and activities of the Institute. There are proposals for admitting students of the Deaf and Dumb School for advanced training. The Government want to admit disabled boys and give them training. There were no girl students so far. It is the intention of Government to admit girl students also and give them training in painting, sandalwood, ivory carving, inlay, modelling and wood carving.

ACTIVITIES OF THE MUZRAI DEPARTMENT.

Muzrai Funds.

The opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing balance of the several Muzrai Funds during the year are detailed hereunder :—

Sl. No.	Fund	Opening balance	Receipts	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	General Muzrai Fund.	Rs. 7,988-12-5	Rs. 28,518-8-3	Rs. 36,537-4-8
2	Chattram Savings Fund	68,013-7-1	69,206-15-0	1,37,250-6-1
3	Muzrai Establishment Fund	21,769-8-8	45,825-6-0	67,594-14-3

Sl. No.	Fund	Expenditure	Closing balance
		6	7
1	General Muzrai Fund ...	Rs. 25,328-0-0	Rs. 11,209-1-8
2	Chattram Savings Fund ..	89,136-6-0	47,811-0-1
3	Muzrai Establishment Fund.	51,194-4-0	16,445-10-3

It is seen from the above statement that the closing balance of Muzrai Establishment Fund, whose main source of income is from the contribution received from the Muzrai Institutions and interest on investment of Rs. 1,59,200 is very much depleted. Action is being taken to enhance the percentage contribution from the Muzrai Institutions to this Fund. The expenditure from Chattram Savings Fund also needs curtailment suitably, which may be examined separately.

Income and Expenditure.

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 16,59,628-3-6 (Rs. 13,83,607-8-4) and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,71,399-1-7 (Rs. 10,99,149-2-4), leaving a closing balance of Rs. 32,15,854-7-6 (Rs. 28,32,729-7-8). This calls for no remarks, as the expenditure was generally within the income.

Puduvat Loans.

At the beginning of the year there were 1,168 (1,170) cases of Puduvat loans amounting to Rs. 89,357-7-3 (Rs. 90,611-10-10) in the several districts, and a sum of Rs. 21,288-6-1 was added

on to the account during the year making a total of Rs. 1,10,645-13-2. Of this a sum of Rs. 16,537-9-4 (Rs. 1,778-4-1) was collected, during the year including the remissions, leaving a balance of Rs. 94,108-3-10 (Rs. 89,357-7-2) in respect of 1,190 (1,160) cases at the close of the year. The collections made in almost all the districts are poor and steps should be taken to collect the outstandings without loss of time.

Demand, Collection and Balance in respect of Mutts, Temples and other Muzrai Institutions.

There was a total sum of Rs. 5,34,345-11-7 to be collected during the year including a sum of Rs. 1,79,559-10-9 being the arrears at the commencement of the year. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 3,50,112-10-10 was collected (including remissions) and the balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 1,83,933-0-9. The arrears are heavy and should be reduced.

Construction and Repairs of Muzrai Institutions.

A sum of Rs. 98,456-14-6 (Rs. 1,02,464-15-5) was spent on 173 (171) old and new works during the year. Estimates amounting to Rs. 6,03,545-10-7 (Rs. 1,43,602-1-10) in respect of 505 (495) works were pending at the close of the year. The delay in the completion of the works is stated to be due to the fact that the estimates required revision on account of rise in the prices of building materials and wages of labour.

Grants to the extent of Rs. 2,84,988 (Rs. 30,988) were sanctioned from the State and General Muzrai Funds during the year, with a view to take up renovation work of important Muzrai institutions. A Special Officer for Survey of Muzrai Institutions of the status of an Assistant Commissioner was appointed together with the necessary establishment for inspecting the Muzrai Institutions, specially scheduled institutions and suggest various measures necessary for the upkeep of the institutions in a proper state of maintenance and for the expeditious execution of the renovation works for which the grants have been allotted.

Jatras and Cattle Shows.

In all the districts the jatras and cattle shows held in connection with Muzrai Institutions during the year under report are stated to have been conducted successfully, provision for good drinking

water, light and sanitary arrangement being made at all places. An aggregate sum of Rs. 1,51,664-11-0 was realised and a sum of Rs. 32,691-15-0 expended towards sanitary and other arrangements. A sum of Rs. 2,829-8-8 was spent on cattle shows and Rs. 505-0-0 credited to the District Boards and Municipalities. A net sum of Rs. 1,15,638-3-4 was credited to the funds of respective institutions.

Unauthorised Alienations and Wrongful Enjoyment of Inam Lands.

It is reported that out of 26 cases, only one was disposed of during the year, leaving 25 cases pending at the end of the year. The progress is absolutely nil. The Deputy Commissioners should take necessary action to dispose of all the pending cases immediately.

Investigation of cases of Defunct Institutions.

There were 10 cases pending at the beginning of the year and 10 cases were detected during the year making a total of 50 cases for disposal. Of this, only seven cases were disposed of during the year, leaving 43 cases pending. The pendency is heavy in Shimoga and Tumkur Districts being 18 and 9 cases, respectively.

The Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga and Tumkur Districts have disposed of 1 and 3 cases out of 19 and 12 cases pending, respectively.

Unauthorised alienations of Inam Lands.

Regarding the unauthorised alienations of Inam lands endowed to Muzrai Institutions, eight cases were pending. Not even one case is disposed of. The pendency is heavy in Mysore District.

Enjoyment of Inam Lands.

Regarding wrongful enjoyment of Inam lands endowed to Muzrai Institutions, out of 19 cases pending, only one case is disposed of. The pendency is heavy in Kolar and Shimoga Districts being 5 and 5, respectively. This is unsatisfactory. The local officers should be instructed to give special attention to the prompt disposal of these cases.

Loss of Properties Sustained

Regarding loss of properties sustained by the Muzrai Institutions and steps taken to recover them, out of 29 cases pending, 21 cases are said to be under investigation. This is not satisfactory. Prompt action should be taken to complete the investigation and to recover the property. The concerned officers should be instructed to give personal attention for the speedy disposal of all the pending cases.

Inspections.

The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore (Rural) and Kolar, inspected 38 and 23 Muzrai Institutions, respectively, during the year. The Deputy Commissioners of Chikmagalur, Mysore, Mandya and Chitaldrug, inspected only 1, 6, 6 and 9 institutions, respectively, which needs improvement.

In connection with the preservation of Sri Gomateswaraswami idol at Sravanabelagola, a Special Research Committee consisting of five members with the Director of Geology as Chairman has been constituted. A temporary staff necessary for the work has also been sanctioned for a period of five years.

The administration of Sri Sringeri Mutt and Jahagir with all their endowments and properties continued to be under the management of Government and the administration was quite satisfactory.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

CO-OPERATIVE WORK

In pursuance of the decision of Government to conduct a Seminar on Co-operation for the discussion of outstanding problems of the Department, arrangements were finalised to conduct the Seminar at Nanjangud for 10 days from 3rd to 13th May 1950. The Seminar was held between the dates mentioned and the deliberations were very helpful in taking stock of the progress achieved in various directions in the field of co-operation and in chalking out future items of work and activity.

The 36th Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference was held under the auspices of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute and various important questions relating to the development of the co-operative movement in the State were discussed at the Conference.

Another important activity of the Department during the month was the organisation of co-operative farming societies at Uddur Aspatre Kaval, Hunsur Taluk, Madaku Hosalli, Chikballapur Taluk, Anjanapur and Arehally, Holalkore Taluk and Kumbapur, Ramanagaram Taluk, with a view to intensifying the measures in connection with the Grow More Food Campaign.

(Press Note, dated 1st June 1950).

PRICE OF CEMENT

The Government of Mysore have fixed the prices of Shankar Brand Cement, received by Messrs. Bangalore Cement Supplies, Bangalore, from Messrs. The India Cements Ltd., Madras, at Rs. 90 per ton in full wagon loads F.O.R. destination.

(Press Note, dated 12th June 1950).

REPORT REFUTED

In a Press Note issued on February 25, 1950, it has been made clear that the death of a certain Susila while in police custody in Hosadurga Lock-up was due to Lobar Pneumonia, and that the allegations that appeared in the Press at that time regarding the cause of her death had not been substantiated.

Although the enquiry proved that her death was due to natural causes, it was noticed by Government that certain irregularities had been committed on matters of procedure, etc. Government have after due consideration ordered that disciplinary action be taken against some of the concerned officers.

It is not true that any fresh enquiry has been ordered.

(Press Note, dated 17th June 1950).

WORK OF THE REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE FOR MAY 1950

The Regional Employment Exchange, No. 3, Lady Curzon Road, Bangalore, made 891 fresh registrations during the month of May 1950, of whom 148 were ex-servicemen, 83 women, 653 others and 7 of A. B. standard.

The number of vacancies reported from Government was 29 and from private concerns 14, thus bringing the total to 43. Thirty-one persons were placed in appointment during the month of whom 15 were ex-servicemen and 16 others.

At the end of the month, 3,328 persons were on the Live Register, of whom 603 were ex-servicemen and 2,725 others. There was a lapse of 4,096 registrations for want of renewals of which 382 related to ex-service personnel and 3,714 others.

During the month under report, 276 persons were submitted for employment, of whom 78 were ex-servicemen and 198 others. The number of vacancies to which the candidates were submitted was 10. Two vacancies were cancelled in this month and only one vacancy was outstanding at the end of the month for submission of candidate.

From the commencement of the organisation up to the end of May 1950, 34,326 persons were registered. The number of persons submitted is 12,114.

Two thousand four hundred and four persons are placed in employment.

(Press Note, dated 17th June 1950.)

CONCESSION TO ATCHKATDARS

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of the failure of wet crops under the atchkats of three tanks, namely, H. Mookahalli, Budambhatti and Irasawadi of Chamarajanagar Taluk, owing to scanty rains, seasonal remission of half-wet assessment is sanctioned in respect of the atchkats of the tanks mentioned above, measuring 268 acres 22 guntas, during the year 1949-50.

The aggregate sum to be remitted is Rs. 619-11-6.

(Press Note, dated 19th June 1950).

RELIEF TO RAIYATS

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of failure of the wet crops under the atchkats of the three tanks, viz., Somnagathikere, Urumundinakere and Hosakere in Mathodu village, Hosadurga Taluk, owing to non-receipt of adequate supply of water due to failure of rains during 1949-50, Government are pleased to sanction the seasonal remission of half-wet assessment amounting to Rs. 128-11-3, in respect of 115 acres 26 guntas under these tanks during 1949-50.

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of the failure of wet crops under the atchkats of Rantavalalu and Pulumaghatta tanks in Madhugiri Taluk, owing to inadequate supply of water to the tanks due to the scanty rains during 1948-49, Government are pleased to sanction the seasonal remission of half-wet assessment amounting to Rs. 569-8-6 in respect of an extent of 214 acres 13 guntas under these tanks during the year 1948-49.

(Press Note, dated 20th June 1950).

PAPER CONTROL ACT AMENDED

The Government of Mysore have amended the Paper Control (Economy) Order, 1946. The effect of this amendment is that the sub-clause relating to the exhibition of more than 10 posters at one time in respect of programmes of entertainment at any theatre, Cinema, Dance Room, Sports ground, Race Course or other place of private or public entertainment has been suspended until further orders.

(Press Note, dated 21st June 1950).

CHOLERA SITUATION IN HASSAN TOWN

Cholera infection in Hassan town was first suspected by a local private medical practitioner on the 12th June 1950. On receiving this intimation, the local Health and Medical authorities took immediate steps to start preventive measures in the whole town.

Three attacks and one death were reported for the first time on the 14th June 1950. Thereafter, sporadic cases are being reported and, up to the end of the 18th of this month, 16 attacks with 3 deaths have been registered. The Shandy has been stopped for a period of four weeks and hotels and cinemas have been temporarily closed as a precautionary measure. Arrangements have been made to chlorinate all drinking water wells and to disinfect thoroughly all the infected houses. Mass inoculation has also been undertaken and up to the end of 18th June 1950, anti-cholera inoculations have been given to 11,396 persons out of a total

population of about 20,000. The control measures are continuing and the situation, which is not by any means alarming, is perfectly under control.

(Press Note, dated 21st June 1950).

CONTROL ON KEROSENE REMOVED

In view of marked improvement in the supply of Kerosene Oil in the State, all the existing restrictions imposed as to quantities of Kerosene Oil to be sold to consumers have been removed. The retail dealers in Kerosene Oil and Co-operative Societies have been permitted to sell Kerosene Oil to consumers without any quantitative limit and without production of Ration Card or Permit.

(Press Note, dated 22nd June 1950).

SUGGESTIONS INVITED

The report of Dr. C. R. Reddy, on Education in Mysore State has now been published. Copies of the report are kept for sale at the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore, the price being Rs. 2 per copy. Such of the members of the public and the Press as are desirous of sending their suggestions, if any, may kindly do so in writing to the Secretary to Government, Education Department, Public Offices, Bangalore, on or before 1st August 1950.

(Press Note, dated 27th June 1950).

PRICE OF WHEAT

Wheat is grown in small quantities in certain parts of Mysore State, and this has been included as one of the Foodgrains to be procured under the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order 1949.

The purchase price of wheat has been fixed at Rs. 31-8-0 per palla of 100 seers all over the State.

(Press Note, dated 27th June 1950).

HEALTH OF LIVESTOCK IN MAY 1950

In their order of severity, outbreaks of Rinderpest, Blackquarter, Anthrax, Foot and Mouth, Haemorrhagic septicaemia, Sheep-pox, Contagious-goat-pleuro-pneumonia and Rabies were encountered in the State during May 1950. Rinderpest was encountered in Hosanagar and Shikaripur Taluks of Shimoga District. Altogether 296 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the several contagious and infectious diseases, as against 279 villages during the previous month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Kolar, Bangalore, and Mysore Districts, while Hassan, Shimoga and Chikmagalur Districts were least affected. These diseases accounted for 1,029 attacks of which 609 succumbed, as against 1,751 attacks and 787 deaths during the previous month.

The Departmental staff undertook 29,714 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except Foot and Mouth disease as against 28,725 inoculations and vaccinations during the previous month. In the absence of a reliable method of vaccinatorv intervention, other prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot and Mouth disease.

Diseases caused by internal parasites were reported from 184 villages resulting in 101 deaths, as against 136 villages accounting for 69 deaths during the previous month. The special staff attached to the Parasitic disease control units and the Sheep Breeders' Associations of the Department dosed 11,301 animals, as against 11,189 animals, during the previous month.

The rest of the Livestock remained free from diseases during the month and fodder and water were generally available throughout the State.

(Press Note, dated 27th June 1950).

PILGRIMS TO HEJAZ

Intending pilgrims to Hejaz from the State of Mysore are to address the District Magistrate, Salem, or the Executive Officer, Port Haj Committee, Bombay, for pilgrim passes for the Hejaz.

Applications for grant of these passes should therefore be made to those officers through the District Magistrate of the District in which the applicant resides.

(Press Note, dated 27th June 1950).

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THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

List of books added to the University Library from 1st May 1950 to 1st June 1950.

General and Reference Works.

Cornell University—Graduate School	...	...	Announcement for 1950-51 Sessions (378.73).
Johns Hopkins University	...	...	School of Higher Studies of the Faculty of Philosophy Catalogue Number—Announcement of Courses 1949-50. (378.73).
New York University	...	...	General Information, vol. 49, No. 10 February 7, 1949. (378.73).
Stevenson	...	...	Book of Quotations (308.8).
Wisconsin University	...	...	General Announcement of Courses 1949-50, (378.73).

Philosophy.

Couger, G. P.—Epitomization	A Study in Philosophy of the Sciences. (104).
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Psychology.

Oss Assessment Staff	..	.	Assessment of Man (140.926).
Halstead, W. C.	..	.	Brain and Intelligence. (148).
Kluckhohn, C. & Murray H.A. (ed.)	Personality in Nature, Society, and Culture. (143).

Sociology.

Roucek, J.S.	Social Control. (303.4).
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Statistics.

India—First Census of Manufactures, 1946	.	.	Statistics by Industries and Provinces. 2 vols. (310.6).
India—Second Census of Manufactures, 1947	...	..	2 Vols (310.6).
United Nations	..	.	World Statistical Congress, 1947. vol. II. (310.6).

Politics and Administration.

Doob, L. W.	Public Opinion and Propaganda. (320.4).
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Economics.

Commonwealth Economic Committee	Grain Crops—A Summary. (331).
Guise, C. H.	The Management of Farm Woodlands. (681.1).

Law.

Hudson, M.O. and Others	International Legislation—A Collection of the Texts of Multipartite International Instruments of General Interests, Vol. VIII—1939-41 (345/20 E).
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Education.

Laton, A. D. & Powers, S.R.	New Directions in Science Teaching. (371.805).
Mays, A.B.	Principles and Practices of Vocational Education. (370.9).
Menroe, W.S. (ed.)	Encyclopedia of Educational Research. (370.8).

Anthropology.

Slotkin, J.S.	Social Anthropology. (390.4)
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Pure Science.

Royal Institute of Science	Fourth Report, 1937-1942.
	Fifth Report, 1942-1947.
Smith, A.W.	...	...	The Elements of Physics. (530).

Useful Arts.

- Horace Plunket Foundation Year Book of Agricultural Co-operation, 1950. (680.058).
Rees, J. R. (ed) .. Modern Practice in Psychological Medicine. (616.8).

English Literature.

- The British Annual of Literature .. Vol. Six. 1949. (820.6).

Classical Literature.

- Cary, M. & Others (edrs.) .. The Oxford Classical Dictionary. (850.3).

Oriental Literature.

- Munshi, K. M. Shri K.M. Munshi Diamond Jubilee Volume, Pt. I.

Tamil.

- Dandapani Desai, Vidwan .. Gurupadam Kasiyatrai of Subrahmany Desika Jnana Sambhanda Paramacharya. (869h)

Kannada.

- Ananthanarayana, S. ... Mythilee. (869k).
Narasimha Swami, K. S. .. Ungara. (869)
Shama Rao, T. S. and Ramachandra Rao C. Vardha Sikshana (869k).
Srikantasastri, S. .. Roman Chakradhipatyada Charitre. (869k).

Geography and Travels.

- Gregory, J. S. & Shave, D. W. .. The U.S.S.R. A Geographical Survey. (911)

Biography.

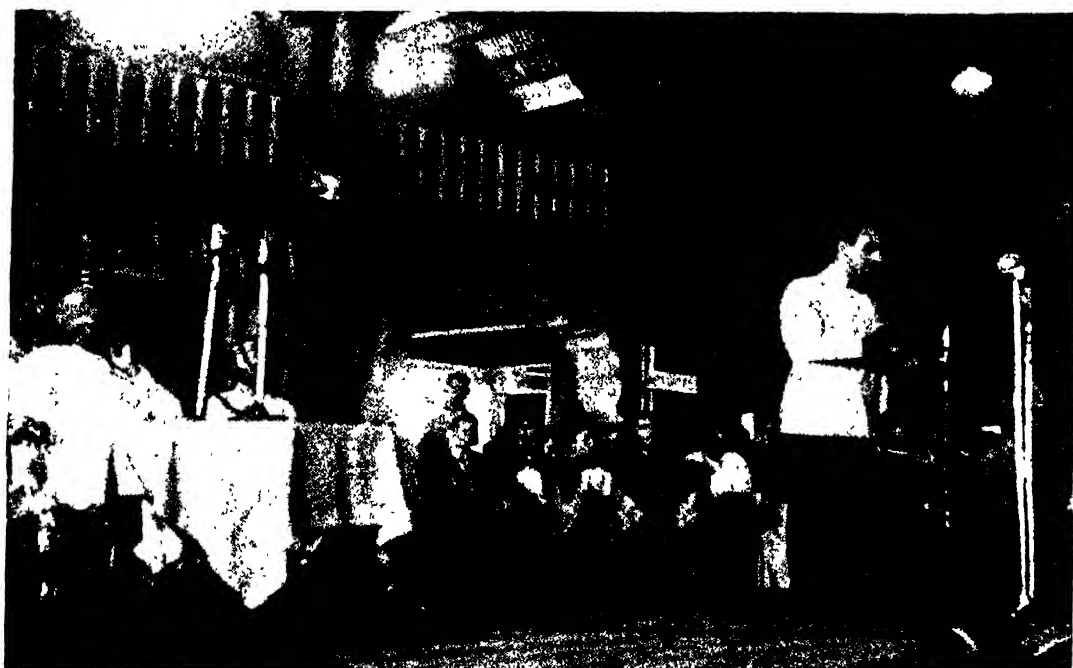
- Nehru, Jawaharlal . . . Nehru Abhinandan Granth—A Birth Day Book. (923.2).
Peck, M. G. Carrie Champion Catt - A Biography. (923.6)

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His Highness the Maharaja, Dr. C. R. Reddy, Dean Paul Weaver, Director of Seminar and Dr. Wolontis, General Secretary, on the occasion of the inauguration of the International Students' Seminar



His Highness the Maharaja inaugurated the International Students' Seminar. Dean Paul Weaver, Director of the Seminar, is seen delivering the address.



Doan Paul Weaver, Director, Dr. C. R. Reddy, Pro-Chancellor of the Mysore University, the Hon'ble Sri T. Siddalingrahi, Minister for Education, and Dr. Wolontis, General Secretary, at the International Students' Seminar.



A group of Delegates to the International Students' Seminar held at Krishnarajasagar

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XIII]

Bangalore, July 1950

[No. 7

ACADEMIC AND HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' SERVICE SEMINAR

HIS HIGHNESS PERFORMS INAUGURATION CEREMONY AT MYSORE

His Highness the Maharaja inaugurating the International Students' Service Seminar on 12th July 1950, said:—

Let me thank you most sincerely for inviting me to inaugurate this Seminar of the International Student Service. This appears to be the first great gathering held under your auspices in this our ancient country. The International Student Service, organized some three decades ago in far-off Vienna, with a limited range and scope as suited its beginnings, has now spread itself over a large number of countries, traversing climates, races and nationalities. Organized to relieve the tragic consequences of the first World War, its attention was naturally directed, to start with, towards re-building the Universities of war-torn Europe and relieving the distress of their students.

Global Activities of the Seminar

To-day, it is nourishing educational and cultural activities in both the hemispheres, functioning as a genuine global institution. Its programmes are adjusted to the requirements of the various nationalities as well as of the world and humanity as a whole; of the container as well as the contained. Its special projects,—the help it gives to displaced persons, to students suffering under physical ailments, and the Rest Centres

it has organized in several countries, are but a few amongst its academic and humanitarian activities. It has an enviable record of achievement in every one of these directions. It has given no small gratification to us, in India, to find that its benevolence and fellowship now embrace our country. You have established yourself permanently in India to our good and gratification. I trust the branches you have planted here will keep growing and flourish into ever and evermore fruitful abundance.

Donation to Mysore

I take this opportunity to accept, with warmest appreciation and thanks, on behalf of Mysore and on my own behalf, your generous allotment of a sum of Rs. 30,000 for building a Students' Ward in one of our Tuberculosis Sanatoria.

Creating a Sense of Fraternity

I am happy to note from your reports that your organization has dedicated itself to meeting the practical needs of all Universities and is striving to create a sense of fraternity between the faculties and the students of the different Universities in the world. You are actuated by

the noble objective of spiritualising, and, in that way, strengthening all the centres of Learning, so that they may serve for all time as sources of Truth, Light and an active, all-embracing Humanism. I am fully confident that the International Student Service will continue to function as a vital factor for securing world peace and progress. Without peace, material prosperity becomes fuel for the fires of War and is consumed to ashes.

Enriching the Totality of Life

The illustrious men and women who have guided and influenced your activities, have rightly reminded you that the I.S.S. should keep on contacting each fresh University generation and extending its help to all countries, irrespective of their political philosophies, their various cultures, religions and ideologies. We should learn to treat our racial and cultural differences as variations which supplement and enrich the totality of human life, and not allow them to create mutual prejudices and animosities. In that spirit, Universities and students and the younger generations should appreciate your ideals and services, and benefit by them; and, in their turn, support and extend the field of your activities. Through the help of organizations like yours, we should try to rise above the differences of race, creed and class, and create a new synthesis and harmony embracing the whole of humanity.

The West is sick of aggression and conflict; the East with dejection at its low standards of living; and the best minds of both East and West are sometimes seized with despair as to the future.

If your Seminar and other circles of like purpose bring home to the minds of students and elders that distrust and inertia alike imperil both themselves and others, they will have inculcated a most urgent and much-needed lesson.

Ensuring World Peace

I make, if I may, a special appeal to the younger generation in this behalf; for, to quote a line or two from a speech of my revered uncle, His Highness the late Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, "It is to youth, the age of idealism, that we must look for new ideals of life, of religion and of dedication of self to the good of others."

At the close of the last War, the world was illumined and uplifted by sincere hopes and theories of enduring peace and international harmony; of a co-operative world in place of the old competitive and combative; of racial and cultural harmonies, harbingers of a new synthesis of world culture; and the idea of One World, a Fraternity of Races and Nations. High ideals cannot be realised in a day. Time and effort are required. The higher the ideal, the longer the time needed and the more strenuous the effort. And so let us not be downcast by the present gloomy aspect of international affairs. The lights that lit humanity at San-Francisco have become smoky and flickering. There is a call on the Statesmen of the world to see that those lights do not die out and plunge the world into darkness. I would, therefore, venture to suggest that whatever be the immediate themes to which the Seminar devotes itself, its deliberations will aim at teaching the present and future generations of students that sublime philosophy of life which would enable all peoples of the world to remember "the primal brotherhood which mankind has inherited from a common divine fatherhood"—and not merely to remember but to realise it.

In this context, I am reminded of the weighty words of Mr. Clement Attlee: "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defence of peace must be constructed." And to quote the words of one of our own

philosophers: "Treaties and diplomatic understandings may restrain passions, but they do not remove fear. The world must be imbued with love of humanity." Where there is fear, there cannot be love.

Oneness of Races

I hope that your deliberations and activities will help to produce a world-wide fabric of mutual goodwill and comradeship, and that the representatives gathered here from the different parts of the world will develop by direct contacts a deeper consciousness of the oneness of the races in a common humanity.

As was once urged by my late revered father, His Highness Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, it is in times of hate that the voice of love should sound loudest.

I was somewhat sorry to find from the report of your XII Annual Conference that there was little response from Asia to its invitation, though I was thrilled to read that the few representatives who did respond were so effective that the Conference experienced a dynamic impact from their presence. I see that the response in the present case is much larger. I expect that their contribution

to the plans and programmes of the International Student Service would be such as would tempt your Headquarters to establish, in addition to the Indian Committee at Aligarh, many more branches in India.

You have a most interesting and important agenda to go through. Your programme of work for this session breathes a spirit of universality and humanism, which is what is required to rescue us from grossly materialistic tendencies. Your agenda is the proof that you are alive to all those vital activities and aspirations without which the peace and progress of the world could not be given permanence.

Let me, in conclusion, thank you once again for the honour you have done me and for the privilege extended to me of meeting so many distinguished educationists and philanthropists from far and near. I wish you godspeed in your noble tasks. I hope that you will find the salubrious climate of Mysore and the quiet beauty of Brindavan helpful in your deliberations, and that you will enjoy your stay here these few weeks.

I have great pleasure in inaugurating this International Students' Service Seminar.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK OF THE SRI GUNAMBA TRUST

HIS HIGHNESS' APPRECIATION OF THE HUMANITARIAN SERVICE OF THE TRUST

His Highness the Maharaja speaking on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Sri Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust on 3rd July 1950, said:—

It was with a sense of genuine pleasure that I acceded to the request to be in your midst to-day at the celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of the Sri Gunamba Trust, and I am indeed happy to associate myself on this memorable occasion with the work of this humanitarian organisation.

The Founder of the Trust

The good seed sown by the revered founder of the Trust, *Rajasevadhurina* Sirdar Sir M. Kantharaj Urs, has indeed taken firm root, and, thanks to the fostering care of the several office-bearers of the Trust, has grown into a flourishing tree of which the people of this growing City, and especially the poor and middle classes, are now enjoying the fruit. The activities of the Trust, as we have just heard, are not confined merely to the conducting of labour cases, but now traverse the entire field of Maternity and Child Welfare Work, the more important items being Ante-natal and After-care Clinics, practical lessons in nutrition for mother and child, daily clinics for babies up to the age of eighteen months (which includes free distribution of milk), Nursery Schools for 'toddlers,' the organisation of very successful Baby Shows (in connection with which Mysore City has won recognition on three occasions in the Empire Competition), and even anti-tuberculosis work.

Record of Work

The record of the progress of the Trust, as witnessed by the reports of successive years, is the story of successful organisational co-operation; for, inseparable from the work of the Trust have been the activities of the Indian Red Cross Society, the Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare, the Health Section of the local Municipality and the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, while the Trust has been indebted to the advice and guidance received in technical matters from the heads of the leading Women's hospitals in the City. From small beginnings, the work of the Sri Gunamba Trust has grown in usefulness and popular appeal until to-day, when it has reached a stage of maturity, it has woven for itself an indelible pattern in the fabric of the daily life of a large section of the women and children of Mysore.

Maternal Mortality Minimised

Maternity and Child Welfare is a matter on which the conscience of the people of the State has shown itself increasingly concerned during the past two decades or so. The Missionary bodies gave us the lead with their splendidly equipped hospitals for women in half-a-dozen important centres, and their fine example was followed by public-spirited citizens who have contributed large sums for the

opening of maternity hospitals, large and small, all over the State, while Government, the Municipalities and the District Boards have been doing all in their power to support and popularise the movement. As you have rightly pointed out, few towns or cities in India are so well served in the matter of aid both in maternity and in child welfare as is Mysore City, and it is a real pleasure to learn that the cases conducted in the City by untrained *dhais* have been reduced from 1,700 in 1936 to 60 last year. How different are the conditions to-day from what they were three or four decades ago when the expectant mother was more often than not at the mercy of the untrained *dhai* and her life as well as that of the child was left to the chances of Fate and Superstition! And the figures for Mysore City recorded by the Department of Public Health in respect of maternal and infantile mortality are revealing in the matter of the progress achieved in recent years. The number of deaths in maternity which was 20 per thousand in 1938 diminished progressively until it was 11 per thousand in 1948, while in respect of infants of one year old and less, the number decreased similarly from about 180 per thousand in 1938 to 100 per thousand in 1948. These statistics speak eloquently of the maternity and child welfare work and propaganda conducted in the City, in which the Sri Gunamba Trust has played a very significant part.

Carrying Noble Mission to All

To you, members of the Trust, and all those by whose patient work and earnest endeavour its objects are being achieved, the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Institution will, I know, be an occasion not only for rejoicing and thanksgiving, but for re-dedication to the tasks ahead and a desire to carry your noble mission to every home and every individual in the

City who stands in need of your help, care and advice. Your greatest reward must be the knowledge that your work is of primary importance to the country, and that the eagerness and loving care which you bring to your tasks must surely have their reflection in the sturdy growth of the nation.

Importance of Nursing

While taking stock of our position to-day, let us realise how much still remains to be done, by a comparison of the standards we have reached with those which other countries have achieved in this sphere. One country in the West has shown that by intensive work in this vital field, it has been possible to reduce the mortality in maternity cases to 3 per thousand and of infant mortality to 35 per thousand. That country is one which has a qualified nurse on the average for every 300 members of the population. I know that it will be many years before we can hope to reduce our own figures of mortality to these limits, but let us have this in our view and as our aim.

Appreciable Activities

When my revered father, His late Highness the Yuvaraja, presided at the Baby Week celebrations at this very Centre in 1938, in expressing the hope that the Sri Gunamba Trust would before very long have a maternity and child welfare centre, a nursery school and a solarium in every mohalla of the City, he went on to say: "But to me, personally, the intensive development of your activities is, if not more important, at least as important as their extension." It is that intensive development which must be the keynote of your future progress. You have now almost completely realised the hope of having a centre and a nursery school in every mohalla, but you have

just one lady doctor in charge of the entire work of the Trust while there is one trained midwife allotted to each of twenty-four sections into which the City has been divided for the purpose. I think you will agree that this staff is quite insufficient to meet the growing demands of the City. I am pleased to learn that you have an idea of increasing the number of doctors to four and of employing eight lady health visitors to augment the present staff, and I can only hope that this much-needed increase in your strength will be realised in the not very distant future. This development will, of course, mean a good deal of additional expenditure and, as you have pointed out, the present resources of the Trust may not be adequate to meet further demands. I do sincerely hope that your appeal to all those by whose generosity this Institution has reached this flourishing stage and to other public-spirited persons to do all they can to help you in the expansion of your activities, will receive the response that this humanitarian work deserves.

Progress made by Philanthropists

In looking back over the progress of the Trust during the past quarter of a century, our thoughts go out in gratitude to those individuals who by their philanthropy or devoted effort have enabled the good intention of the donor to take this concrete and beautiful form. The address which we have just heard has referred to the outstanding contributions made by

Dharmaprakasa Rao Bahadur Sri D. Banumiah, Dharmaprakasa Sri V. D. Rajaram Mudaliar, Dharmaprakasa Rao Bahadur Sri Devarao Sivaram and Sowbhagya Gnanamma, as also to Sir Charles Todhunter whose interest in this work was as keen and constant as his knowledge of the subject was deep and comprehensive. I know that I shall have the approbation of all those who have any knowledge of the work and progress of this Institution if I make special mention also of *Rajasevaprakasa Rao Bahadur Sri M. Ramaswamy* who has been the Honorary Secretary of the Trust from its very inception and whose selfless and unremitting work in its welfare has helped in a large measure the attainment of so many of the Trust's objectives. I would like to take this opportunity of placing on record our sense of deep appreciation for the financial help that the Institution has been receiving regularly from Government and the City Municipality, and the ready and most helpful way in which the officers of the Municipality and Government departments have always co-operated with its undertakings.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am indeed happy to have had this opportunity of joining in the Silver Jubilee Celebrations to-day, and I sincerely wish that the humanitarian service which the Trust has been rendering will grow from strength to strength and that it will be a model for social service in the sphere of Maternity and Child Welfare.

LAWYERS' ROLE IN SOCIAL LIFE

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. Dasappa, Chief Minister-in-charge, delivered the Inaugural address at the Civil Area Law Association on 22nd July 1950. The following is the text of his address.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. Dasappa, Chief Minister-in-charge, said that the members of the Bar had a mission in life and their service to the country was supreme.

In the course of his speech, the Hon'ble Minister said that it gave him the greatest pleasure to be in their midst, though he regretted the absence of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Sri K. C. Reddy, who should have had the honour of addressing them on the occasion as Courts belonged to his portfolio. Referring to the remark in the Address that he was "an honoured member of our noblest profession", the Hon'ble Minister said that though he did once belong to the profession, he was debarred years ago for his political activities not being found worthy to be a member of it. However, in conformity with the truism "once a mortgage always a mortgage, he was 'once a Lawyer, always a Lawyer'. His knowledge of law had stood him in good stead. He re-counted that during a period of 21 years of his practice as a Lawyer, he was not altogether unsuccessful and was thankful for the uniform courtesy received from the hands of the members of the Bar and the Bench.

Lawyer's Profession—one of the Noblest.

He agreed that the legal profession was one of the noblest, no doubt, the associations of Medicine and Engineering and others were each claiming rivalry. He felt, however, that the legal profession yielded to none in its idealism, in its effort to look after the social order, in its continuous effort to keep the humanistic

side of life in the forefront and not to be throttled by power or force. He believed that much of the mishaps and much of the bickerings and misunderstandings between nation and nation was due to the one fact that the humanistic side of life was ignored. If there was one fraternity which could restore the balance and set right the wrong ideology that had taken possession in this world, it was the legal profession. By training and by practice, the lawyers would develop the virtue of securing justice to people and in that attempt, they have to resort to certain processes of thinking and evaluating that were absolutely essential to the attainment of the objective he had set forth. This capacity to analyse things, sift evidence, assess the value of matter placed before them and then pursue the one goal, namely, justice, he considered, was one of the best processes of mind. Viewed from that standpoint, the Hon'ble Minister said, the Legal Profession was eminently fitted to lead the world from out of the confusion and morass that it had got into. He always assessed the legal profession, not merely from the purely technical or professional angle, but as one which could confer much real boon to society and which placed its votaries in an advantageous position of taking up the leadership of society.

Lawyers as Leaders.

This led him on to say that, in most countries, it was Lawyers that had become leaders. This was borne out by the fact that invariably all

Cabinet consisted of a good number of members of the profession. The Mysore Cabinet was no exception in as much as six out of seven members thereof belonged to this category. Why was it so? Was it merely a coincidence? Or, was there some virtue behind these people who were of this profession? The Hon'ble Minister said that there must have been some virtues which fitted them to be successful leaders.

He said that Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, was an ornament of the legal profession. One could perceive that his keen legal mind was alert and operative at all times and under all conditions. The close reasoning and the precision and language employed by him bore ample testimony to his legal training. It was indeed difficult thing for anybody to find fault with the content or the clothing of his thoughts.

The Hon'ble Minister remembered the National Congress session to which he used to attend in the early years. He referred to the galaxy of lawyers, such as, Sri Vijayaraghavacharya, Sriyuts Surendranath Baunerji, Bhupendranath Basu, Sri S. P. Sinha, Janab Hasen Imam, and a host of others whose talents greatly contributed to the high order of the deliberation of the Congress. But, unfortunately, later on, he felt, the lawyers somehow seemed to have lost their ground. For some reason or the other they seemed to have lost their hold in the public life of the country. As the freedom of the country had been won, it was necessary for them to regain their lost position. The great mission of a lawyer was not merely to his clientele but for the country as a whole. The Hon'ble Minister said, even when he was in the profession, he was taking interest in public affairs. This did not interfere with his professional work. On the other hand, his activities in public life gave him an inner satisfaction. Getting on in the profession was no doubt

necessary but it could not be everything in life. Inward satisfaction that would result by some real selfless service to the country and her people, was a noble thing and a thing worth striving for. The Lawyers should not forget that they owed their education and their success in the profession later to the people of the country. If that was so, it was justifiable that their debt should be repaid to the people in some measure at least. The concern of the profession should, therefore, be how best to render service to the people and to avail of the glorious opportunity to give a correct lead to public life and to put it on healthy lines. He was inclined to dwell on these thoughts, the Hon'ble Minister said, because in recent years, generally speaking, it was not on those healthy lines that the public life was moving and there was a general deterioration of work which was being carried in the public life. There was a time when people worked shoulder to shoulder with camaraderie spirit, whereas now, there was so much of friction, misunderstanding and power politics. It was time to stem the tide. And who could better undertake this mission in India to-day than the learned members of the profession, who by their qualification and equipment, were best fitted for it?

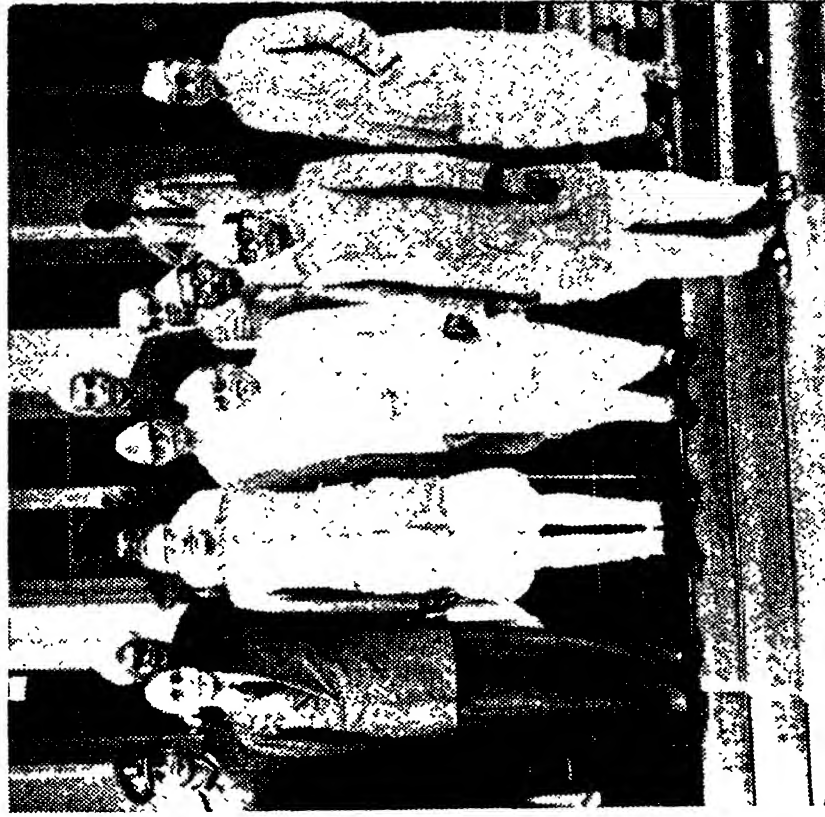
High standard of Civil Area Bar.

He congratulated the Bar of the Civil Station for having maintained high traditions and standards which had earned for them unstinted tribute from the Judiciary both in Madras and Mysore State. He was glad to note the cordial relationship existing between the Bar and the Bench. One of the greatest assets, he said, was perfect understanding between the Judiciary and the Bar, who could together make up the judicial administration. He was certain that the fine tradition would be kept up and even excelled as time went on.



Photo taken on the occasion of the inauguration of the Mysore State Forest Officers' Conference held on 21st July 1950. The Hon'ble the Minister for Finance and Industries, the Hon'ble the Minister for Home Affairs and the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government, are seen in the picture.

(Photo—Janavani)



The Governor of Madras is being welcomed by the Hon. Ministers of Mysore, when he arrived in Bangalore on 20th July 1950.

(Photo—Janavani)



The Hon'ble Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, plants a tree in Subhas Nagar, Bangalore, on 1st July 1950 to inaugurate the "Vana Mahotsava Week".

✦ Accommodation for the Association.

Earlier in the afternoon, the Hon'ble Minister had been taken round the premises of the Mayo Hall by the President of the Association, along with the Chief Justice, the Mayor, the Corporation Commissioner and others. The Hon'ble Minister said that by mutual adjustment of the accommodation available, it was possible to move all the Courts to one set of buildings and utilise those thus vacated for the Corporation Offices, etc. As by such an exchange of buildings, a satisfactory arrangement for all concerned could be achieved, he hoped that the Mayor of the Corporation would pursue the matter and settle it early. When this was accomplished, it was easy enough for a room to be set apart for the Association purposes.

Shifting of certain Courts.

Referring to the request regarding shifting of the Second Munsiff's and Second Magistrate's Courts from the City area to Civil Station, the Hon'ble Minister said the matter might be considered if the Mayor was agreeable to spare some suitable building without asking for any other in exchange. He recalled that a

proposal had been mooted to house the Courts of Bangalore in one building, centrally situated, somewhere between the Public Offices and the Civil Area. It had then been estimated at four lakhs of rupees. But for some reason or another, the scheme had not been proceeded with. Though the Hon'ble Minister welcomed the proposal, but, he regretted the present financial circumstances would not permit of its being a feasible scheme now.

Conclusion.

Finally, the Hon'ble Minister, in wishing them the best of luck, exhorted the members of the Law Association to endeavour and give a correct lead in all matters of public interest as that would be the greatest service that they could render to the country at this juncture. The world was expecting much from India especially in the establishment of peace and goodwill in the world. If she has to fulfil that mission her own life should be ordered well. Let India by the practice of high virtues become a pattern to the rest of the world. He earnestly hoped that the members of the Legal Profession would come up to these expectations of the Motherland.

WOMEN'S ROLE IN NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour in Mysore, speaking on the occasion of the inauguration of the Mount Carmel College Associations, Bangalore, on 26th July 1950, said: —

I am exceedingly happy to be in your midst this afternoon. I was due to visit this temple of learning many months ago, and would certainly have given myself the pleasure but for a last, minute call from elsewhere. The disappointment I then had could not have been less than yours. It gives me no small satisfaction, therefore, that I am now able to meet you and spend a brief hour with you. I am thankful to your esteemed Principal-President and to the Secretaries of your College Associations for this welcome opportunity.

When your Principal wanted that I should give you a talk and let her know the subject in advance, I accepted the invitation and suggested "National Reconstruction" as the theme of my talk. I do not know how far you like the choice. I myself wondered, shortly after sending the reply, whether it would not have been more appropriate if I had selected some other topic of educational interest. But having made the choice, I can only try to reconcile myself and speak to you about national reconstruction with special reference to our present educational requirements and more particularly to the education of women and their role in our future national life.

Re-orientation of Educational System

I do not know if there can be a greater need for re-organising any other department of activity than Education, for while a defective or incomplete planning in respect of any other branch may affect the present generation in the main, a

defective or wrong type of education is certain to jeopardise the most vital interests of all future generations. If, therefore, I venture to say that there is urgent need to re-orient our system of education let me not be misunderstood as suggesting that we can afford to neglect other fields of life, like Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Commerce, etc. - Whoever, for instance, can deny that there is great need for turning to account the available agricultural resources which are almost unlimited? There are millions of people for whom foodstuffs are necessary. There are also millions of acres of land waiting to be brought under the plough. There are a number of perennial rivers ever flowing, ever ready to water the fields but continually wasting themselves into the seas because of our failure to canalise them. With so many facilities provided by a kindly Providence and abundant man-power available in addition, is it not to be regretted that this land of rivers, this agricultural country, this hoary sub-continent which history and legend alike praise as the land that once "over-flowed with milk and honey," should now be starved and begging of other countries for food? We must make the best use of our resources and become self-sufficient and contented. Without prejudice, therefore, to the importance of the work that awaits us in other directions, let me try to emphasize the urgency of re-shaping our educational policy in view of its vast importance and far-reaching consequences, so that we may regain the lost glory of our motherland. When I refer to lost glory from

the educational point of view it becomes necessary to remind you that there was a time when the western world was lost in admiration of the heights which India had attained in almost every department of learning and of the colossal scale on which education was imparted in residential universities like Takshasila and Nalanda, in addition to the basic education given in every village, hamlet and hut each of which served as a school in its own way. No wonder, therefore, that when the youngsters grew up as men and women they were in a position to make substantial contributions to the welfare of both society and state. To-day, however, the position is quite different; it is all a case of trading on past glory. We have done it long enough, with little use or satisfaction. In the fast-moving world that is witness to an unparalleled race for progress, where none can claim to have reached perfection, and in which science—both pure and applied—is making incredibly rapid strides every day and hour, whoever can afford to delude himself into the belief that he may live a life of indifference or ease? We ought to realise our responsibilities and do our duty towards our people.

To make life Comfortable and Happy.

We are now proud as citizens of a truly democratic Republic. We have adopted a constitution that is more liberal and rational than the constitutions of most other countries. That constitution guarantees to each and every subject certain essential privileges which are known as "Fundamental Rights" and which, among others, seek to ensure the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation. For the very exercise of these rights, if for no other purpose, we have to make considerable headway in many directions, like education, citizen-

ship, economic stability, social service and active preparation for a harmonious and corporate existence. Our aim should be to lead not merely a "comfortable life" but also a "happy" life or a "higher and fuller life," and to make of our people a well-ordered society in which each citizen, in addition to meeting his physical comforts and satisfying his normal wants, also aims at making others happy, so that not merely the limited circle of his kith and kin or his own little township but all others may have something to gain from him, some contribution to receive, without which they are bound to be the poorer but with which they are so much the richer. If every one may live up to such a high standard and lead a full and purposeful life, the progress of the entire society will be all-round, the country will be much more prosperous, people will be quite contented and can then afford to devote themselves to the pursuit of fine arts like Music, Drama, Dancing, Sculpture and Painting, and make the world worthwhile for themselves and others.

Women's Responsibilities.

But a consummation like this cannot be secured in a day; nor can it be reached as a result of a mere mandate from those in authority or of observance by only those attending schools and offices, shops and factories. It can be achieved only by a long and determined effort on the part of one and all, including the women at home. Rather, if I may say so, full results can be reaped only if our women come to realise that theirs is the larger share of responsibility in this matter of our national reconstruction and our cultural renaissance. If in spite of all the talk that is going on in the country we are not far better than before, it is because of our one-sided effort, our

incomplete preparation, our defective education which fits us for anything on earth except the task immediately ahead of us, the prevalent system of education which teaches our women any number of mathematical problems and scientific formulæ but all the while forgets the genius of Indian women and fails to ask whether their real needs may not be altogether different. It is in this sense I mean that we are wasting our resources. It sometimes looks as though nothing very different may be expected of the present generation of grown-ups. The only hope, in my humble opinion, lies in the youth of the country, more particularly in the girls who will soon be the proud mothers of our future citizens. This exactly is the reason why I am talking to you on this subject. If at this most impressionable age you imbibe ideas that fit in with our hard-won Independence, ideas that are not foreign to Indian women but ideas that were responsible for immortalising many a flower of Indian womanhood, ideas that are intimately related to our present problems and our future needs, then, indeed, your education will be purposeful and you can profit by it in your daily life and discharge your duties better.

Prerequisite of Balanced Society.

I have a purpose in emphasizing this point. Women have always been the conservators of our culture. I am not one of those who try to interpret culture in terms either of literacy or of the status which Power or Fashion assigns to individuals or groups. The measure of culture is not that of our ability to learn the stunts that catch for a while, but that of the good that others derive from us. You can better understand the full import of this statement by recalling to your minds that even in the ages gone by, when few of our ancestors ever boasted

of university hallmarks, the most learned among western scholars came all the way to India on a pilgrimage of study and in quest of Truth. In the ancient Gurukula system, pupils, no doubt, were in the direct charge of the teacher but learnt no less from the "Gurupathni" and shaped themselves under her care. Needless to say, therefore, that women in the past had as much to give as men ever could, for the good of society at large. In fact, it has always been admitted in India that woman is the basis of society, and nothing can alter or uproot this fundamental conception. You, my young friends, will therefore have to bear, in the not distant future, your share of the responsibility for revitalising the nation. Do not be misled into thinking that you are merely so many individuals and that it should matter little to the nation whether you do well or ill, whether you achieve something great or simply bide your time and drudge along. A balanced society needs the wilful, well-planned and steady work of both men and women—and of each one of them—whether it be in the exciting public life or the unassuming, but none the less equally important, home-life. It is this co-ordination of functions that is symbolised in the immortal Indian conception of "Ardhanari Iswara" or the Cosmic Deity who is half-man and half-woman. It was in this sense that Gandhiji wrote that "as fundamentally as man and woman are one, their problems also must be one in essence. Each is a complement of the other—the one cannot live without the active help of the other".

The Custodian of Culture.

This brings us to the more direct question of the place of women in society. I have already stated that woman is the custodian of our culture and that culture cannot be measured

by literary distinctions or university diplomas. No woman need regret if she has no degrees to boast of nor prize-cups and medals to display. Even for those who possess these, the proper field to shine in is the home, in which each one may first help as a daughter, as a wife and as a mother; the home which she can render the sweeter by her geniality, the happier by her service, the more sacred by her charity that expects no reward, and what is most precious of all, by her modesty and chastity which are emphasized by the trite saying that the value of a woman is beyond all reckoning. To say this is not to suggest that women are unfit for the professions, or that those who have taken up particular callings have not acquitted themselves well. While those who aspire for particular professions must be free to take them up, the fact remains that, generally speaking, the home is the woman's special field, where women alone have the privilege of feeding the hungry, helping the needy, encouraging the deserving and serving God and Man at the same time. It would be wrong to suppose that home-life necessarily means sedentary or secluded life. On the contrary, every well-ordered home must plan its own leisure and pastime, its own holidays and diversions, its own picnics and pilgrimages. It may be that young couples in England or America find their pleasure in honeymoons and week-end trips. But Indian families enjoy no less of pleasure, no less of holiday, though in ways peculiarly their own. For, what about the temples they are enjoined to visit, the group *Bhajans* and the evening discourses in the *Mandirams* they might care to attend; the car festivals, fairs and *Melas* beside sacred rivers and at holy places to which they go at stated intervals? And what about the pilgrimages of which the merit is frankly denied to the men unless they are accom-

panied by their women too? What, again, about the numerous festival days on which every girl or woman invites her friends and neighbours for a simple treat and a hearty chat; and the Pongal day when every woman, girl and child makes it a point to visit and greet as many friends and relations as possible? Please, therefore, shake off the impression that women in India are denied all status, respect and freedom. Activities like these coupled with the varied duties of the housewife do give her ample scope for all-round development—moral, mental and physical. In fact, a healthy growth and satisfied look are essential parts of feminine equipment. No one wants that women should be weak in body, stunted in growth, dull in look and ugly in effect. We want our women to be hale and hearty, strong and stalwart, bright and beautiful, because we want our children to be all these. We want our women, in addition, to be literate, to be educated if possible, but cultured at all costs.

Well-Conceived Programme.

I am happy, in this connection, that the blue-print of our educational system which the new Ministry of Education has prepared, aims at a 50 per cent literacy target in a 3-year period, and that plans are ready for the creation of a Cultural Trust with separate and distinct Academies for Arts, Music and Drama, in addition to well-conceived programmes of Basic, Social and Adult Education. I have no doubt that as large a number of our girls as possible will take advantage of this comprehensive scheme and feel so much the better for both themselves and others. This, in fact, is the true purpose of education. It was not long ago that I came across an article by Mr. A. T. Mathew in which was quoted the following

test of a perfectly trained university product :—

“His way was like other people's; he mounted no high horse; he was just a man and citizen. He indulged in no Socratic irony, but his discourse was full of Attic grace. Those who heard it went away neither disguised by servility nor repelled by ill-tempered censure, but on the contrary lifted out of themselves by charity, and encouraged to more orderly, contented, hopeful lives.”

These, indeed, are the true values expected of all educated men and women, and I hope that with the liberal training that you, my young friends, are receiving in Mount Carmel College, will come up to the high standards reached by that finished gentleman to whom the passage quoted above refers.

Character Building Activities.

I cannot conclude better than by emphasizing the last part of the quotation, *viz.*, that it should be your constant endeavour to lead orderly, contented and hopeful lives, for without yourselves doing so you will not be able to impart these

qualities to others. If only you make proper use of the facilities provided for you by your authorities, in the shape of physical exercises and extra-curricular activities, and in addition cultivate the virtues enjoined by the rules of your College, like punctuality, modesty, cleanliness, refined behaviour and discipline, you will indeed have made the best of your opportunities and equipped yourselves for playing, in the fulness of time, your roles in the life of the nation. In the constant practice, therefore, of these valuable qualities, in the earnest emulation of selfless service that your beloved teachers are exemplifying before you, in the successful discharge of the varied responsibilities that await you in the near future, and in the achievement of great results in your respective fields in order that our Motherland may ever continue as the beacon-light of all nations of the earth, I wish you and your Associations godspeed and the best of luck.

Esteemed Sisters, let me thank you once again most sincerely for asking me here and giving me this privilege of a heart to heart talk.

DISPLAY OF THE NATIONAL FLAG OF INDIA

REVISED RULES.

The following revised rules framed by the Government of India for the display of the National Flag of India are published for general information and guidance. These rules are based on the orders issued from time to time and include alterations due to constitutional changes.

I Display of the flag on Buildings

(a) Normally the Flag should be flown only on important Government buildings, such as, High Courts, Secretariats, Commissioners' Offices, Collectorates, Jails and Offices of the District Boards and Municipalities.

(b) The Flag should also be flown on the residences of the—

- (i) Governors and Rajpramukhs when outside their States if they stay either at their own or other private residences.
- (ii) Ruling Princes may also use the flag together with their own flags, if they so desire.
- (iii) Heads of Indian Mission in foreign countries. They may also fly the flag on their offices where these are separate from their residences.
- (iv) Ministers of Union and States.
- (v) Ministers of State of the Central Government.
- (vi) Chairmen of Upper Chambers where these exist.
- (vii) Speakers of the Parliament of India and State Legislative Assemblies.
- (viii) Chief Commissioners.
- (ix) Regional Commissioners in Part 'B' States.

(x) Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners and Collectors of Districts.

(c) In frontier areas, the flag may be flown at special places.

(d) (i) The President has a special flag of his own and will continue to fly the same.

(ii) The Governors and Rajpramukhs have their own special flags and will continue to fly them within their States.

(e) (i) If the President, the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister while visiting a State stays with the Governor or Rajpramukh in the Government House, the President's flag or the National Flag of India, as the case may be, should also be flown on the top of the main building or on the top of the wing, where the President, the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister happens to reside, or in a conspicuous part of the forecourt or the main approach.

(ii) If the Governor or the Rajpramukh stays in the Circuit House within his State and the President, the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister also stays in the same house as his guest, the same practice as in the preceding sub-rule should be followed.

(iii) If the President, the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister proceeds to a State town where the Governor or the Rajpramukh is not present, the President's flag or the National Flag of India, as the case may be, should be conspicuously displayed on a flagstaff or an improvised pole on the top of the house.

II Display of the flag on Cars.

The privilege for the use of the Flag on motor cars will be limited to the—

- (i) Governors and Rajpramukhs when outside their States.
- (ii) Ruling Princes may also use the flag together with their own flags if they so desire.
- (iii) Heads of India Missions in foreign countries.
- (iv) Ministers of Union and States.
- (v) Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers of the Central Government.
- (vi) Chairmen of Upper Chambers where these exist.
- (vii) Speakers of the Parliament of India and State Legislative Assemblies.
- (viii) Chief Commissioners.

- (ix) Regional Commissioners in Part 'B' States.

III General.

- (i) On special occasions like the Independence Day Celebrations—15th August, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday—January 26, and National Week as well as on any particular day of National rejoicing, the use of the flag will be unrestricted.
- (ii) The use of the flag by the Army, Navy and the Air Force will be governed by the special rules made for the purpose.
- (iii) The flag should not be flown by persons other than those mentioned in these rules except as provided in (i) above.

FACILITIES TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is pleased to order that the following facilities be granted to the members of the Legislative Assembly during their tenure of office :—

Supply of copies of all parts of the Mysore Gazette whether ordinary or Extraordinary.—The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, is requested to forward a copy each of the Gazette immediately on its publication to the members of the State Legislature.

2. *Supply of copies of Administration and other Reports.*—The Heads of Departments, the Principal Information Officer and the Secretaries to Government are requested to send regularly to all the members of the Legislative Assembly, a copy each of the Administration and other reports and publications issued by them including Press Notes and also to forward three copies of the same to the Secretary,

Mysore Legislature, for the use of the Library of the Legislature. Where a sufficient number of copies of such reports are not available, some spare copies may be sent to the Secretary to the Legislature with an intimation that they be given to such of the members as desire them.

3. *Supply of copies of Acts.*—The Legislative Department of the Secretariat will send to the Secretary to the Legislature, three copies of every Act as soon as it is published in the Gazette for reference of members of the Legislative Assembly.

4. *Supply of other publications of the Government.*—The Heads of all Departments are requested to comply with the request of the Secretary, Mysore Legislature, for any publications of the Government required for reference of the members of the State Legislature. *

NOTABLE WORK OF ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, speaking at the Annual Socials of the Licensed Electrical Contractors' Association of Mysore, Bangalore, on 23rd July 1950, said :—

I am happy to be in your midst this evening and welcome this opportunity of meeting so many of you together.

pray that the Association too will be a long-lived body.

Growth of Association.

Your Secretary was good enough to send me some papers relating to the origin and progress of your Association. I was glad to find from them that the Association has grown from very humble beginnings to its present strength. I was particularly struck by the statement that this was the first organization of its kind in India and that even Bombay followed your example in bringing a similar Association into being. I am really happy to see that its influence is now felt far and wide and that it enjoys representation on the Managing Committee of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce. All this reflects great credit on the Association and its workers, past and present. I know how difficult it is to start an organization, particularly of technical men, and how much more difficult it is to work it efficiently for so long a period as 28 years. I must therefore congratulate the Licensed Electrical Contractors' Association of Mysore on its healthy growth to full adolescence.

Happy Augury.

From the records furnished to me, I was pleased to notice one special feature, viz., that you have the very rare advantage of long-lived office-bearers. This is indeed a happy augury, and I sincerely

The only two wants.

It is usual, on occasions like this, to listen to a long list of grievances. I am somewhat surprised that you have referred to only one or two of your wants. I do not know whether this is due to your own high sense of self-respect, or to the traditional sentiment that too many requests should not be made of an invited guest. In either case, I am in the happy position of having to make no promises, or committing the Government to any large and unforeseen expenditure.

I was not a little pleased, while going through your papers, to come across an article in which you have reminded your members that they should not merely insist on their rights and privileges but should also realize their duties and obligations to Society at large. This, if I may say so, is the one thing that seems to need emphasis at the present juncture.

Progressive Work.

Electrical workers have played a notable part in our national programme. But, in the sense that there was really no "national" programme in the past, such as we are having in the new set-up, your part in future is bound to be still more signal. Our State, which all along has taken a prominent share in the electrical development of the country, is now pursuing a programme of extensive further

developments. Already, about 400 towns and villages have been electrified and there are about 86,000 live installations in the State. The three Generating Stations at Sivasamudram, Shimshapura and Jog are generating 373,414,700 units of power. Within the past one year alone, power installations have recorded an increase of 18·8 per cent and the increase in the number of lighting installations has been 13·8 per cent. Whether in the matter of capital cost incurred or revenue realised, of the number of consumers or the length of our transmission lines, of the peak load of power or the power generated in Kilowatt Hours, we have every reason to be proud of our progress. But the point I want to emphasize is that with the growing demands for electrical service, both from within the State and from adjoining Provinces, we have to engage ourselves much more vigorously on execution of works. This means that correspondingly your field of service also gets widened and, you may be called upon to shoulder still heavier responsibilities in future than in the past.

Efficiency in work.

The high level of your efficiency is admitted, no doubt, but considering the rate at which modern world is progressing you will have to strain every nerve to keep yourself abreast of others. It is necessary that you should study, on the one hand, the latest researches, latest appliances, and latest methods, and on the other, the most effective methods of expanding your own markets, approaching your customers, and training your workers to become more efficient, more popular, and more successful.

License Issuing Committee.

Herein lies the great responsibility of the License Issuing Committee. I am glad that applications go before that

Committee through your Association. That in itself should serve as a guarantee of professional efficiency, on the one hand, and of the applicants' good conduct on the other. But it is also desirable that in issuing licenses the Committee too will discharge its duty with a high sense of responsibility and select none but the highest qualified, best trained and most reliable of workers. For, yours is a highly specialized business requiring more than the average level of intelligence. In more advanced countries, scientific experiments have determined the average general ability that is required for each profession, and this ability is calculated in terms of what is technically known as the "mental age." Whereas Fishermen, Loaders, etc., are expected to be between 10 and 11·4 years of mental age, the average for Canvas Workers, Masons and Sailors has been assessed at 11·5 to 13·5, that of Auto-Mechanics, Horse Trainers, Painters and Plumbers, at 13·6 to 15, of Bank Clerks, Factory Foremen, Nurses and Wholesale Salesmen, at 15 to 15·9, and of Chemists, Draftsmen, Physicians and Elementary School Teachers, at 16 to 18·4. We are not surprised, therefore, that the mental age of Lawyers, Editors and Engineers,—whether Mechanical, Civil or Electrical,—is found to be as high as 18·5 and more. I hope that no better tribute can be paid to your profession than by quoting these statistics. It is for you to see that this high rank among the professions is retained by you, individually and collectively.

Honest work required.

It is needless for me to say that in carrying on its work, the Association will pursue a well-considered plan by which protection is afforded to every one of its members, against the common evil of unfair competition. It may be that for one contractor who sticks to his standards

and observes morality in business, and is compelled to charge a rate slightly higher than those tendered by others, there may be some who know better the "tricks of the trade" and can manage to quote rates that may at first sight look to be more favourable to the consumer. In the long run, no doubt, it is honesty that pays, but it is necessary to see that in the meanwhile the honest contractor does not collapse.

When I speak of unfair competition, I do not mean only under-cutting. The contractor who does perfunctory work, or uses inferior materials, and for that reason can afford to give cheaper service, is as much to blame and requires to be pulled up. There are several other ways in which an unscrupulous man in business can capture the field to the detriment of other principled and efficient compeers, and it seems time enough that your Association takes steps to lay down what of late has been much in the air, *viz.*, a Professional Code of Conduct.

A building for Association.

It is natural that you are trying to put up a *habitat* of your own. I was sorry to hear that the Municipal Council of old which was good enough to allot a site for you soon after went back on its own resolution. Yours is a deserving case, and I trust that the new Corporation will see its way to comply with your request. I hope also that the building which you propose to put up will be an Ideal Home, like the one that got you a Gold Medal at one of the Exhibitions, and will be fitted up with both the old time contrivances and the latest appliances, so that the common man who visits it will be able to learn more from it than from a series of theoretical lessons. Electricity is an ideal servant but it is also a hard master, and this is better impressed by one practical example

than by a hundred discourses. I also trust that as soon as you have a building of your own, your ambition of constituting an up-to-date Library and Reading Room is bound to become a *fait accompli*. It will be a place where all the members can meet, read, and discuss matters of common interest to the profession as a whole. Such discussions will stimulate right thinking and help to make your work easier, safer, better and less costly.

Business Psychology.

I am aware that you have asked me here because of the accident of my being in charge of the Electricity portfolio. I know that I am not here as Minister in charge of Labour. I shall not therefore trouble you with any reference to Labour matters, except to the extent of emphasizing the suggestion that you should put your heads together for securing your common good. You are doubtless aware that, of late, Labour has been agitating for a share in the profits of the particular concern to which it belongs. But, more than suggesting such a Profit-Partnership, I should like to appeal to you to establish another partnership that is not yet widely practised in India,—I mean the Thinking Partnership. That, I am sure, will make for your larger profits, better progress and greater prosperity. You are experts in the Science of Electrical Engineering, but you should be experts, no less, in the still more important Science of Human Engineering, otherwise known as Business Psychology. In the unlimited field of Industry, they say, Business Psychology is like a double-barrelled gun, for, by acquiring its knowledge the individual executive can strengthen and advance himself, while by a thorough and judicious application of his knowledge he can also understand and control others.

Wider Scope for Service.

Thus doubly equipped, I am sure you will have a much wider scope for service in the years to come. You are well aware that Government intend electrifying every town and village in the State, partly for the purpose of providing lights and pumps,—both irrigation and domestic,—but mainly for extending lift irrigation and stimulating cottage industries. This requires a lot of machinery to be put into use and a large number of Mechanics for keeping it efficiently at work. If it be so, would it not be worth your while to organize a Mobile Mechanical Unit of your own, which would go round the interior parts and set right defects, if any, then and there, whether in the case of agricultural pumps or of internal wirings? If a member of such Unit can repair, say, three pumps in the course of a day, nearly a hundred of them can be set right in a month. The consumers too, I expect, will be quite willing to pay a reasonable charge, in view of the avoidance of the delays that now occur and consequent losses they now incur. In other words, installation of machinery and supply of power may continue to be the responsibility of the Department, while timely servicing and on-the-spot repairs may be taken up as a newer line

of your activity. If some such scheme can be worked out and presented, I trust the Department will be prepared to consider it.

It is not my intention to speak at greater length. Before concluding, however, I should like to refer to only one other important point. It may be that even with the best of equipment and the best of effort, a particular contractor lacks what is most essential in Business, *viz.*, Good Luck. While I wish the best of luck to everyone of you, let me at the same time appeal to the less fortunate among you not to lose heart as a result of comparing themselves with men of outstanding success in the field. Remember that failures too have much to invest in business. Bear in mind these significant lines from a reputed American author :

".....Art's long hazard, where no man
may choose

Whether he plays to win or toil to lose."

To the man who feels that something vitally important needs doing, and that he can do it, there is need for no other spur than the task itself.

Friends, I thank you once again, and wish you godspeed in your career of Service.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO TREE PLANTING

Wide publicity has already been given in the Press Note, dated 8th June 1950 making an appeal for undertaking an intensive tree-planting during this season and for the observance of Vanamahotsava during the 1st week of July. With a view to giving sufficient encouragement to the tree-planting, and recognising the efforts of individuals, institutions, villages and districts in implementing the intentions of tree-planting policy throughout India, the Government of India have announced the following prizes :—

PRIZES

Group A.—All-India Competition

(a) A cash prize in the shape of National Savings Certificate worth Rs. 200 will be awarded to the individual who plants the largest number of trees during the Vanamahotsava festival 1950.

(b) A Gold Medal worth Rs. 500 and a cash prize of Rs. 300 will be awarded to the individual whose achievement at tree-planting during every Vanamahotsava festival is judged to be the best in India taking into consideration the number of species of trees planted and the percentage of survivals for 18 months after the days of planting.

(2) A Travelling Shield of about Rs. 5,000 in value will be awarded to the District whose effort is considered to be the best in the whole of India. In judging the performance of the District, due weight will be given to the population of the District, its cultivable and waste lands and its location ; and

(3) A Travelling Shield worth about Rs. 2,000 will be awarded to an Institute (such as Clubs, Colleges, Universities, Charitable institutions, etc.) whose

performance is judged to the best in the whole of India.

Group B.—Restricted Competition

(4) A Junior Shield worth about Rs. 60 in value will be awarded to the village in each District in India which has planted and preserved trees in the best manner possible.

(5) A Senior Shield valued at Rs. 150 will be awarded to the District in each State which has done the best in tree-planting.

The above prizes will be in addition to those that will be given by the State.

An earnest appeal is therefore made to individuals, Institutions and Village Panchayets to take part in the tree-planting competition and try to secure the prizes announced by the Government of India and make a mark in this national effort.

Individuals and Institutions who wish to compete for the prizes may give their names through the Amildars to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts so that the list of competitors may be communicated to the Government by 15th October 1950 and thereafter to the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

The tree-planting programme is extended by the Government of India from 1st July 1950, till the end of 15th August 1950 and the results of the competition will be judged with reference to the progress secured till that date, and the number of survivals of trees so planted.

The prizes will be awarded at the time of the inauguration of the Second Vanamahotsava festival in 1951.

WORKING OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT FOR 1948-49.

Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.

The rainfall was less during the official year 1948-49 and a little more during the calendar year 1948 than the previous official and calendar years. The rainfall during the year was also below the 35 years' average. The yield of principal food crops was normal during the year though the out-turn of crops in some parts was less on account of untimely and insufficient rainfall. The rainfall was not evenly distributed and consequently some of the tanks did not receive adequate supply of water and the wet crops under these tanks suffered. Therefore remission of half wet assessment to the extent of Rs. 3,77,037 was sanctioned during the year in all the districts.

The agricultural stock was generally healthy and fodder and water were available. Public Health was good throughout the State except for the prevalence of plague and small-pox in some parts of the State. Necessary and timely preventive measures were taken to check the spread of the diseases. The seasonal conditions were on the whole satisfactory.

No Distress.

There was no distress in any part of the State during the year. Owing, however, to unfavourable seasonal conditions, the tanks in the Kolar District did not receive even the normal supply of water and wet crops in almost all the Taluks in this District failed. For the same reason dry crops such as Ragi and Jola in the Taluks of Chamarajanagar, Krishnarajanagar, Nanjangud, T.-Narsipur and Periyapatna in the Mysore District failed partially. The Mungar rains were also untimely and inadequate in some Districts. As there

were no signs of distress in any part of the State, no relief measures were considered necessary.

With a view to improve the millet position in the State, certain concessions were sanctioned in G.O. No. A.F. 4881-95—Agri. 156-48-2, dated 11th February 1949, for the cultivation of kar-ragi and kar-paddy during the summer months of the year in the Visvesvaraya Canal area and other parts of the State.

The scheme for subsidisation of irrigation wells was in operation in all the Districts and the maximum limit of subsidy was enhanced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 and with a view to stepping up the food production, a direction was issued that only food crops should be grown for a period of five years under these wells. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs in the Annual Budget for 1948-49 was sanctioned for the purpose and subsequently it was raised to Rs. 9 lakhs. The progress achieved under the scheme is satisfactory, and 5,082 wells have been completed since the inception of the scheme and as many as 5,169 wells were under progress. The scheme has been very popular specially in the dry districts of Kolar, Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Bangalore.

During the year a sum of Rs. 6,93,015-8-0 was disbursed and 1,405 wells were completed and 2,465 wells were under progress. An extent of 9,554 acres 33 guntas was brought under cultivation, yielding food-grains to the extent of 26,587 pallas and 45 seers.

Cultivation of Fresh Lands.

Out of an extent of 6963479-16½ of land available for cultivation at the beginning of the year, an extent of 29,844-3½ bearing an assessment of Rs. 37,347-1-0 was

taken up for cultivation during the year, as against 32,985-14 with an assessment of Rs. 55,954-9-0 in the year 1947-48. The total area relinquished during the year was 3,372-12 with an assessment of Rs. 4,996, as against 3,723-26 assessed at Rs. 5,835-10-0 in the year 1947-48. Thus there was a net increase of 26,472-20 with an assessment of Rs. 32,351-1-9.

Amritmahal Kaval Lands.

The appointment of an officer of the status of an Assistant Commissioner and an officer of Amritmahal Kaval Department was made during November 1948 for survey and inspection of all the Amritmahal Kaval lands in the State. These officers have submitted proposals for the surrender of 43,989-5 acres of land to the Revenue Department. Apart from the above extent proposed to be surrendered, an extent of 85,865-28½ was available at the beginning of the year and an extent of 1,519-0 was surrendered during the year bringing the total area available for disposal to 87,384-28½. Out of the total area available, an extent of 3,930-6 was disposed of for cultivation leaving a balance of 83,454-22½. A sum of Rs. 4,190-6-9 was realised by the disposal of these lands, the assessment levied thereon being Rs. 433-6-0.

Date Reserve Lands.

An extent of 255,628-4½ of land was available at the beginning of the year and an extent of 881-37 was released for cultivation bringing the total area to 256,510-1½ available for cultivation during the year leaving a balance of 253,670-28½ at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 54,960-12-3 was realised by the disposal of the lands, the assessment levied thereon being Rs. 2,120 12-9.

Disposal of disafforested area.

An extent of 5,025-7 of disafforested land was available for disposal at the beginning of the year, and an extent of

1,300-0 of land was disafforested during the year bringing the total to 6,325-7. An extent of 1,190-30 has been disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 5,134-17 at the end of the year.

Area under occupation and area cropped.

The total area under occupation during the year was 82,34,318-0, as against 81,85,639-0 during the previous year showing an increase of 48,679-0. The net area cropped during the year was 6,408,270-0, as against 6,450,632-0 in the preceding year showing a decrease of 42,362-0.

The percentage of fallows to the area under occupation during the year was 21.13, as against 18.2 in the previous year for the State.

Darkhasts.

The total number of darkhasts that came up for disposal during the year was 29,063. Out of these 21,989 darkhasts were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 7,074 at the end of the year. The percentage of disposals was 75.6. Pendency is heavy in Tumkur and Mandya Districts. Sustained efforts should be made to dispose them of early.

The total extent of land disposed of for cultivation and the amount realised by the disposal of the same during the year was 51,363-4½ and Rs. 6,03,456-14-4 respectively. The assessment levied on the above extent during the year was Rs. 61,956-11-0.

An extent of 295,508-0 was granted under the Grow More Food Scheme from the commencement of the scheme up to the end of the year, of which an extent of 197,911-0 of land has been brought under cultivation up to the end of the year.

Visvesvaraya Canal.

During the year the "Irwin Canal" was re-named "Visvesvaraya Canal" and the new name required to be adopted in all Government records. No new irrigation

works were taken up during the year.

Twelve villages in T.-Narsipur Taluk, Mysore District, have come under irrigation during the year and an extent of 3,251 acres was irrigated. The area under sugarcane increased while there was a slight decrease under paddy. The increase in the area under sugarcane was mostly due to the attractive price of Rs. 44-8-0 per ton fixed for the sugarcane supplied to the Mysore Sugar Company at Mandya.

Against a recoverable demand of Rs. 86,85,309-13-8 including the arrears of previous years a sum of Rs. 16,04,665-5-11 was collected during the year. The percentage of collection is 18.5, as against 16.3 during 1947-48. Though there is a slight improvement in the collection, yet there are very heavy arrears and special attention should be given to bring it down.

A sum of Rs. 12,07,129 was also remitted up to the end of 1948-49 towards contribution, water rate, etc., levied on lands that came within the dry belt of villages and on medu and marshy lands.

Cultivation under Vanivilas Sagar.

Out of the irrigable extent of 10,180-0, an extent of 9,371-2 was under occupation at the beginning of the year and most of the area was under cultivation during the year. The total extent cropped during the year under 'Karthika' and 'Vaisakhi' was 8,698-12 (7,900-12) and 1,694-30 (1,400-35), respectively.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 82,594-1-0 (Rs. 99,219-3-11) including the arrears, a sum of Rs. 77,445-1-0 (Rs. 89,794-15-2) was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 5,149-0-0 (Rs. 9,424-4-9) at the end of the year.

In order to find out the area under unauthorised occupation in the channel-fed area, a special Amildar with necessary

staff was posted. The report of the Special Amildar since received is under examination by the Consultative Committee.

Irrigation under the Marconahalli Reservoir.

Out of the total irrigable area of 10,432-0 an extent of 1,764-0 within a radius of two furlongs was removed from the irrigable belt as an anti-malarial measure. Against the remaining extent of 8,668-0 of land, an extent of 8,500-0 was under occupation. Out of a total demand of Rs. 8,85,779-3-5 (Rs. 65,747-14-6 contribution, Rs. 40,055-7-7 water-rate and Rs. 9,216-14-8 cesses) a sum of Rs. 44,587-6-7 was collected leaving a heavy balance of Rs. 8,39,191-12-10 at the close of the year. The collection is not at all satisfactory in spite of the sanction of a special staff. The arrears should be reduced appreciably during the current year at least.

Cultivation under the Bhadra Right Bank Channels.

A total extent of 8,725-28 was under occupation during the year. Out of the total demand of Rs. 38,6-6-13-5, a sum of Rs. 31,733-0-8 was recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 6,953-12-9 at the end of the year.

Irrigation under the Anjanapur Reservoir and Channels.

During the year an extent of 11,595-30 of land was irrigated as against an area of 11,603-30 in the preceding year. The total demand under water-rate was Rs. 53,395-5-3 (Rs. 51,683-2-9); a sum of Rs. 45,591-8-4 (Rs. 41,725-6-6) was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 7,803-12-11 (Rs. 8,955-12-3) at the close of the year.

The total demand under contribution was Rs. 55,380-8-8 (Rs. 52,000-6-2); a

sum of Rs. 46,714-11-1 (Rs. 43,579-11-1) was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 6,665-13-7 (Rs. 8,420-11-1) at the end of the year.

Rs. 2,64,543-12-1 was recovered leaving a balance of 2,379 decrees involving Rs. 3,24,926-9-11 at the end of the year.

Takrar Taktas.

During the year 38,112 Takrar takhtas came up for disposal. Out of these 29,797 were disposed of leaving 8,315 (5,221) at the end of the year. The percentage of disposal was 75.4 (87 per cent). The number of Takrar Taktas pending at the end of the year is heavy particularly in Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore and Mandya Districts. The Amildars concerned should see that these are disposed of very early.

Grant of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans.

Out of a sum of Rs. 3,60,625 for takavi loans and Rs. 2,36,415 for land improvement loans and Rs. 5,000 for fruit culture loans, a sum of Rs. 3,12,500, Rs. 1,58,510 and Rs. 3,500, respectively, were actually disbursed during the year.

Takavi Loans.—There were 3,202 applications for a loan of Rs. 11,22,890, out of which 1,416 applications for a loan of Rs. 3,37,620 were sanctioned. Seven hundred and three applications for a sum of Rs. 2,72,998 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. Out of a total demand of Rs. 3,24,394-0-6, a sum of Rs. 1,89,825-2-7 was actually collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1,34,568-13-11 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection to demand was 58.5. The progress achieved in the Districts of Bangalore, Mandya and Chitaldrug is very poor. The local officers should evince greater interest in the collection of these arrears.

Land Improvement Loans.—Out of 1,393 applications involving Rs. 10,30,248 dealt with during the year, 585 applications for a sum of Rs. 2,33,445 were sanctioned. Four hundred and forty-four

The Bhadra (Lakkavalli Reservoir) Project.

The Government accorded administrative sanction in November 1946 to the estimate for Rs. 890 lakhs for the construction of a dam across the Bhadra River near Lakkavalli in Tarikere Taluk. The Development Committee with the Revenue Commissioner as Chairman met five times during the year and considered the several problems concerning the development of this area. The total area commanded by the project is 400,000 acres and the irrigable command about 180,000 acres in the taluks of Shimoga, Bhadravati, Tarikere, Channagiri, Honnali, Davangere and Harihar.

D.C.B. of Land Revenue.

The total demand was Rs. 1,54,69,637 as against Rs. 1,51,79,138 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 1,42,28,092 (inclusive of remissions to the extent of Rs. 2,45,910) was collected during the year against Rs. 1,38,30,671 in the previous year leaving a balance of Rs. 12,41,545 against Rs. 6,04,777 at the end of the previous year. The percentage of total collection to the total demand during the year was 91.9 against 90.9 in the preceding year.

The percentage of collection under arrears was 60.3 against 53.19 in the previous year. The percentage of collection under current demand was 5.0 against 94.5 in the preceding year. The collections are generally better than those of the previous year.

The total number of Co-operative Society decrees for execution during the year was 4,027 involving a sum of Rs. 5,89,470. Out of these, 1,648 decrees were executed and a sum of

applications for a sum of Rs. 3,88,675 were pending sanction at the close of the year. Out of the total demand of Rs. 1,71,454-9-8, a sum of Rs. 85,618-7-5 was actually recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 85,806-2-3 at the close of the year. The percentage of collection to the demand was 47.3 as against 46.5 in the preceding year.

Loans for Digging Irrigation Wells.— Out of 37 applications for a total sum of Rs. 15,300 dealt with, 15 applications were disposed of and a loan of Rs. 7,525 was sanctioned and 22 applications for a loan of Rs. 7,775 remained undisposed of during the year.

Tanks.

There were in all 2,656 major tanks and 21,053 minor tanks in the State during the year and 312 major tanks and 2,233 minor tanks were in urgent need of repairs. The repairs and improvements to tanks were taken up in order of their urgency.

Record of Rights Scheme.

The scheme of Record of Rights has been introduced into all the Government villages and some of the surveyed and settled Inam villages in the State.

D.C.B. of Record of Rights Fees.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 55,02,538, a sum of Rs. 47,60,260 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 7,42,278 at the end of the year as against Rs. 8,09,723 in the preceding year. The arrears outstanding recovery are heavy in Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Mandya and Hassan Districts. The Amildars concerned should evince greater interest and reduce the arrears appreciably during the coming year.

D.C.B. of Mutation Fees.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 16,01,215, a sum of Rs. 13,50,080 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 2,51,135 as against Rs. 2,66,298 on 1st July 1948.

Mutation Cases.

Out of the total of 265,134 cases dealt with during the year, 189,677 cases were disposed of leaving 75,457 cases at the end of the year.

Trees Planted.

A special drive in the matter of planting of new trees is in the operation and as a result 93,771 pits were dug up and 89,633 trees planted during the year, the largest number being in the Tumkur District

OFFICER ON SPECIAL DUTY

For some time past the Government have been considering how best to follow up important matters arising between this Government and the Government of India and to keep in touch with new developments at the Centre including schemes and policies under contemplation. It is neither practicable nor convenient for Ministers during their short visits to Delhi to attend to all these matters which require more continuous attention than is possible under present arrangements. After a careful consideration of all aspects of the matter, Government feel that it would be of great advantage to place a senior Officer on Special Duty for this purpose. Sanction is therefore accorded to the appointment of an Officer on Special Duty for a period of six months in the first instance.

The Officer on Special Duty will have his headquarters at Bangalore and will visit Delhi whenever Government work demands it. He will normally stay there up to about two weeks in a month.

He will keep in close touch with Secretaries to Government and Heads of

Departments and, in addition to securing information and co-operation from all concerned, will ascertain the requirements of the various departments with a view to obtaining the maximum results and the most favourable consideration for the schemes and projects of this Government at the hands of the Government of India. He will programme his visits to Delhi and follow up matters requiring action at Delhi in a planned way. On his return from Delhi, he will keep the Secretaries to Government and the Heads of Departments concerned advised of all the new developments and post himself up-to-date with matters which have to be followed up at the next visit. He will submit to Government periodically a report of the work done by him from time to time.

Heads of Departments and Secretaries to Government are requested to extend their fullest co-operation to the Officer on Special Duty.

Sri E. V. Ganapathi Iyer, B.Sc. Inspector-General of Police on other duty as Director of Industries and Commerce, is appointed officer on Special Duty.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEME OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN THE STATE

With a view to bringing the Government fallow culturable lands under cultivation as part of the drive for Grow More Food Campaign, sanction has been accorded in Government Order No. A.F. 8424-42—C.S. 100-49-2, dated 1st March 1950, to a scheme for the introduction of Co-operative Farming in the State through the Co-operative Farming Societies to be organised in each district under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioners, with the concerned Sub-Division Officer as Chairman in places where Amrit Mahal Kaval lands are available. The main features of this Scheme as sanctioned in this Government Order are :—

(1) To place Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of each Deputy Commissioner for expenditure through the Society for tractor ploughing, jungle clearing, purchase of bullocks, etc.

(2) To place Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of the Commissioner for Rural Development for similar work.

(3) To allot to each member four acres of dry and two acres of wet lands in Hunsur Taluk and five to ten acres of dry lands in other areas depending on the extent and the availability of the lands.

(4) To require each member to whom the land is leased to surrender one palla of ragi or jola and two to three pallas of paddy per acre as lease produce to the Society.

(5) To require each member of the colony to become a member of the Co-operative Farming Society by paying a share amount of Rs. 5 in instalments.

(6) To give grants for wells out of Rural Development Funds wherever colonies are formed.

(7) To form sites out of Rural Development Funds.

(8) To permit the colonists to get building materials free of cost from Government forests.

(9) To grant the following concessions to the Societies to be formed for a period of one year :—

(a) Lease amount at Re. 0-8-0 per acre on lands to be given to the Societies to be waived ;

(b) Interest on advance at 5 per cent per annum to be waived ;

(c) The pay and dearness allowance of one clerk per Society to be met by Government.

(10) The advances given to the Societies to be recovered from the produce to be surrendered by the farmers at one palla of ragi or jola or two pallas of paddy per acre.

It has been further directed in the Government Order referred to above that while one Co-operative Society in each district may be formed in a suitable locality, four such Societies may be started in the first stage.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has brought to the notice of Government some of the practical difficulties with regard to the execution of the scheme by entrusting the work to more than one department. In order to clarify the position and to consider the steps to be taken for implementing this scheme, the whole question was discussed at a meeting of the officers concerned and the following conclusions were arrived at :—

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Commissioner for Rural Development will be in charge of the entire scheme and the grant of rupees one lakh provided in the budget for the purpose be placed at his disposal. He may be empowered to incur expenditure up to Rs. 7,500 in

any one case (not exceeding the budget allotment) and not exceeding Rs. 25,000 per colony. The Sub-Division Officer who will be the first Chairman of these Farming Societies in his jurisdiction, may be empowered to sanction expenditure up to Rs. 500.

The Registrar in consultation with the concerned Heads of Departments may select areas to start Farming Societies from the undermentioned Kavals and he may even select other areas which may be found more suitable:—

1. Thalikkatte Kaval.
2. Vanakemaradi Kaval.
3. Arehalli Kaval.
4. Bidraraja Kaval.
5. Yerekaval.
6. Uddur Kaval and Aspathre Kaval
7. Dodderi Kaval.
8. Kulenoor Kaval.

The general supervision over the work and the responsibility for the success of the scheme may vest with the Deputy Commissioners on the rural development side and they may be the channel of all communications between the Societies and the Commissioner for Rural Development.

The Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services may immediately hand over to the Registrar the area required for colonisation and farming. The Forest Department may make available necessary materials required for the construction of sheds and building houses in these Farms on the requisition of the Sub-Division Officer and *Ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee of Management. The Director of Agriculture may arrange for the tractor and bulldozer service on loan, the cost to be recovered at the end of the year. The Commissioner for Food Production may arrange to supply the necessary Agricultural implements, manure, seeds, etc., to these Farms on requisition from the Chairman. These articles and also other rationed articles

may be sold in the Multi-purpose Co-operative Society to be organised for each Farm. The Commissioner for Rural Development may make arrangements for digging the wells and providing of other amenities from the Rural Development Funds.

These Co-operative Farming Societies may have the concerned Sub-Division Officer as the Chairman and the Agriculture Inspector as Secretary. The services of one Agriculture Inspector in grade Rs. 55-5-100-10-150, and one clerk in grade Rs. 40-2-50/E.B. 3-80 may be spared to each Society for a period of three years, the expenditure on account of the salary of these officials to be met out of the funds allotted for the scheme.

The expenditure for each Farm may be roughly Rs. 37,572 as follows:—

	Non-recoverable	Recoverable
RECURRING	Rs.	Rs
1. Pay of Agriculture Inspector in grade Rs. 55-5-100-10-150	109	..
Clerk in grade Rs. 40-2-50 E.B. 3-80	63 1/3	...
2. Implements, seed and manure ..	5,800	...
3. Contingencies, etc. ..	2,500	...
4. Advance for maintenance	..	3,000 (in 1 year)
5. Cattle feed	...	8,600 (in 1 year)
Total ..	8,472 1/3	6,600
NON-RECURRING.		
1. Quarters for Clerk and Secretary, if necessary.	8,500	...
2. Purchase of bullocks (20 pairs for 40 families)	..	15,000 (in 10 years)
3. Carts ..	...	4,000 (in 5 years)
Total ...	8,500	19,000
Grand Total ..	11,972 1/3	25,600

Though the total expenditure per Farm is Rs. 37,572, it is suggested that the entire amount may not be required, because if some raiyats who have bullocks and fodder were to come forward, the expenditure under these items may not be incurred and therefore Rs. 1,00,000 at

Rs. 25,000 per Farm may be placed at the disposal of the Registrar and the Commissioner for Rural Development to organise four Co-operative Farms.

In the meantime, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has reported that action is being taken to organise five Co-operative Farming Societies at the places noted below:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Vanakemaradi | } Holalkere Taluk,
Chitaldrug District. |
| 2. Arehally | |
| 3. Thalikatte | |
| 4. Kumbhapura, Ramanagaram Taluk,
Bangalore District. | |
| 5. Uddur, Hunsur Taluk, Mysore
District. | |

The total number of Co-operative Farms to be started in the State may be limited to four at present combining all the Farms proposed to be organised in Chitaldrug District into one and starting the fourth Farm in another district.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is authorised to operate upon the funds of Rupees one lakh provided for the purpose under the head "29. Co-operative Societies—3 Post-war Development Schemes" during the current year, subject to the limitation that the expenditure in any one case not exceeding Rs. 7,500 (not exceeding the budget allotment) and also

not exceeding Rs. 25,000 per Farm. The Sub-Division Officers and *Ex-officio* Chairmen of the Farming Societies are authorised to incur expenditure up to Rs. 500. It is ordered that ample security must be taken in each case for the amounts to be recovered and the period of recovery should not extend beyond five years. This grant and the concessions allowed will be only for one year in the first instance.

The Commissioner for Food Production, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services and the Deputy Commissioners are requested to co-operate with the Registrar by affording the required facilities for working these Farms and thus enable the speedy implementation of the Scheme. The Deputy Commissioners will have the special responsibility of supervising and guiding the affairs of these Co-operative Farming Societies. The District Development Officers will be specially responsible for the proper working of these Farms and making the scheme a success. A report of progress made may be placed before the District Development Committees every month. ■

ACTIVITIES OF THE CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT FOR MAY 1950.

A Seminar on Co-operation was conducted for ten days from 3rd May at Nanjan-gud under the auspices of the co-operative Department and the Hon. the Chief Minister, Government of Mysore, inaugurated the function on 3rd May and the Hon. the Home Minister delivered the valedictory address of the Seminar.

During the month the undermentioned Co-operative Farming Societies commenced working and the first Committees of Managements of these Societies were nominated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Agricultural Inspectors of experience were posted to work as *Ex-officio* Secretaries of the first three Societies. Sri B. Narayanappa, B.E., Honorary worker, who had distinguished himself in social work and in the management of the Grow More Food Co-operative Society, Belagumbe, Magadi Taluk, was appointed as President of the Kumbhapura Co-operative Farming Society in Ramanagaram

Taluk and the Manager, Rural Welfare Centre, Ramanagaram, was appointed as *Ex-officio* Secretary of the Society.

1. Holalkere Taluk.—
Arehalli Amrit Mahal Kaval Co-operative Farming Society.
Vonakemaradi Amrit Mahal Kaval Co-operative Farming Society.
2. Hunsur Taluk.—
Uddur Aspathre Kaval Co-operative Farming Society.
3. Ramanagaram Taluk.—
Kumbhapura Co-operative Farming Society.
4. Chikkaballapur Taluk.—
Madaku Hosahalli Bettur Co-operative Farming Society.

The lands at Kumbhapura Co-operative Farm and Vonakemaradi Kaval to a total extent of 215 acres were ploughed by tractors and were rendered arable for cultivation during the current season.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR BRITISH FARM MACHINERY.

Seven Million Pounds Tractor Exports in Four Months.

Latest official statistics show that Britain's exports of farm machinery (excluding tractors) have this year been running at an annual rate of close on £8,500,000. The value of shipments in April alone—£734,573—was greater than the total for the whole of 1938.

Exports of tractors from January to April of this year have realised well over £70,00,000, equivalent to an annual rate of about £2,25,00,000. Britain's best customers are the Commonwealth countries, Australia taking the lead with tractor purchases during these four months valued at more than £20,00,000.

Home demand for new tractors is still heavy, despite the five-fold expansion on pre-war. Before the war there were 55,000 agricultural tractors in England and Wales. By January of this year there were 2,59,000 and since then total sales of medium and medium-light machines have exceeded 38,000.

Farm mechanisation in Scotland has shown a similar trend, with Scottish farms now using some 7,000 more tractors than in 1948. Domestic demand for all types of farm machinery is expected this year to account for £24,000,000 of the industry's total output. The balance representing some £28,000,000, will be taken by exports.

* Issued by: British Information Services, New Delhi.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE MARKETING DEPARTMENT FOR JUNE 1950

The Mysore Weights and Measures Act

The Act was extended to 40 more places in the State as per the recommendation of the Chief Marketing Officer and wide publicity was given in the newly notified places.

During the month under report, 6,230 units of weights and measures were presented for testing as against 6,241 units in the previous month and 4,774 units in the corresponding month of the previous year and that 5,800 units of weights and measures were certified for correctness as against 6,045 units in the previous month and 4,646 units in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 370-10-0 was realised as testing fee as against Rs. 356-11-0 in the previous month and Rs. 265-5-9 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A total number of 467 weights and measures of different denominations aggregating to the value of Rs. 456-14-0 were sold by the Testers of Weights and Measures during the month under report as against 425 units of weights and measures valued at Rs. 642-10-0 in the previous month and 520 units of weights and measures valued at Rs. 888-2-3 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

In addition to 12 cases that were pending, 15 more cases (one in Kolar Division, 4 in Mysore Division, 2 in Nanjangud Division, 5 in Chikmagalur and 3 in Shimoga Division) were launched. Out of the total number of 27 cases, 15 cases (one in Ramanagaram, 3 in Kolar Division, 3 in Mysore, 1 in Nanjangud, 4 in Chikmagalur and 3 in Shimoga Divisions) ended in conviction and a total sum of Rs. 128 were realised as fines as against Rs. 465 in the previous

month and Rs. 186 in the corresponding month of the previous year. The remaining 12 cases (2 in Ramanagaram Division 1 in Mysore, 1 in Nanjangud, 3 in Chikmagalur and 3 in Hassan) are pending.

The total number of weights and measures presented for testing was highest in Bangalore City with 2,144 units and Mysore comes next with 974 units.

The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act.

Regulated Market at Tiptur.—The Regulated Market at Tiptur continued to work satisfactorily. During the month under report, 193 cartloads of cocoanuts or 1,38,668 cocoanuts, 27,046 bags of copra or 81,139 maunds of copra, 314 bundles and 65 bags of jaggery were auctioned in the said market. A sum of Rs. 956-11-0 was collected by the Market Committee as Market charges, license fee, arbitration fee, etc. A sum of Rs. 147 was also collected towards license fee from one Trader, one Broker and 12 Hamalies.

Regulated Market at Davangere.—The Regulated Market at Davangere continued to work satisfactorily. A sum of Rs. 931-6-9 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess during the month under report. Licenses were also issued to one trader, two commission agents and two weighmen and measurers by the Market Committee. Thus by the end of June 1950 they were 185 licensed traders, 101 commission agents, 18 cartmen, 116 weighmen and measurers and 30 coolies operating in the market.

Regulated Market at Mysore.—The Regulated Market at Mysore continued to work satisfactorily. During the month

under report, 2,945 pallas of groundnut 198 pallas of til seed, 224 pallas of castor seed, 72 pallas of niger, 460 pallas of horsegram, 250 pallas of greengram, 1,755 maunds of tamarind, 926 maunds of chillies, 4,71,237 cocoanuts and 754 bags of jaggery were auctioned and a sum of Rs. 1,023-13-9 was collected by the Market Committee as Market cess, weightment and measurement charges and godown fee.

Regulated Market at Chitaldrug.—The final list of voters for the election of traders' representatives to serve on the Market Committee to be constituted at Chitaldrug was published during the month. Nomination papers from the candidates intending to stand for the election were also received by the Sub-Division Officer and the Supervising Officer, Chitaldrug.

Regulated Market at Shimoga.—Election of traders' representatives was held during the month and five candidates were elected to serve on the Market Committee to be constituted at Shimoga. The Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga and Chikmagalur were requested to suggest names of producers for recommending to Government for their nomination as members of the Market Committee to be constituted at Shimoga.

Regulated Market at Tumkur.—The Assistant Marketing Officer, Bangalore, visited Tumkur on 28th June 1950 and attended a meeting of the merchants convened by the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, and explained to them the benefits of the Regulated Market. The time limit prescribed for receiving applications was extended up to 31st July 1950.

Regulated Market at Sirsi.—The Assistant Marketing Officer, Bangalore, along with the Marketing Assistant (Agriculture) visited Sirsi on 27th June 1950 to investigate the possibilities of establishing a Regulated Market for Tobacco at Sirsi.

The Mysore Agricultural Produce Grading and Marking Act.

The five Egg Grading stations continued to work during the month. The number of eggs graded and their value is as follows :—

No.	Name of the Grading Station	Number of eggs graded	Value	Total Grading fee collected
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society, Bangalore	6,258	821 0 0	...
2	Government Poultry Farm, Hessarghatta	1,800	247 1 0	...
3	Government Egg Grading Station Mysore	34 187	8,690 11 0	65 18 0
4	Free Egg Grading Station, Civil Station, Bangalore	17,671	1,760 9 0	..
5	Central Egg Marketing Co-operative Society	8,275	765 4 0	.
	Total	68,171	7,284 9 0	65 18 0

A sum of Rs. 65-13-0 was collected as grading fee by the Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore during the month and remitted to the District Treasury, Mysore.

Drafting of Marketing Survey Reports

The collection of information for drafting the reports on the marketing of (a) Fruits and Vegetable products and (b) Dry Fruits and Nuts and the supplementary information for the revision of the reports on the marketing of fish and groundnuts was continued.

Agricultural and Live-Stock Statistics

Supplementary information on the marketing of mangoes, sweet potatoes and pulses was collected and furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to Government of India, New Delhi.

A note on the exportable surplus of white ginger and hides and skins was prepared and sent to the Convener, Export Advisory Committee, Bangalore.

Information on oil seeds in connection with introducing control over the prices of oil seeds was furnished to the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore.

Information regarding the availability of fruits, vegetables and fresh water fish in Bangalore market was furnished to the Officer Commanding, Station Supply Depot, Bangalore.

A consolidated statement showing the number of eggs graded and their value in respect of each of the Egg Grading Stations during the month of June 1950 was prepared and sent to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to Government of India, New Delhi.

Co-operative Marketing

The Mysore Milk Supply Union at Bangalore and the Milk Supply Societies at Mysore and Mandya continued to work satisfactorily. The Milk Supply Union at Bangalore supplied 13,500 lb. of Milk to its members and the Milk Societies at Mysore and Mandya supplied about 2,000 seers each to its members during the month.

The District Marketing Society at Mandya which is engaged in the distribution of sugar, salt, cloth, etc., continued

to work satisfactorily. The total transactions of the said society for the month under report is Rs. 41,950-7-4.

Market News Service

The arrangements made for the collection of daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities and live-stock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and broadcasting the same through the A.I.R. Broadcasting Station, Mysore, was continued. Arrangements were also made to publish daily market rates in some of the daily local papers such as "Deccan Herald," "Janavani" and "Viswakarnataka." The weekly market rates of Arecanuts received from Madras were furnished to the Areca Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Shimoga, Sringeri and Arkalgud and those of coconut products received from Delhi and Kanpur to the Secretaries of Arsikere Coconuts and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society and the Regulated Market Committee, Tiptur. The auction rates of coffee as prevailed at Chikmagalur were furnished to Central Government. The weekly market rates of the different varieties of the Arecanuts as prevailing in Bangalore were furnished to the Provincial Marketing Officer, Madras.

REVISION OF ISSUE PRICE AND SCALE OF RATIONS IN MYSORE.

The issue prices of foodgrains in force in the State from 4th September 1948 are as set out below: -

<i>Rice</i>	I Variety.	2½ seers per rupee.
	II Variety.	3 seers per rupee.
<i>Millets</i>		5 seers per rupee.
<i>Wheat</i>		2½ seers per rupee.

Ever since the inception of food operations in the State, Government have been incurring very heavy losses by subsidising the sale of foodgrains, imported as well as acquired locally, the amounts of losses so incurred from 1943-44 onwards being as follows:—

Year.	Rs
1943-44	71,591
1944-45	28,17,751
1945-46	30,12,440
1946-47	1,75,76,124
1947-48	75,23,052
1948-49	1,50,61,703
1949-50	1,26,00,000

The above losses are in addition to (1) the share of subsidy on imported foodgrains borne by the Government of India and (2) the cost of administration of Food Supplies Department, amounting to Rupees 30 lakhs per annum, which is being met entirely from general revenues. This constitutes a very heavy drain on the finances of the State which it can no longer bear. On the other hand the retail prices of foodgrains in the neighbouring Indian States have all along been fixed on the principle of "Service at cost" and actually the retail rates in these States are higher than those in Mysore. Taking all these circumstances

into consideration and in view of the present financial difficulties, it has been decided, with the concurrence of the Government of India, to revise the issue prices of rice and millets as follows with effect from 1st August 1950.

<i>Rice.</i>	I Variety	2½	<i>Seers per rupee.</i>
	II Variety	2¾	
<i>Millets.</i>		4¾	

Even the revised prices as above are substantially lower than and compare favourably with the corresponding rates now in force in the neighbouring States of Madras and Bombay as well as in the Union of Travancore and Cochin.

The existing issue price of wheat at 2½ seers per rupee is however kept unaltered with a view to make it available to consumers at a comparatively low rate.

Even with the above revision of prices the anticipated loss on food supply operations in 1950-51 is around Rs. 70 lakhs, inclusive of the administrative charges and after taking into account the subsidy relief obtained from the Central Government. This is on the basis of the existing level of offtakes only without providing for subsidy on additional quantities of foodgrains which on account of the adverse seasonal conditions in the State this year may have to be imported from outside. Government have had to undertake this revision of issue prices with the utmost reluctance. It is however calculated that the addition to the monthly expenditure on foodgrains for an average family of five persons, over and above what is being incurred at the

existing rates, are comparatively slight, as the following figures will indicate.

		Expenditure foodgrains at the present level of prices	Expenditure at the revised rates	Difference
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A Class	Rice.	8 7 6	9 6 10	0 15 4
	Wheat	1 8 0	4 8 0	
B Class	Rice	5 6 4	5 13 9	0 12 2
	Wheat	3 0 0	3 0 0	
	Millets	4 8 0	4 11 9	

The public will readily appreciate from the above facts and figures that the slight increase in the expenditure on food for an average family is justified by the substantial relief to the finances of the State.

At the same time it has been necessary to revise the present composition of rations so as to adjust the consumption to available resources until the next harvest. Against an actual import into Mysore of 1,30,000 tons of foodgrains in 1949 the Central Government allotted one lakh tons at first and revised it subsequently to 75,000 tons. Out of this only 25,000 tons of rice was allotted to Mysore but so far only 15,500 tons have been supplied. On account of the very difficult position for rice all over India and of the uncertainties of imports from overseas, we have been advised by the Centre to adjust the consumption of rice for the rest of this year to the existing resources. In these circumstances and as a temporary measure, readjustment of rations by a slight decrease of the rice component has become unavoidable. Since the supply position of wheat is expected to be more satisfactory, it is proposed not only to make up the deficiency in rice by wheat but also to step up the overall scale of

rations by half an ounce, as set out below :—

		Existing scale of rations	Revised scale of rations.
		Oz	Oz
A. Class	Rice	6.0	5.5
	Wheat	8.0	4.0
		9.0	9.5
B. Class	Rice	3.7	2.4
	Wheat	2.0	3.8
	Millets	5.8	5.8
		11.5	12.0
Heavy Ma- nual labour	Rice	3.7	2.1
	Wheat	2.0	3.8
	Millets	5.8	5.8
		11.5	15.0
Plantation labour	Rice	6.0	5.5
	Wheat	1.0	2.0
	Millets	4.5	4.5
		11.5	12.0

The above revision of the scale of ration has been brought into effect from 1st August 1950. It will be seen that while the rice component of the ration has had to be reduced, this quantity has been made up in wheat and further the overall scale has been revised from 9.0 oz. to 9.5 oz. and from 11.5 oz. to 12.0 oz. per adult per day to the 'A' and 'B' classes, respectively. It will also be appreciated that the replacement of rice by wheat is to the advantage of the consumer, inasmuch as the retail price of wheat has been kept unaltered at 2½ seers per rupee while revising the selling price of rice and millets. Government are also endeavouring their very best to secure an additional quota of wheat from imports and will, as soon as the same materialises, revise the overall scale of rations by a further half an ounce in the case of "A" Class, thereby bringing up the overall quantity of rations to them from 9.5 oz. to 10.0 ozs. The reduction in the rice component being purely temporary will be restored as soon as the supply position improves.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

RINDERPEST IN THE STATE

After a period of nearly seven years since the last wide-spread ravage of Rinderpest disease in the State, reports of this disease are being registered since October, 1949. From October 1949 to February 1950 of the last official year, as many as 17 outbreaks of the disease were registered in the Districts of Hassan (Belur, Arkalgud, Alur and Saklespur Taluks), Chitaldrug (Holalkere and Hosadurga Taluks) and Chikmagalur (Chikmagalur Taluk), recording a total number of 264 attacks and 141 deaths from all the outbreaks. As a result of stringent control measures adopted by the department, whose staff visited all the infected villages and their neighbourhood promptly and inoculated 5,449 cattle in the 17 infected villages and 7,914 cattle in as many as 37 uninfected villages in the immediate neighbourhood of the infected ones, the disease was nipped in the bud as and where it occurred, although there was every indication of the infection assuming the role of a major wave which is now due.

During the current official year, the disease made its re-appearance in the State during the month of May and to date, as many as 15 outbreaks have already been registered with a total number of 194 attacks and 107 deaths from all the outbreaks, the infection being confined at present to the Districts of Shimoga (Hosanagar, Shikarपुर and Channagiri Taluks), Chitaldrug (Davanagere and Hanbar Taluks) and Hassan (Hassan Taluk). The department has already taken necessary preventive measures both in infected villages and their immediate neighbourhood with a view to checking the spread of the disease to the rest of the State and despite the dearth of qualified hands, special staff have been posted to these districts from the disease-free areas of the same and other districts. As many as 6,939 inoculations have already been undertaken in all the infected villages apart from protecting 8,693 cattle in 39 disease-free villages of the immediate neighbourhood, with a view to checking any spread of the infection to the rest of the State and further inoculation work is being continued. The District Magistrates have prohibited the gathering of cattle in the important cattle shandies in the infected areas as also the movement of cattle from infected villages. With the preventive measures already adopted and being continued, the disease appears to be already well under control and it is hoped that the infection will not spread to other areas.

As the conservation of cattle wealth is of the greatest importance especially now when every endeavour is being made by Government to increase food production, the public are requested to co-operate with the staff of the Animal Husbandry Department in their efforts at controlling the present outbreaks and their further spread by promptly reporting to the departmental representatives in the Hoblis, Taluks or Districts, all contagious diseases of cattle and by getting them all inoculated with the least possible delay.

All inoculations are being undertaken free of cost, and the public are hereby informed that no remuneration of any kind need be paid to the departmental staff for the purpose. (Press Note, dated 1st July 1950).

FREE GRAZING IN FOREST

In view of the delayed rains in the Taluks of Gundlupet and Chamarajanagar, scarcity of fodder is felt and the Government are, therefore, pleased to throw open the State Forest of Mule-Hole Budipadaga and other adjoining State Forests for free grazing and free removal of cut grass by carts until further orders. (Press Note, dated 1st July 1950).

THE MYSORE RATIONING ORDER AMENDED

Consequent on the abolition of the Bangalore Urban District and the formation of the Bangalore Corporation, the Mysore Rationing Order has been amended providing that the Rationing Officers working within the limits of the City of Bangalore Corporation and the Mysore City Municipality shall be subordinate to the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore and those in other areas shall be subordinate to the Deputy Commissioners of the respective Districts. (Press Note, dated 5th July 1950).

DECONTROL OF PAPER

The Government of Mysore have cancelled with immediate effect the following Control Orders namely :—

- (1) The Paper Control (Economy) Order 1946.
- (2) The Paper Control (Distribution) Order 1944 and
- (3) The Paper Price Control Order 1946.

With this, all control orders regarding paper have been withdrawn. (Press Note, dated 6th July 1950).

MISAPPREHENSION

There has been a misapprehension about the Government Notification dated 5th July 1950, transferring certain Officers of the Electrical Department who were in the Trolley Bus Scheme Section. The Trolley Bus Scheme has not been abandoned. The work of surveying and estimating the cost of the Scheme having been completed, the Staff employed on this work have been transferred to other places. Tenders have been received for the Trolley Bus Scheme and are now under the consideration of Government. This is the correct position. (Press Note, dated 6th July 1950).

BASELESS CRITICISM

The attention of Government has been drawn to certain criticisms containing insinuations that Government have been partial to the new company, viz., Messrs. The Mysore National Contractors and Suppliers Co., to whom the contract for supply of fuel to Bangalore Corporation has been entrusted for one year from 1st January 1950, and that gross injustice has been done to the old Company who were the supplying contractors for the previous year. The criticism is baseless and totally opposed to facts as explained below.—

When tenders for supply of fuel were called for, both the old and the new Companies sent in their tenders. The old Company wanted to supply in accordance with the terms of their previous contract, viz., that they should be given the sole monopoly for supply of fuel into Bangalore City, while the new Company agreed to supply without such a condition. The new Company was therefore allowed to supply fuel from 1st January, 1950, and the system of monopoly supply was done away with.

Free movement of fuel of all varieties except casurina has been allowed from taluk to taluk in Bangalore District and free trade in such fuel is now allowed within the limits of Bangalore Corporation. Private volunteer supplies have not been refused so far.

Further, there is no truth in the allegation that the present Company have been allowed to supply by enhancing the rate by Rs. 2 per ton. The tender rate quoted by the present Contractors were the then existing rates, viz., Rs. 32-8-0 for first class fuel and Rs. 24-2-0 per ton for jungle fuel and these rates have been accepted and they have not been changed subsequently. It is reported that the Company are giving annas eight extra over and above what was being paid by the old Contractors to the suppliers, with a view to inducing larger supplies. Government only pay them the accepted rates and nothing more.

The previous contractors also were supplying green fuel in the previous years. On account of practical difficulty in securing dry fuel, it has not been possible to insist upon supply of dry fuel from the present Company. They have, however, been instructed to supply dry fuel as far as possible.

There has been no change in the quantity of petrol issued to lorries per trip. It is generally limited to 7 gallons per trip except in very exceptional cases where the distance is beyond 40 miles from Bangalore, when about one gallon extra per trip is allowed. The same procedure was being adopted even during the time of the old Company.

Government wish to assure the public that there is no scarcity of fuel at present in Bangalore City and Civil Station as alleged. On the other hand, large quantities of fuel are moving into the City consequent on the removal of monopoly supplies and many petty fuel shops have sprung up. The concessions extended to private dealers in fuel have not been withdrawn. Apart from supplies through the private depots, the fuel secured through the present contractors is being sold to the public at controlled rates through Government Depots, licensed Depots and Societies. Further, a reserve stock of about 5,000 tons has been built up at the Government Reserve Depot to meet any emergency. There is, therefore, no anxiety in this respect.

The Company have, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, furnished a deposit of Rs. 40,000 in the shape of Government of Mysore 4 per cent Conversion Loan Bonds (1953-63), duly endorsed in favour of the Director of Food Supplies. (Press Note, dated 7th July 1950).

RELIEF TO RAIYATS

As a measure of relief to the atehkatdars who have suffered on account of the failure of the wet crops under the atehkats of the eighteen tanks in Gombidanur taluk, owing to scanty supply of water to the tanks, due to failure of rains during the year 1948-49, remission of half-wet assessment amounting to Rs. 4,476-1-9 is sanctioned in respect of the atehkat lands measuring 1748-34 guntas under these tanks. (Press Note, dated 10th July 1950).

PAYMENT OF OUTSTANDING CLAIMS

The following extract from letter dated 12th May 1950, from the Government of India, Ministry of Industry and Supply, on the above subject is published for the information of the public :—

"A question was raised whether the claims on bills in respect of the supplies despatched by the contractors against the 'F. O. R. Station of despatch' contracts, before the 15th August 1947, but actually received by the consignees in Pakistan,

after the 14th August 1947, should be met by the Government of India or that of Pakistan. The matter is under correspondence between the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, and their counterpart in Pakistan. Pending a final decision, the suppliers concerned in the matter should be informed that payment for supplies received by the consignees in Pakistan after the 14th August, 1947, even though the supplies had been despatched by the contractors before the 15th August 1947, is the legal liability of the Government of Pakistan, who should be approached in the matter. The supplies of the nature specified above do not come within the purview of the Press Communiqué, dated the 23rd May 1948 issued by the Partition Secretariat, Government of India, on the subject of 'Claims of Undivided Government of India Procedure prescribed.' (Press Note, dated 14th July 1950).

IMPORT OF SOME VARIETIES OF GRAM

It was announced in the Press Communiqué, 13th January 1950, that as large stocks of gram bought on Government account were on hand, the issue of permits for import of Kabuli and Gulabi varieties of gram into the State by merchants had been discontinued.

The 'Hurigadale' (fried gram) manufacturers in the State have now represented that they are not getting the required variety and quantity of gram for carrying on their business. As the Ministry of Food, Government of India, have decided not to recontrol these varieties of gram, the State Government have now ordered that the ban imposed on the issue of permits for import of Kabuli and Gulabi varieties of gram into the State be lifted.

It is, therefore, notified for the information of those interested that permits for the import of the above varieties of gram will be issued by the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, on application. (Press note, dated 15th July 1950).

MEDICAL DEGREE RECOGNISED

The Government of India, Ministry of Health, have by a Notification No. F. 22-46-49-M. I., dated 11th May 1950, accorded recognition to the M.B.B.S. Degree of the University of Mysore granted after 31st December 1932, and have in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1938, been pleased to direct that the second schedule to the said Act may be amended accordingly. (Press Note, dated 17th July 1950).

STEEL ALLOTMENT AND DISTRIBUTION.

There have been frequent complaints from the public in the matter of obtaining iron and steel materials and the methods of distribution in force. It should be realised that owing to the unsatisfactory steel supply position in the country, the State is being allotted only a meagre quota of 425 tons per quarter (637 tons in P.d. III—50 only) for non-agricultural use, and hence it is necessary to restrict releases for construction purposes to the barest minimum and to the most urgent and *bona fide* applicants.

The iron and steel required for agricultural purposes is now met from a separate quota specifically set apart for that purpose and this quota is operated by the Food Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore. The Government have carefully reviewed the position and are following certain principles for the distribution of the available supplies, as under:—

- I. The maximum release of steel for public utility buildings constructed by the general public is 2 tons per quarter. (Note.—If a person has more than one house, application from him for iron and steel for new houses will be discouraged);

- II. The requirements of the Government Departments, Local Boards municipalities, are being met to the extent possible, according to availability of materials.

- III. Release of galvanised sheets is being made by the Deputy Commissioners to the public of respective Districts according to availability of quota.

- IV. Release of steel to manufacturers of consumer goods, is made on the basis of recommendation of the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore, according to availability of steel. Release of steel to these manufacturers depends on the quota allotted to the State in each quarter.

- V. Applications for release of steel for construction of houses, should be accompanied by detailed plans approved by the Municipal authorities or other competent authorities as the case may be. Applicants requiring steel in small quantities for windows, etc., i.e., 10 cwts. and less, should send their applications through the Local or Municipal authorities.

- VI. Applications for release of steel for construction of Cinema Talkies, Theatres, Coffee bars, Restaurants, etc. will not be considered until the steel supply position improves.

It is needless to say that every effort is being made to distribute the limited supply of steel equitably to *bona fide* consumers. (Press Note, dated, 17th July 1950).

DETERIORATED POLES REPLACED

Articles in sections of the Press have been published asking that sufficient care should be taken to replace deteriorated wooden or steel poles that have been used in the electrical distribution systems of towns and villages in the State. In order to allay the fears of the public in this behalf, the Electrical Department wishes to make it known that every precaution is being taken to examine all the old poles that have been erected years ago and such of those that require replacement are being periodically replaced. At present, more than 1,00,000 poles are in service in the distribution system throughout the State. The public are assured that every thing possible is being done to see that no dangerously deteriorated pole is allowed to exist in the distribution systems as far as practicable. (Press Note, dated 18th July 1950).

WORK OF THE REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE IN JUNE 1950

The Regional Employment Exchange, No. 3 Lady Curzon Road, (Civil Station), Bangalore, made 1,176 fresh registrations during the month of June 1950, of whom 166 were ex-servicemen, 69 women, 935 others and 6 of A B. standard.

The number of vacancies reported from Government was 71 and from private concerns 77, thus bringing the total to 148.

Thirty-one persons were placed in appointment during the month, of whom 9 were ex-servicemen, 3 women, 18 others and one of A B. standard.

During the month under report, 685 persons were submitted for employment, of whom 217 were ex-servicemen and 468 others. The number of vacancies to which the candidates were submitted was 144. No vacancy was cancelled during the month and only four vacancies were outstanding at the end of the month for submission of candidates. The registration of 292 ex-servicemen and 829 others lapsed during the month. Four hundred and sixty-eight ex-servicemen and 2,884 others were on the Live Register at the end of the month.

From the commencement of the organisation up to the end of June 1950, 35,502 persons were registered. The number of persons submitted is 12,799.

Two thousand, four hundred and thirty five persons were placed in employment. (Press Note, dated 18th July 1950).

USE OF STREPTOMYCIN

The following Press Note issued by the Government of India on the subject of streptomycin

treatment in Tuberculosis is republished for general information —

“With the advent of streptomycin in the field of treatment of tuberculosis, the attention of the public has been focussed on this drug to a degree out of all proportion to its value in the treatment of the disease. Although the treatment of certain specific types of tuberculosis by this drug has been proved to be efficacious, yet in so far as the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with this drug is concerned, the types of disease in which the drug can be of use have not been clearly defined. Indiscriminate and careless use of the drug in cases of tuberculosis renders the patient unamenable to treatment by the drug if it becomes necessary to repeat the treatment at a later date. Besides, ill-effects have known to have occurred to patients who are sensitive to the drug. In view of these facts, the drug has still to be considered dangerous and its use should, therefore, be restricted only to certain types of tuberculosis and by those who have experience in selecting suitable patients for this treatment. (Press Note, dated 19th July 1950).

RELIEF TO ATCHKATDARS

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of the failure of wet crops under the Srirampura Hirekere tank in Hosadurga Taluk owing to non-receipt of adequate supply of water to the tank consequent on the scanty rains seasonal remission of half-wet assessment amounting to Rs. 119-15-04s sanctioned in respect of an extent of 221 acres 28 guntas under the tank for the year 1949-50. (Press Note, dated 21st July 1950).

PETROL QUOTA ENHANCED

The Government of India have issued amendments to the Motor Spirit Rationing Order, whereby the *basic quota* of petrol to cars is enhanced by 50 per cent.

As the Mysore Motor Spirit Rationing Order is an adaptation of the Order issued by the Central Government, corresponding amendments to the same have therefore to be made in the Mysore Motor Spirit Rationing Order. A Notification amending the Order is accordingly issued in this behalf. (Press Note, dated 21st July 1950).

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

In view of the topical interest that has arisen in cholera-like diseases prevalent in many places in India, it is worthwhile to present the experience of the Bangalore Public Health Institute in the epidemic of cholera recently prevalent in some

towns and villages of the Mysore State. In Kankanhalli, cholera attacks were reported in November 1949, and in view of the vigilant preventive measures undertaken by the Health Department, it was quickly brought under control. However, a second epidemic of cholera, started in February and March 1949 when quite a few attacks and some deaths occurred in the same town. Bacteriologically the examination of the excreta of the persons suffering from the disease were negative, at first, but persistent bacteriological examination by serial passaging through selective media, enabled the Institute to isolate after the fourth or the fifth attempt, a strain of cholera identified as the Inaba strain of the vibrio. A similar experience occurred in Koratasere, a town in Tumkur District. There was an epidemic of cholera-bacteriologically positive, in April and May. After a lull of about over a month, a second epidemic started with about twenty attacks and four deaths. Here also persistent bacteriological experimentation was necessary to isolate the vibrio cholera from vomits or excreta of persons attacked by the disease. A sample of water taken from a standing shallow basin in the river bed, showed contamination with cholera vibrio (a chance, of what one might call, one in a million). A sense of false security is engendered among the populace after preventive inoculation. But unless other precautions against the attack of the disease by avoidance of all infected raw food articles, eradication of the fly population by DDT, complete sterilisation of water, heating raw milk before use, etc., are observed, one can be attacked by cholera even though protected by preventive inoculation (Press Note, dated 22nd July 1950).

FUEL SUPPLY

Ever since the introduction of control over fuel, the monopoly of supplying fuel to Bangalore City, was being entrusted to contractors after calling for tenders. The public are hereby informed that this monopoly has been done away with with effect from 1st January, 1950. The present contractors, viz., *The Mysore National Contractors and Suppliers Company, Bangalore*, are only required to supply a certain quantity of fuel monthly for civil consumption in Bangalore. Private persons can therefore import into and trade in fuel without any restriction as to price, within the limits of Bangalore Corporation or Bangalore North and South Taluks, or open fuel shops after obtaining Municipal licenses.

2. The following restrictions, however, will continue to be in force :—

(i) Fuel cannot be transported by rail to Bangalore or for export outside the District, except

when it is consigned to the Special Officer or to the Mysore National Contractors and Suppliers Company, or when it is covered by a Permit issued by the Special Officer.

(ii) The transport of casurina fuel in the District of Bangalore and in Malur Taluk, Kolar District, is not allowed except under a Permit issued by the Special Officer, Fuel Supplies, Bangalore.

(iii) Transport of fuel from hiduvuli lands and forest areas should as usual be covered by Mafi-Pass obtained from the concerned Amildars and licenses from Forest Officers, respectively. But in cases of such supplies to the Special Officer, Fuel Supplies, Bangalore or to the Mysore National Contractors and Suppliers Company, Bangalore, a Permit obtained from the Special Officer, Fuel Supplies, shall be deemed to be sufficient for transporting fuel into the limits of Bangalore Corporation. (Press Note, dated 27th July 1950).

WATER SUPPLY FROM KRISHNARAJ SAGAR

In view of the improved storage in the Krishnaraj Sagar Reservoir and the improved inflow which is in the order of 98,000 cusecs, water has been allowed in the Visvesvaraya Canal for irrigation from 28th July 1950 instead, the 5th of August 1950.

All arrangements have been made for proper regulation of water supply. The raiyats in the Visvesvaraya Canal area are requested to expedite their agricultural operations and complete the transplanting of paddy in the programmed area before the 15th of September 1950. The planting of sugarcane also may be started immediately.

The water level in the Reservoir to-day at 12 NOON stands at 122'3 feet. (Press Note, dated 28th July 1950).

HEALTH OF LIVESTOCK IN JUNE 1950

In the order of seventy, outbreaks of Rinderpest, Black-quarter, Anthrax, Haemorrhagic-Septicæmia, Foot-and-Mouth, Contagious goat-pneumo-pneumonia, Sheep-pox, Rabies and Ranikhet were encountered in the State during June 1950. Altogether 315 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the above contagious and infectious diseases as against 296 villages during the previous month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Kolar districts, while Shimoga, Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts were least affected. These diseases accounted for 1,284 attacks, of which 941 succumbed as against 1,029 attacks and 609 deaths during the previous month.

The Departmental staff undertook 42,028 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except Foot-and-Mouth disease. In the absence of a reliable method of vaccinator intervention, other prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot-and-Mouth disease.

Rinderpest took a somewhat serious turn during the month and as many as seven outbreaks were registered in Davanagere, Harihar, Hosanagar and Shikaripur taluks accounting for 148 attacks and 77 deaths. Prompt measures of control were undertaken by the Department to check its spread and 15,019 cattle were protected against the disease, both in the infected villages and in their immediate neighbourhood extending over a radius of about three miles. The disease appeared to be well under control at the end of the month under report.

Diseases caused by internal parasites were reported from 191 villages resulting in 87 deaths, as against 184 villages accounting for 101 deaths during the previous month. The special staff attached to the Parasitic disease control units and the Sheep Breeders' Associations of the

Department dosed 10,517 animals, as against 11,301 animals during the previous month.

The rest of the Livestock remained free from diseases during the month, and fodder and water were generally available throughout the State. (Press Note, dated 28th July 1950).

IMPORT OF GRAM FROM PAKISTAN

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that the Ministry of Food, Government of India, have permitted the import of gram from Pakistan on Open General License, subject, however, to the movement and disposal of gram so imported to India being governed the rules under the Basic Plan.

2. Under the Foodgrains Import Control Order of 1949, applications for permits to import gram from Pakistan into this State should be accompanied by documents to prove that the stocks are of Pakistan origin.

3. After the stocks get into this State, their movement and disposal will be subject to the control of this Administration. (Press Note, dated 28th July 1950).

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H. H. the Maharaja graciously performed the opening ceremony of the N. Dasappa-Tnumpalamma Maternity Home at Bangalore City. Photo taken on the occasion. The Hon. the Chief Minister, *Dharma-prakasa* N. Dasappa, the donor and the Mayor of the Bangalore Corporation, are also seen in the picture. (Photo—*Jananam*)



H. H. the Maharaja and the Speaker of the Mysore Legislative Assembly at its opening Session. (Photo—*Jananam*)

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XIII]

Bangalore, August 1950

[No. 8

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

DIGNITY AND SOBRIETY CHARACTERISED CELEBRATIONS.

— : —

Prabhat pheries, parades, processions, flag hoisting, being the customary formalities of Independence Day Celebrations, were observed throughout the Mysore State on 15th August 1950—the Third Anniversary of Independence of India. That Day was declared a public holiday. Thousands of Indian National Flags along with the State Flags were majestically fluttering over public buildings, colleges, hospitals and residential quarters. The police force, units of the Military force and Sevadal Volunteers participated in the ceremonial parades and there were processions in which officers and officials, and other gentlemen and ladies took part. Public meetings were held all over the State at which there was respectful reference to the Father of the Nation. In commemoration of the Day, plants were planted by the Hon'ble Ministers, Officers and prominent citizens.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S BIRTHDAY

CELEBRATIONS ALL OVER THE STATE

The Thirty-Second Birthday of His Highness, Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., was celebrated with grandeur by the people of Mysore all over the State on Friday, the 4th August 1950. The Union and the Mysore Flags were displayed prominently on all public buildings and educational institutions. Sweets were distributed in schools. Special prayers were offered in temples, mosques and churches for the long life, health and happiness of H. H. the Maharaja. Institutions and individuals planted trees on this festive occasion.

PRUDENT POLICIES ADOPTED BY GOVERNMENT

His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to address the Legislative Assembly, on Monday, the 28th August 1950. In doing so, His Highness said :—

I am glad to welcome you to this the Second Session of the Legislative Assembly. I extend a warm welcome in particular to those who have been returned in the recent bye-elections and are sitting for the first time in this House. This session has been summoned mainly to consider the important subject of delimitation of constituencies in the State under the Constitution of India. I believe that it will also afford an opportunity to the Honourable Members to bring up for discussion certain topical subjects which in their view affect the

interests and well-being of the State. In view of the special nature of this session, I do not propose to go into any detailed review of events that have happened since I addressed the House last time, which may well be reserved for the next session.

Korea

I must refer at the outset to the rather unhappy and disquieting Korean episode. That is a matter of great concern to India, and India's attitude



The Hon. Sri K. M. Munshi, Food Minister, Government of India, the Hon. Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, Mysore, and the Hon. Sri T. Mariappa, Minister for Home Affairs, Mysore, at the Food Conference held at Delhi in August 1950.

(Photo—Deccan Herald.)



The Hon. the Chief Minister of Mysore is seen addressing the huge gathering at the flag hoisting ceremony at Subhas Nagar, Bangalore, on the 15th August 1950.



Ministers, Officers and prominent citizens at the Saluting Base at Subhas Nagar
on the occasion of the Independence Day Celebrations (15-8-50).

in regard to it was of great significance to the rest of the world. The attitude taken up by the Honourable Prime Minister of India has been acknowledged to be one of supreme statesmanship and one so singularly consistent with India's mission of peace. Let us hope that the efforts to localise and resolve the conflict will succeed; otherwise, the consequences are too grave and serious to contemplate.

Kashmir

It is a matter of great regret to us that recent efforts to resolve the deadlock in Kashmir has not borne fruit despite India's best endeavours in this behalf.

Delimitation of Constituencies

This House will have an opportunity to discuss the important question of delimitation of constituencies on a Government motion. The responsibility of taking final decisions in this respect is no doubt that of the Indian Parliament and they have constituted local advisory committees for each State to make their recommendations. Since my Government have been consulted in the matter and asked to send up their proposals, the opinion of the House in regard to them will be greatly welcome to the Government. People in Mysore have been long accustomed to constituencies which correspond to Revenue Divisions and Municipalities. But now the population criteria provided for in the Constitution itself may naturally cut across these old familiar divisions. It may perhaps be wise, though not very easy, to limit this disturbance of the existing order to the minimum extent possible.

Seasonal Conditions

It is heartening that the recent rains have somewhat brightened up the

seasonal conditions in the State which were rather disquieting some time back. The State had to pass through one of the most protracted and unprecedented droughts. There was acute shortage of rainfall even in Malnad. The Krishnarajasagar Reservoir, for the first time since its construction, went dry. Fortunately, it has filled up—quicker than anticipated perhaps. There have been criticisms from some quarters about the way in which the waters of Reservoir were being used. Both with a view to ascertain reasons which contributed to the drying up of the Reservoir and to obtain suggestions for the best and most economical use of the waters, an expert committee consisting of eminent retired Chief Engineers of the State has been constituted and their report is awaited. A Committee has also been constituted with the Revenue Commissioner as Chairman, to see whether any, and if so what reliefs are called for in the case of such of the sugarcane growers who may have suffered from the drought.

Food Problem

The food problem continues to cause great anxiety here as in most other parts of India. It may be that in the matter of procurement against targets, Mysore stands favourable comparison with other parts of India, but it can be no ground for complacency. My Government has been urging on the attention of the Centre the paramount need for allotting additional quantities of foodgrains necessitated by failure of summer crops and the likely delay of the next harvest. Mysore has generally been self-sufficient in sugar, but this year the position has grown very acute on account of the shortage of cane in the Visvesvaraya Canal area. The Conference of Chief Ministers and Food Ministers held

recently at Delhi to consider the problems of food and of the soaring prices of essential commodities has arrived at important decisions to handle the situation on an All-India basis. My Government are taking immediate steps to implement these decisions.

Grow More Food Scheme

My Government are pursuing vigorously their efforts to make the State self-sufficient in food. They are taking necessary steps to see that progress is kept up to schedule as laid down by the Centre which is to reach self-sufficiency by the end of 1951. In this effort, the Centre's financial help, however restricted by their own needs, has been timely and welcome. The successful prosecution of the larger irrigation projects of Lakkavalli, Tunga and Nugu, to their completion even to the first stage, is dependent on the availability of funds.

Subsidies and Issue Prices

The House is aware of the huge subsidies that my Government had to meet in connection with the food operations from year to year. My Government have been considering whether this policy of subsidising these operations, at any rate to such a large extent, has been a prudent and proper policy. They had to reconsider the question of issue prices of foodgrains not only because of public opinion but because of imperative necessity. The State can no longer stand the strain of heavy subsidies. They were therefore compelled to increase though reluctantly the issue prices to a little extent. Even so, they are generally cheaper than the prices in the other States. At the same time, the total rations have been slightly increased.

It may be well for us to remember the call of the Honourable Prime Minister for cheerfully and bravely facing the trying situation and for making a determined effort to pull through the difficult times.

All-India Services

My Government have accepted in principle the Scheme of extension of the Indian Administrative and Indian Police Services to the State. They are aware that the Mysore Services have had a good record and have served our State well and will make every effort to see that the interests of our officers will be duly safeguarded on such integration. It has to be noted that in regard to both the services a certain strength will continue as the State services.

Financing Capital Works

Mysore has been trying to maintain its progressive character in most spheres of activities, but of late owing to the heavy food subsidies and other causes the financial position makes it difficult for Government to find funds for many of the development schemes. I have already referred to some of the major irrigation projects for which money has to be found. The industrial projects to which I referred in my last Address are in various stages of progress. In Electrical industries, Mysore has been earliest in the field and certain developments in the manufacture of Electro-Porcelain, Transformers, Motors and Lamps, have become inevitable. These developments are not only of local significance but are also of national importance and they have to be viewed in that larger context. All these need funds and the question is engaging the attention of my Government.

Rural Uplift

My Government are devoting particular attention to Rural Development and they have realised that the inculcation of a spirit of co-operation, of local initiative and self-help, of drive and enterprise among the masses—the agriculturists and craftsmen—is vital and necessary. The schemes of rural development, multi-purpose societies and co-operative farming have been conceived towards this end. More recently, the rural industrialisation scheme on Sir M. Visvesvaraya's plan has been taken up in the two districts of Kolar and Bangalore. As a part of the scheme about 200 Village Group Inspectors are undergoing intensive training at Doddballapur.

Purpose of the Session

Though the main purpose of this Session is to consider the question of delimitation of constituencies my Government intend to put through some urgent legislative business also. The

Bills they want to introduce are the following:—

1. The Betting Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1950.
2. The Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1950.
3. The Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Bill, 1950.
4. The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1950.
5. The Mysore Sales-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1950.
6. The Mysore Warehouses Bill, 1950.
7. The Mysore Contingency Fund Bill, 1950.

I am confident that your discussions on the matters coming before you will be characterised by wisdom and thoroughness. I wish you success in your deliberations.

India is passing through difficult times. To add to our troubles, there have been droughts, floods, earthquake and other calamities in various parts of India bringing sorrow to many. Our sincere sympathies go forth to the sufferers. We have our own problems too. May it be given to us to face them with faith and fortitude.

THE N. DASAPPA-TIRUMALAMMA MATERNITY HOME IN BANGALORE

HIS HIGHNESS PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY

His Highness the Maharaja, on the occasion of opening of the "N. Dasappa-Tirumalamma Maternity Home," Bangalore City, on 28th August 1950, said:—

It has given me the greatest pleasure to respond to your invitation this morning and to participate in this function. I have always loved to visit Bangalore, not merely because of its salubrious climate or its commercial and administrative importance, but because of the number of good men and women who have been coming forward with donations like this Home and giving me opportunities of associating myself with them and personally thanking the donors for their spirit of service and self-sacrifice. Many indeed have been the benefactions of our philanthropists particularly in recent years, their size and kind naturally depending upon the resources of the donors and the causes that are dearest to their hearts.

No Worthier Charity

But I wonder if there is any cause greater than the relief of suffering, and mode of charity worthier than ready attention to expectant women and, more especially parturient mothers. It seems to me that if every one of our philanthropists turned his first attention to it, perhaps then, but not till then, would we be having an adequate number of properly-equipped Maternity Hospitals, Homes and Wards in the several parts of the State. I remember my revered uncle once saying that.—

"It is nature's decree that women suffer in a way that men cannot realise, in order to bring more men into the world. But what nature has decreed,

man has aggravated, and the sum-total of suffering that comes upon women is appalling . . . There can be no better deed than to relieve that suffering in any way in which it is possible to relieve it."

The longer we ponder over these words the better do we realise the urgency as well as the magnitude of the problem.

Supplementing Funds

Even with the extraordinary strain on the resources of the State at present, Government have not stinted expenditure on medical relief in general and the welfare of women and children in particular. You will readily believe that Government would have been only too glad to provide still larger funds for this noble cause if it were possible for them to do so. But you also know that there is a limit to such allotments even in the best of circumstances, and it is scarcely possible to do anything better at present. It is thus necessary that Local Bodies as well as well-to-do citizens and lovers of the State should supplement what Government can set apart for the purpose.

Generosity of Merchant Class

In this context I am happy to acknowledge the notable part that the merchant community has played in organising and distributing charity in the past. The most noteworthy of our temples, rest-houses and feeding institutions in the country, and a large number of *topes*,

go-kattes and drinking water wells all over, are only a few of the many good things that owe their existence to their sense of charity, and it is up to them to further the cause of Maternity and Child Welfare also, in view of its importance and its urgency. Most of our merchants realise that the best and most elevating and ennobling shape that a reward can take is the supreme satisfaction that charity yields for the donor, while at the same time they rest assured that posterity too will pay every man his honour. It will be no surprise, therefore, if more and more of them come forward, in the coming days, to provide relief to suffering humanity, on a scale even larger than in the past.

Causes for distress in Society

It might be of use to note, in this connection, that present-day maladies the world over, by whatever name they go, are the direct outcome of maladjustments in society and maldistribution of wealth, patronage, opportunities and rewards, and the inevitable chain of sullen discontent, stunted co-operation, sly obstruction or open opposition. For, "*Poverty makes some humble, but more malignant,*" and it would seem best, even on grounds of common prudence, voluntarily to share your opportunities and your wealth with the less fortunate folk around you. All honour, therefore, to those merchants who are content with straight dealings and small profits, of which they spend a goodly share for the benefit of others in distress. The example of benefactors like Sri Dasappa should act as a stimulus to others who are disposed to do so.

Adjuncts to Maternity Homes

I congratulate Sri Dasappa upon securing this prominent site for the Home. I hope that its very location will help to suggest to a large number of other good men and women as well or better placed in life, that many more Homes like this require to be provided in the different parts of this large and expanding City. The two erstwhile Municipalities of the City and the adjoining Civil Area were on doubt old and well-settled institutions, but the present Corporation needs not only the care and co-operation of every well-meaning citizen but also the generous help of every well-to-do subject. I should like, in this connection to suggest, for the consideration of our philanthropists, in the first place, that the creation of a substantial Maternity Dispensaries Maintenance Fund would be as important and praiseworthy as the donation of Maternities themselves, and in the second place, that the provision of Milk Distribution Centres, Children's Playgrounds and well-laid parks for the use of expectant mothers will be valuable adjuncts to such dispensaries.

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you once again for inviting me to participate in this function. I have great pleasure in declaring open the "N. Dasappa-Tirumalamamma Maternity Home". May the mothers who enter this Home find in it all the care and luck they hope for, and may the successive generations of babies to be born in it receive full attention, grow up in health and prove, in the fulness of time, to be grateful to the donor and useful to the country!

STABILISATION OF RURAL ECONOMY.

The Hon'ble Sri K. Chengalaraya Reddy, Chief Minister, inaugurated the Training Camp of the Village Group Development Committee Inspectors, appointed under the Sir M. Visvesvaraya's Rural Industrialisation Scheme in Bangalore and Kolar Districts, at Doddballapur. The Hon'ble Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, presided.

The Hon'ble Sri T. Mariappa, Home Minister, the Hon'ble Sri H. Siddaiya, Revenue Minister, the Hon'ble Sri T. Siddalingaiah, Education Minister, the Hon'ble Sri R. Chennigaramah, Minister for Local Self-Government, Sri V. Venkappa, Speaker, Mysore Legislative Assembly, Sri D. H. Chandrasekhariah, former Minister and Officers of Government were also present on the occasion.

In the course of his inaugural speech, the Hon'ble Sri K. Chengalaraya Reddy, referred to the increase in the price of rice and said that Government were sustaining a very heavy loss on account of the higher purchase value of rice. They had either to increase the price of rice or lower the food procurement rate. He said that if the procurement price was lowered, the Grow More Food campaign would suffer and thus the only way left open to Government under the circumstances was to increase the price of rice.

Referring to the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister said that the Scheme worked out by Sir M. Visvesvaraya formed a vital part in the constructive programme of the Mysore Government. The reason for the backwardness of the country was due to the fact that small-scale and cottage industries had not been developed so well in rural parts to enable them to become

self-sufficient units. This had affected the economic stability of the country and consequently people had to live a low standard of life. If the living standards of people had to be raised, it was essential that every one should work hard and it was up to the people and the Government to work together to achieve this noble task.

The Hon'ble the Chief Minister further observed that though the Mysore Government were trying to improve the conditions in rural areas, the success so far achieved was meagre. The reason was that people had not taken up the initiative on their part and had not evinced enthusiasm and put forth steady efforts to make the scheme successful. Government alone could not be expected to do everything. It was the responsibility of the people themselves to make the scheme a success. The Chief Minister complimented the Circle Committee members and the Village Group Development Committee members for the onerous task that they had undertaken to kindle the spirit of service among the rural masses and assured them that the Officers of Government were there always ready to assist them in their endeavours to make the scheme a success.

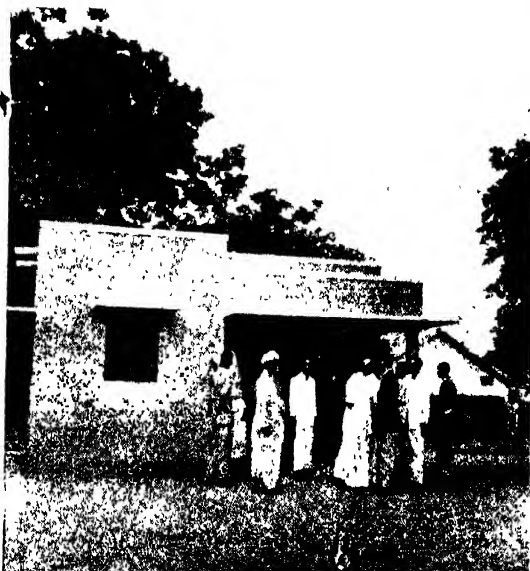
Concluding, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister stressed on the urgent need for the collection of statistics in all spheres of rural life and said that it would go a long way to improve the life in rural parts by comparing notes and rectifying the defects wherever they were found. He exhorted the trainees to live up to the ideals set before them and give a practical shape to those ideals when they returned to their homes after the completion of their training.



The Hon. the Chief Minister of Mysore, is seen planting a tree on the occasion of inauguration of the Village Development Committee Inspectors' camp at Dodballapur.



The Hon. the Minister for Finance and Industries also planted a tree on the same occasion. (Right)



A model Cement-hollow-block house built at the Rural Welfare Centre at Dodballapur (costing Rs. 1,500).



The Hon. the Minister for Law and Labour speaking at the Beggars' Colony on the importance of Tree planting in connection with the Vanamahotsava.



The Hon. the Minister for Law and Labour is seen planting a tree on the occasion of "Vanamahotsava", in the Beggars' Colony, near Bangalore.

In the course of his presidential address, the Hon'ble Sri H. C. Dasappa, reminded the audience of the rich and great heritage of ancient India and said that they should always keep in their minds the great culture and glory of the past in shaping their ways of life. He stressed the importance of giving a practical shape to the rural industrialisation scheme sponsored by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, the great statesman, who had so much love at heart for the progress of his Motherland. The

civilisation of a country, he said, largely depended upon the development of villages and that was the greatest need of the hour. He appealed to the people to rise above petty jealousies and quarrels and elevate their moral standard which, he said, had deteriorated at the present time. He finally wished the scheme which they had just sponsored all success and hoped that just as in other fields, Mysore would be leading the rest of India by working out such a noble venture.

SOCIETY'S DUTY TOWARDS THE POOR AND DISTRESSED

The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, Inaugurated the Vanamahotsava ceremony at the Beggars' Colony, Magadi Road, on the morning of the 15th August 1950. The programme consisted of the hoisting of the Dominion Flag and the Mysore Flag, distributlop of sweets to the inmates and harikatha by the beggars of the Colony. Messages of good wishes from the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Finance Minister, were read out on the occasion by the Secretary of the Committee. Tree planting was done by the Hon. the Minister for Law and Labour, Sri D. H. Chandrasekhariah, Mrs. A.S.R. Chari and Sri G. S. Devadas and others.

The following is the speech delivered by the Hon. the Minister for Law and Labour while inaugurating the 'Tree planting campaign' : --

Today is a sacred day. Barely three years ago we achieved the freedom of our country from foreign bondage. It was achieved at enormous cost. Millions of our countrymen have suffered and sacrificed and many of them died in the cause of our freedom. We remember a few outstanding names but there are many unknown volunteers who have given their all in the cause. This day we remember them with gratitude.

Tribute to Leaders

Chief among them is, of course, Mahatma Gandhi whom we love to call the Father of the Nation. He lived an exemplary life of service to humanity. He lived and died for the poor and the afflicted among mankind. There can be no greater blessing on us than that we should be enabled to follow his teachings and live his life.

We are fortunate to have in our midst many great countrymen who have sat at the feet of Mahatmajji. Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Sreeman Rajagopalachari and Babu Rajendra Prasad are eminent patriots, godly in their lives and wise in their ways. They are some of the greatest men of the world today. We are proud of them.

They are shaping the future of our country. It is a very difficult task. Political freedom is good and indeed great as an achievement. But by itself it will not feed and clothe us. It is a means whereby we may conserve and increase our national wealth. We have to work for it. Poverty, ignorance ill-health and all the evils arising from them are still rampant in our country. We have to fight those evils and banish them. It will take some time, perhaps a long time, before we succeed.

Protection of National Prosperity

The trees that we planted today will take many years before they bear flower and fruit. Meantime we have to be patiently and perseveringly tending them. It is some times said of us that we bring forth all right but we do not bring up. We must outlive this accusation. If these plants which we planted with so much enthusiasm are not watered they will fade away and die. If on the other hand they are carefully watched and watered, they will grow into big trees giving shade and flower and fruit and will ensure us timely rains and therefore abundance of food.

So also we have carefully to watch and work for national prosperity. It is as a result of our poverty that we see so many of our countrymen live by begging. If we could banish poverty from our country, if every citizen could work and earn an honourable living, there will be no need for a colony like this. That time is not yet reached and we, therefore, need such colonies meantime.

Good Work of the Colony

It is always with mixed feelings that I visit this colony. I feel sorry and ashamed that there are people in our country who live, and are perhaps forced by sheer poverty to live, by begging. It is a distressing sight to see their conditions of life. When I see this colony, the attractive and healthy accommodation provided therein for these unfortunate people, the food and clothing given to them, the work and recreation open to them and the medical relief and educational facilities provided for them, I feel somewhat consoled and even proud that we have done a bit of God's good work and that well indeed.

The Pangs of Poverty

It is usual with us to accept poverty with resignation as a punishment for some sin committed in the previous birth. While such a temperament might help the individual to bear the pangs of poverty without losing heart, its result on national economy is disastrous. Poverty is a deadly disease, worse than plague or cholera; for these kill a few people outright and do not affect the moral and spiritual conditions of life, while poverty is a demoralising disease that spreads insidiously, saps the lifeblood of the people, kills them by inches over a long-drawn period of agony and shame, and robs its victims of all sense of honour or morality. It is the mother of diseases,

crimes and quarrels. We have to dread poverty more than any other disease.

It is true that some poor people have lived very exemplary lives. That is not because of their poverty but in spite of it; and the exception only proves the rule. God Siva converted the serpent into an ornament. So may some brave souls convert poverty into a stepping stone for ascetic renunciation and godliness in life. We, ordinary mortals, dare not play with serpents as Maheswara did; and the poor alone know that poverty is worse than death.

Citizens' Duties to the Poor

It is the duty of every citizen to banish poverty from the land. Every one must work; and wise men must so arrange that every one is enabled to work and earn a living. We are a rich country. We have fertile lands, plenty of water sources, natural intelligence, abundant minerals, vast forests, copious waterfalls and every conceivable form of natural wealth. If we organise and conscript citizens for some kind of work or other in increasing national wealth there will be no poverty in the land and no one will beg. These unfortunate people are suffering not because of their sin but because of the sin of society which is heartlessly elbowing them out into the ditch of poverty and misery. Society is responsible for the sufferings of the poor and society owes a duty to the poor to lift them from their poverty. Every citizen who works and who enables the national wealth of the country to increase is doing a service to society. We must rapidly raise the standard of life in society by banishing poverty from the land. Meantime it is our duty to comfort these people in distress and enable as many of them as possible to work for their livelihood and lead an honourable life.

It is no easy task. Apart from the money it needs, the resistance from these unfortunate people is strangely and singularly heartbreaking. They would rather starve while begging than be fed, clothed and sheltered without any obligations. They have lost all sense of honour and they have ceased to feel any shame in begging. Perhaps they do not like the drab monotony of life in the colony. We provide them with recreation, music, harikathas, light work for such as like to work and so on. Nevertheless they like the freedom to beg and starve. Freedom is no doubt good but not the freedom to beg and be a burden on others if you can help it.

We have here only a few. There are many others still at large. Sometimes, I feel a sense of despair. The more we serve them, the more they grow in numbers. Beggars from all parts come in and we cannot provide for all of them. We take them out and leave them beyond the borders; but they come in all the same; nor will they come and stay in the colony. We do not like sending them to prison.

So, we continue to serve these people knowing that they are not happy here, knowing also that we have not solved the problem but only touched the fringe of it and conscious that the only remedy is to make people understand their duty to themselves and to the country.

Many people, for instance, yet ask for exemption on the plea that begging is enjoined on them, that they do so as a matter of religion and only on certain stated days and only among people known to them. All very true no doubt but not very healthy in the altered conditions of

the country. It would be better that a citizen should feel proud to give help to others rather than ask help of another. As for humbling one's self and avoiding haughtiness or superiority complex there are many ways of achieving it and far more healthy than begging. Anyway at present we are giving exemptions for we do not wish to be rude while being kind. It would however be good if people realised that it is far more honourable to work and give than to beg and receive.

In all the countries that I travelled—and I have travelled in many countries of the world—I have not seen beggars like those I see in our own country. Charitable institutions and social security schemes provide help for the needy there. We have none here except a rare few like this colony; and they are helpless themselves for want of funds.

Our duty is clear. We have to educate every citizen to work for his living and provide him with work. There will always be some who cannot work and who are helpless, the orphans, the cripples, the forlorn, aged and the like. Society must make provision for their care and welfare. The comparatively well-to-do must give to such causes. They need not go in search of God. These are their Gods and the satisfaction of these people is the real worship of Daridranarayana. I appeal to all my countrymen to contribute to the funds of this colony and enable suffering humanity to be redeemed of its misery.

ನತ್ಯಕಂ ಕಾಮಯೇ ರಾಜ್ಯಂ | ನಶ್ಯುರ್ಗಂ ನಾ ಪುನರ್ಧವಂ ||
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"He prayeth best who loveth best
Both man and bird and beast."

EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

THE HON'BLE THE EDUCATION MINISTER'S ADDRESS TO THE WORLD STUDENTS' SEMINAR

His Highness the Maharaja inaugurated the International Students' Seminar at Mysore on 12th July 1950. Delegates from almost all the countries of the world attended the Seminar. Dr. Dean Paul Weaver was the Director of the Seminar and Dr. Sigward Wolontis was the General Secretary. The Seminar which was in session for three weeks at Krishnarajasagara, near Mysore, concluded on 3rd August 1950. The Hon'ble Sri Siddalingaiah, Minister for Education and Public Health, Government of Mysore, delivered the valedictory address on 3rd August 1950. The Hon'ble Sri K. C. Reddy, the Chief Minister of Mysore, the Hon'ble Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar and staff of the Mysore University were present on the occasion.

Correlating activities

While delivering the valedictory address, the Hon'ble Sri Siddalingaiah congratulated the members of the Seminar on the excellent work turned out by them and said their discussions were bound to bring closer together the various Universities, besides substantially benefiting them and taking them nearer the common goal of closer understanding.

"At the same time," he added, "While you have all along kept yourselves aloof from active politics and very rightly so, it looks as if all international organisations, including your own ought, by sheer force of the prevailing circumstances, to take note of the present trends and so reorientate their policies and programmes as to

correlate their activities, on the one hand to the actual needs of the day and on the other, to make their outlook as well as their influence felt by those at the helm of affairs in various parts of the world so that instead of carrying the day with the support of their own group of followers, they will have to shape their decisions in future in the light of the larger vision that you supply, the higher ideals you set, and the nobler paths you pursue."

Gandhian approach

The Hon. Sri Siddalingaiah said that while millennia had rolled by and the world boasted of unprecedented progress, viewed soberly, it was all tall talk, and progress seemed to be in the direction of producing and improving weapons of destruction.

If it was true that only a miracle could save the world, then for a miracle they must work. Mahatma Gandhi was undoubtedly a miracle man. Pandit Nehru was out to cure the maladies of all nations by means of the Gandhian principle of life, and success was sure to crown his efforts. Those, on the other hand, who were fighting for geographical and economic conquests of the earth, were certain to perish by the sword or by the bursting of a bomb.

It was clear therefore, he said, that Churchills, Stalins and Trumans need to be schooled along Gandhian lines if they should ever decide the fate of the world rightly and in conformity with true morality and international justice. Unfortunately, however, they were too old or too obsessed to grasp this truth, and so it was that the hope of the world

lay in others who were still in the Universities. It was for them to lay the moral foundations of a true world family which was the dream of all peace-loving men and women.

Referring to the appeal made by Dean Paul Weaver for an enlarged understanding of the human needs in modern society, and for a fuller development of that great science of human relations that was so much after the heart of the late Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Hon'ble Sri Siddalingaiah appealed to them to do all they could to induce those in power to translate those sentiments into practice.

Bar to human understanding

The Hon'ble Sri Siddalingaiah pointed out that in the present context of world affairs the greatest of hazards along the road to human understanding was the lack of toleration, of self-restraint, of respect for the rights of others.

He added, "Remove this, and you will have made the world a happier and safer place for children of God to live in. Your outlook today is no doubt academic and

socio-educational, but may I not pray for the fuller realisation of your own objective—education for international understanding and your own desire to promote international solidarity."

The Minister hoped that the message of their organisation would help every student to become realistic in outlook, honest in purpose, straight in dealings and selfless in service.

The Hon'ble the Chief Minister's Plea

The Hon'ble Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, addressing the Seminar, expressed his regret for not being able to participate in all their deliberations and was glad to find valuable results achieved by them.

Dean Paul Weaver, Director of the Seminar, expressed on behalf of the Seminar, their gratitude to His Highness, the Mysore Government, the citizens and the Press of Mysore for their generous hospitality, help and co-operation.

In the evening, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister of Mysore entertained the delegates to tea at Lalitha Mahal Palace.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, was on a visit to Delhi on the 30th July and returned to Bangalore on the 2nd August.

During his stay at the capital, he interviewed the Hon. Ministers Sris C. Rajagopalachari, Jagjivanram, Munshi, Mehtab, Deshmukh, Gopalaswami Iyengar and Santhanam, besides calling on the members of the Planning Commission Shriyuts V. T. Krishnamachari, Gulzarilal Nanda and G. L. Mehta.

The object of his visit was to press the case of Mysore State for financial

assistance from the Centre for Electrical and other industries besides development schemes like Irrigation and Rural Electrification, Power for Irrigation purposes, etc.

The Government of India expressed themselves generally in favour of the schemes and the need for pushing them through. The Central finances, however, being what they are and the Dollar situation being not altogether easy, the financial help that could be expected of them can only be limited. But such help as can be given will be given during

September and October. Rural electrification will be carried on vigorously during the year with the aid of the grants that may be so available and not limited only to the Budget grant.

The development of Electrical Industries such as high tension insulators, transformers, fluorescent lamps and incandescent bulbs, switchgears, etc., as outlined by Westinghouse experts has been favourably received and may be expected to be taken up early.

Cottage industries, particularly powerloom and handloom, were discussed and the Industries Minister, the Hon. Sri Hare Krishna Mehtab expressed himself in favour of popularising the Japanese spinning plant for feeding cottage looms with yarn. A Japanese spinning plant of 1,280 spindles costs about Rs. 30,000 and working 8 hours a day it can feed 45 powerlooms per day producing 90 pieces or 2,160 yards of cloth per day. The same unit hitherto installed is costing Rs. 3 lakhs! The saving is effected by the substitution of durable and treated timber and bamboo, wherever possible, in place of steel.

It is not likely that any further amounts can be found this year by the Centre for Labour Housing. It is, however, hoped that a few lakhs of rupees may be made available out of grants to part B States when they are made in September this year.

It has been urged on the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Railways that out of the Railway Reserve Fund from Mysore, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs should be made available for the Electric Trolley Bus Scheme in Bangalore. The matter

has been promised sympathetic consideration both by the Chairman of the Planning Commission and by the Minister for Railways.

The Food Minister, the Hon. Sri Munshi was sympathetic towards our demands for the allotted quota of rice and an additional quota of foodstuffs. We are likely to get during September about 5,000 tons of the promised quota of rice and later about 20,000 tons of milo and wheat as additional quota. It may also then be possible to issue an additional quarter of a seer of wheat per rupee with a view to encourage wheat which is available in preference to rice which is not.

There were several other matters of minor importance which needed attention. One of them was the transport facility for movement of Andaman timber poles from Orissa, where they are lying, to Bangalore for the Electrical Department. Sri Santhanam promised to give the facility at once. Another was the return of deposit placed with the Bengal Government in pre-partition days for supply of rice to Mysore. A sum of about Rs. 2 lakhs is stated to be available and has been promised to be returned at an early date. Still another was the need for additional quota of 50,000 gallons of petrol per month to meet the requirements of buses and lorries in the State. We are likely to get it.

Certain suggestions were made such as the raising of funds from rural areas by way of national savings schemes, control of cocoons and stabilisation of prices of silk, the availability of funds for technical training and the like. They will be examined and followed up.

REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES IN MYSORE

No delay in executing schemes

There have been, of late, some comments in the Press on the supposed delay on the part of the Government in executing the schemes of rehabilitation of refugees in the State. It is to be pointed out in reply that there has been no avoidable delay in putting these schemes through. The Government are earnestly tackling, at every stage, all questions connected with the relief and rehabilitation of the refugees in the State. Many details of major schemes like these have got to be worked out and a certain amount of time is necessary to finalise these questions in consultation with the Government of India. Two points made in the Press articles are that the 'Housing Scheme' has not been expedited and that there has been no substantial relief under the 'Loans Scheme.' Regarding the former, it has to be said that the work of construction of 200 houses for refugees has been entrusted to the City Improvement Trust Board. The Chairman of the Board has been given an advance of Rs. 50,000 for the purchase of iron, steel and other necessary materials, and he has also been

requested to intimate the amount of further advance required for disposal of bills, etc., if any, on hand. Regarding the 'Loans Scheme,' it has been ascertained from the Revenue Commissioner that there are nearly 300 loan applications and that out of the sum of Rs. 3 lakhs earmarked for this purpose, he has tentatively allotted loans to some refugees. He has also requested that at least a further sum of Rs. 12 lakhs might be provided for meeting the demands of all the refugees. This question has been taken up with the Government of India. In the meantime, the Revenue Commissioner has been requested to entertain whatever executive staff is necessary for the work and to disburse loans to the extent sanctioned according to the circumstances and needs of each case.

Government fully appreciate the needs of the refugees and will give the top-most priority to questions affecting their relief and rehabilitation. So far as educational facilities are concerned, necessary relief has been given to them to the extent possible.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

WORKING OF THE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT FOR 1948-49

Against the demand of Rs. 1,49,30,741 (inclusive of the opening balance) the collection actually made amounted to Rs. 1,37,43,032 and there was an arrear of Rs. 11,87,709 as against Rs. 8,65,477 during last year.

The Working Expenses during the year under review amounted to Rs. 68,67,892 as against Rs. 53,77,804 during last year. The increase is stated to be due to the arrears of salary on account of the revision of the scales of pay, paid and accounted for during the year.

The Net Receipts during the year was Rs. 68,75,140 as against Rs. 68,38,087 during the previous year.

The total capital outlay during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,82,62,731 as against the revised grant of Rs. 2,89,85,000. There was a lapse of Rs. 1,07,22, 269.

The demand for Automatic Telephone in Bangalore and Mysore is increasing day by day and the equipment to increase the capacity of Bangalore Exchange to 5,000 lines and shifting of the present Ex-change to Mysore is being received and the work of installing the same is to be carried out shortly. The building to house this equipment at Bangalore is to be taken up for construction shortly. With effect from the 1st April 1950 the entire system of Bangalore and Mysore has been taken over by the Government of India Posts and Telegraphs Department.

The total expenditure incurred during the year on the scheme for power supply to towns and villages amounted to Rs. 22,16,728 as against the revised grant of Rs. 16,40,400.

The number of irrigation pumps serviced during the year under review was 176, bringing the total number to 1,439 and the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 3,99,842. Attempts have been made to give more and more power to irrigation pumps in order to tide over the food crisis in the State. Priority is being given to this category of applications.

The number of towns and villages electrified during the year under review was 23, the number of miles of transmission lines run was 55 and the number of lighting and power installations were 9,284 and 1,412 respectively.

The total expenditure incurred under Depreciation Fund was Rs. 6,81,072 against the allotment of Rs. 8,08,400.

The value of the stores purchased during the year both under Local and Foreign amounted to Rs. 1,73,69,318 as against the provision of Rs. 2,75,57,340 in the Stores Budget for the year.

The works connected with surveys of the Mekadatu project have been completed.

Test-Audit of the initial accounts of 10 Sectional Offices and 51 Sub-Sectional Offices was conducted by the Auditor, Electrical Department and his Gazetted Assistants during the year as against 5 Sectional Offices and 28 Sub-Sectional Offices inspected during the previous year.

The outlay booked during the year under Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works for both the first and second stage amounted to Rs. 79,99,983 exclusively for the electrical portion of the Works.

TENDING THE COCONUT TREE *

A Complete Programme of Cultivation and Manuring for your Coconut Garden

THE COCONUT tree's generosity is unbounded and aptly, therefore, has it been called "The Kalpavriksha." But man, the recipient of its bounty is, either through ignorance or indifference, not often as grateful to it as he ought to be.

Let us consider how man can repay his debt of gratitude to the coconut tree. The coconut grower must treat his trees with loving care. Only then will he be in a better position to understand and appreciate their needs and requirements.

For normal growth and bearing the coconut tree requires plenty of air, water, light and manure. Proper aeration of the roots is an essential condition of its well-being. If either on account of absence of intercultivation or due to waterlogging the soil is not porous and well-aerated, the coconut tree is adversely affected. The texture of the soil must be loose enough to allow of plenty of air to penetrate it, for the tree takes in oxygen through its roots. But air must penetrate the soil so that not only the roots are enabled to take in oxygen but also that the oxygen in the air may combine with the manurial ingredients in the soil and convert them into a condition in which they could easily be assimilated by the tree. Aerobic bacteria which are present in the soil and "cook" food for plants also require oxygen.

Cultivation Programme

The importance of keeping the texture of the soil loose will thus be clear to every coconut grower. This can be done either by ploughing, digging or heaping the soil into mounds and levelling them. To pile up mounds in August-September, to level them in November-December and to

plough up the soil in March-April would be an excellent programme of intercultivation.

By being stirred properly, the soil is also enabled to retain moisture and do without watering or irrigation. Intercultivation at the appropriate seasons prevents button-shedding (shedding of small nuts) to a considerable extent. It also helps to destroy weeds.

Physical Texture

The coconut tree is not benefited either by stagnant water or water that flows by over the soil surface. It is benefited only by what is known as capillary water, that is, water in the sub-soil which comes up through the capillary interspaces of the soil. And such interspaces could be present in the soil only if it is stirred up and kept loose. Sandy soil is deficient in moisture-holding capacity and, therefore, has very little capillary present in it. To improve its physical texture, therefore, clay, cattle manure, compost or green manure is added to it. The addition of clay to sandy soil and of sand to clayey soil will improve the texture of the soil concerned and give it maximum moisture-holding power.

Proper environments are as essential for the well-being of plants as for human beings and animals. As far as the coconut tree is concerned proper environments include adequate drainage, absence of water-logging and weedy growths and a soil that is well cultivated. Any amount of manuring will be of no avail unless these environmental conditions are provided. The grower who loves his trees must provide these conditions.

* From The "Farmer."

Issued by the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay.

Proper Spacing

As important as air and water is light to the growth of the coconut palm. The nutrition which the roots absorb go up to the leaves where it combines with the carbon dioxide absorbed by the chlorophyll of the leaves and is converted into sap. This process of the conversion of plant food into sap can take place only in sunlight. No amount of plant food will be of any avail without sunlight, for it could not in the absence of sunlight be converted into the vital sap. Coconut trees planted on garden edges bound by roads are invariably more healthy than those in the interior as the former get more light than the latter. This is true of trees planted on bunds too. If coconut trees are planted too close to each other or in the shade of other trees they cannot get sufficient light. Rats too will find it easy to cause damage to their nuts. Those who start fresh coconut plantation must bear in mind the all-important aspect of allowing adequate space between trees so that they may grow up without languishing for light. Triangular planting of coconut seedlings with a space of 50 feet between seedlings is considered good. Uneconomic trees which merely obstruct light should be cut and removed. In the case of useful trees, branches which obstruct the path of light must be lopped off.

Manure

The coconut grows in sandy soils, sandy loam, clayey soils of reclaimed areas, laterite soils of the interior and on bunds in low-lying lands. No standard manure can be recommended for trees growing in regions as diversified as the above. The manures considered most suitable for the different soil types are given below :

(1) **SANDY SOIL.** This soil occurs on the sea coast and the shores of backwaters. It contains less than 10 per cent clay. It is deficient in fertility and moisture-holding capacity. In order to make

it more fertile and improve its physical texture plenty of green manure and backwater silt must be added to it. The following manurial treatment is recommended for coconut trees standing in sandy soil. The dosage is for each tree per annum.

Fish manure (prawn dust or guano)	....	....	15 lbs.
Wood Ashes	....	....	30 lbs.
Backwater silt	....	....	10 baskets

The silt may be put in heaps between the trees and then levelled. In addition to silt the droppings of pigs, ducks, etc., also may be applied.

(2) **SANDY LOAM.** This is the ideal soil for the coconut palm. It has the optimum degree of looseness as well as water-holding capacity. Such soils are generally met with in backwater areas. Fish manure is available in these tracts. Ten pounds of fish manure and twenty pounds of wood ashes per tree over and above a basal application of one or two baskets of cattle manure or compost will be suitable for this kind of soil.

(3) **CLAYEY SOIL.** Sand is added to improve the physical texture of this soil. It is, however, wrong to assume, as some growers do, that it is sufficient to add sand alone to this kind of soil. The following manures may be applied to each tree every year :—

Fish manure	....	....	20 lbs.
Ashes	....	....	20 lbs.

One or two baskets of cattle manure or compost also may be applied if available.

(4) **LATERITE SOILS.** One or two headloads of green manure and two or three baskets of cattle manure may be applied every year to trees in laterite soils. The manures may be put in basins round the trees at the commencement of the south-west monsoon and covered up after the monsoon. When covering up the basins, ashes, at the rate of 20 lbs. per tree, may be added. If cattle manure

is not available, ammonium sulphate the rate of 4-5 lbs. per tree and soil-cake at the rate of 15-20 lbs. may be added before the basins are covered up. A third alternative is to add 40 lbs. of nightsoil compost, if available. If groundnut oil-cake is applied, 10-12 lbs. of it will suffice. If marotti cake, 20 lbs. will be required.

For sandy loam and laterite soils, it is always good to grow a green manure crop at the commencement of the south-west monsoon in the coconut garden and to cut and plough it into the soil in September. It will improve the physical texture of the soil, besides adding to its fertility.

(5) TREES THAT STAND ON BUNDS. These are trees in plantations in low-lying areas with canals alternating bunds and with tanks here and there. Cleaning the canals and tanks of their silt and earthing up the bunds at the end of the north-east monsoon is a routine work attended to by growers in these areas. But growers here think that mere earthing up of the bunds is sufficient for the trees. This is an erroneous impression. Unless manures are added to the soil, it will become exhausted and unproductive in course of time. Large quantities of water weeds are available in these tracts. Three or four baskets of these and 20 lbs. of ashes will provide good manure for the trees.

Bunds must be hoed well and all dead roots removed, before they are earthed up from the sides. The sides are to be raised in such a manner that their tops are concave. This will enable rain water to sink into the soil and keep it moist.

Our soils are generally deficient in nitrogen and the addition of this plant food element either through organic or inorganic manure is generally followed by a marked increase in crop yields. Chemical fertilisers being easily soluble and being readily assimilated by plants will prove of immediate benefit, whereas the effect of organic manures will be slow but

lasting. It is, therefore, advisable to give the trees a proper dose of chemical fertilisers over and above a basal application of organic or bulky manures such as dung, green leaves or compost. Having applied the organic manure give the trees 2 or 3 lbs. of ammonium sulphate. After about a week treat them to 20 lbs. of wood ashes.

Bulky Manures

Bulky manures like dung, leaves or compost have to be applied at the commencement of the south-west monsoon in wide ring trenches (basins) round the tree. The manures are to be spread evenly in the trenches, a little away from the base of the tree, and covered with a thin layer of soil. Concentrates like ammonium sulphate, potassium sulphate karnite, cakes fish or bonemeal, etc., can be applied in September after which the basins should be completely covered up. Bonemeal accelerates the production of flowers and the setting of fruits, and can be applied with advantage at the rate of 24 lbs. per tree per annum.

Wood Ashes

Wood ashes are one of the best manures for coconut. They contain $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of phosphoric acid, 4 to 6 per cent of potash, 10 to 20 per cent of calcium and traces of other plant food elements. Phosphoric acid besides improving the yield, invigorates the root system of the tree. Potash helps the production of starch, improves the general condition of the tree and increases its power of disease resistance. Calcium corrects soil acidity and encourages the activity of the beneficial bacteria in the soil. Ashes contain the above three very important elements and hence is a great friend of the soil and plant. If good, well-preserved ashes are not available, 3 lbs. of potassium sulphate and 2 lbs. of bonemeal can be given instead to each tree. (*From the Bulletin issued by the Central Coconut Committee.*)

ACTIVITIES OF AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT FOR 1948-49.

There was continuous and heavy rain all over the State during late July and August. The North-East Monsoon failed and the South-West Monsoon was erratic. As a result there were poor crops and low yields. The prices for agricultural products were however at their best and fetched higher prices for all commodities, except for a few crops as compared with the previous year 1947-48.

Agriculture Education.

The four Kannada Agriculture Schools, *viz.*, (1) S. K. V. D. Patasala in Sirsi Taluk, (2) R. K. Sala, Anekal Taluk, (3) Agriculture School, Sonanahalli, Maddur Taluk and (4) the Agriculture School at Garudapalya, Kolar Taluk continued to train candidates in agriculture under the control of the Agriculture Department. Sanction was accorded during the year to the opening of one more agriculture school at Tarikere, Chikmagalur District, to serve the needs of the Malnad districts. Although there was provision to train 100 students per year, the schools did not work to full capacity, the total strength in all the schools was only 73.

Departmental Farms.

The acreage under cultivation in the Agricultural School Farms and the departmental Farms like the V.C. Farm, the Babbur Farm, the Anjanapur Farm and the Anandapuram Farm was increased with a view to make them self-sufficient. There was increased receipts in all the Farms. The Departmental farms, *viz.*, (1) Visvesvaraya Canal Farm, (2) The Babbur Farm, (3) Anjanapur and Anandapuram Farms continued to work under the control of the Department. Cotton breeding work was continued in the Babbur Farm. As a result of the trial Sel. 69 a fine medium staple cotton with high ginning percentage was evolved. In the V. C. Farm, trials in the undermentioned new crops were conducted—Subterranean clover, Wymmera Rye grass, Russian giant sunflower, stringless beans, chilli and garlic varieties, jute from West Bengal and tapioca.

Agriculture Engineering.

(a) Tractor and lorry services —

The tractor service and the tractor organisation was expanded during the year. There were 148 tractors in the Department at the close of the year. A unit of tractors was stationed in each District. Sixteen thousand eight hundred and

fifty-three acres (2,368 acres in 1947-48) were tractor ploughed during the year. The tractor workshop and the mobile workshop at Hebbal attended to repairs and servicing of tractors. Fourteen Allis Chalmers bulldozers were purchased for jungle clearing and reclamation work. Eight hundred acres of land were cleared of jungle near Closepet (Ramanagaram) and the lands of Chamarajanagar Regional Farm at Haradanahalli bulldozed. The tractor workshop should besides devote its attention to the development and manufacture of improved but less costly implements which could be usefully adopted by the raiyats in their day-to-day agricultural operations. The Departmental lorries were used for transport of compost in districts.

Implements.

During the year 2,356 ploughs valued Rs. 81,191 and other agriculture implements like cultivators jaggery boiling pans, sugarcane mills, etc., valued Rs. 47,904 and cart materials worth Rs. 15,63,776 were distributed during the year.

Grow More Food Campaign.

With the inauguration of the nation wide drive to reach food self-sufficiency by the close of 1951, the Grow More Food Campaign was given further impetus by the appointment of a Special Officer designated as the Commissioner for Food Production who has been charged with the fulfilment of the new programmes and policies in regard to food production drive. The several concessions initiated since 1943 for increasing food production in the State, *viz.*, grant of new lands for cultivation, grant of subsidy for digging wells, installation of electric pumps for irrigation, restoration of minor tanks, cheap tractor service, issue of seeds and manures on credit and at half cost, sale of tractors to individual raiyats, co-operative and other institutions on hire-purchase system, the concessions for Kar ragi and Kar paddy growers, compost bonus and subsidy and grant of lands for cultivation in the water receded area of Krishnaraja Sagara, etc., were continued during the year.

The Compost Scheme.

The several Municipalities produced 31,220 tons of compost, and 20,000 tons of compost was produced in the villages. Efforts should be made to increase the compost production to meet the various

requirements. The following measures have been taken to increase compost production. Orders have been issued to all the municipalities to convert all the refuse into compost. Half the cost of digging compost pits in rural parts is ordered to be met from the grants of the Rural Development Department. The Agriculture Inspectors have been instructed that they should invariably arrange to get the compost pits dug and instruct villagers in the methods of preparing compost manure.

Distribution of Improved Paddy Seeds.

One thousand seven hundred and eighty-one pallas of seed paddy were produced during the year in the nine basic farms. A total of 16,240 pallas of paddy seed were distributed during the year.

Regional Farms.

Two Regional Farms, *viz.*, one at Haradanahalli, Chamarajanagar Taluk and the other at Yelavare in Arasikere Taluk were opened during the year.

Demonstration Farms.

The Farm at Bugadanahalli, Tumkur Taluk, was continued. One more Farm at Kadur was opened during the year.

Agriculture Statistics Scheme.

Three out of the eight posts under the scheme were filled and candidates were given training in routine computational and statistical methods. When trained hands are available and all posts in the above section are filled up, it should be possible for the Department to precisely assess the results and the value of agricultural production in the State.

Agriculture Colonies.

There were three agricultural colonies in the V. C. area and one colony in Markonahalli Reservoir Atchkat

Soil Survey.

Sixty-one thousand nine hundred and seven acres of land under the Bhadra project were surveyed during the year in the taluks of Harihar and Honnali. Forty-one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two acres were classified as red and 20,085 acres as black. A draft crop plan for the surveyed area has been drawn up.

Cotton Seed Distribution Scheme.

One lakh fifty-one thousand two hundred pounds of pure seeds of M. A. V. cotton was collected for distribution. The area under improved cotton was 5,700 acres M. A. V. and 450 acres Sel. 69.

Plant protection.

The plant protection staff visited 4,000 villages and protected about 20,000 acres against plant pests and diseases.

Coffee Borer Control.

Twenty-seven defaulters were charged for infringement of rules and 16 were convicted and cases against the rest were pending.

Anti-Koleroga Campaign.

The incidence of the disease was normal except in Koppa and Thirthahalli where the disease was reported early. The value of chemicals and appliances purchased for distribution was 2,18,885 in 1949 and Rs. 1,26,798 in 1948.

Agriculture Extension.

During the year the executive staff of the Department was strengthened by the appointment of additional agriculture Inspectors, Fieldmen clerks and salesmen in every district.

Demonstrations in Raiyats' holdings.

During the year 2,426 demonstration plots, 131 subvention plots and 565 "A" Farms were laid in the holdings of cultivators.

Tours, Lectures and Demonstrations.

The Director of Agriculture toured for 114 days, The Agriculture Inspectors toured for 14,593 days and visited 14,000 villages, delivered 261 lectures, conducted 2,224 ploughing, 2013 economic transplanting, 220 jaggery boiling and 71 green manuring demonstrations.

Agriculture Labour.

A preliminary exploratory survey of the conditions of agricultural labour was conducted during the year.

WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of July 1950, the ploughing and sowing operations have commenced in respect of the Co-operative Farming Societies noted below:—

1. Arehalli Kaval Co-operative Farming Society;
2. Vonakemaradi Kaval Co-operative Farming Society;
3. Talikatte Kaval Co-operative Farming Society;
4. Uddur Aspathre Co-operative Farming Society;
5. Kumbhapur Co-operative Farming Society;

In all, more than 520 acres of land have been sown with kesari jola, cotton, thogar, ragi, navane and chillies. Arrangements are also afoot to organize an Agricultural Residential Co-operative Colony at Halaganahalli Date-Grove in Goribidanur Taluk, Kolar District, for the benefit of landless Harijan families. Sanction has also been accorded for implementing the scheme of Co-operative Farming authorizing the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to operate on the funds of Rs. 1 lakh provided for the purpose during the current year, subject to the condition that the expenditure in respect of any one Farm should not exceed Rs. 25,000 with the direction that the three Co-operative Farming Societies in Chitaldrug District be treated as one unit for purpose of financial assistance and another Co-operative Society started in another district.

With a view to ameliorate the conditions of the silk handloom weavers in the State, the Mysore Provincial Silk Handloom

Weavers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., was registered at Bangalore on 28th July 1950 with its area of operation extending to the entire State. At a meeting of the weavers and those interested in the industry held during the month under review, as many as 200 shares of the value of Rs. 10 each have been subscribed for and a sum of Rs. 9,000 has already been collected towards share calls. Twelve leading gentlemen interested in the advancement of the industry were nominated as the first Board of Directors for a period of three years with *Rajasevasakta* Sri D. C. Subbarayappa, B.A., B.L., as President. The Director of Industries and Commerce, the Director of Sericulture in Mysore and the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bangalore City Division, are all serving the Board as *Ex-officio* Directors.

With a view to bring together the disorganized members of the Telis Community into a homogeneous organization on co-operative lines and assist them in the revival of Ghani industry which is now decaying, Government have sanctioned a scheme therefor. A Special Officer of the status of an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies with necessary staff has already entered upon his duties to implement the scheme. The Indian Oil Seeds Committee, New Delhi, have agreed to bear their share of cost, that is, Rs. 7,152 being 50 per cent of the cost proposed by the Government for a period of one year in the first instance. Efforts are being made to organize societies for Telis.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.

During the fortnight ending with 15th July 1950 the Director of Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore Bangalore, toured in the Districts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug in connection with control measures against Rinderpest, which had affected as many as nine villages in Shimoga District and ten villages in Chitaldrug District. He inspected the inoculation work now being undertaken by the special staff posted for the purpose and issued necessary instructions to them in the matter of building up an effective barrier against the spread of infection to other areas. He also contacted the Deputy Commissioners, the Press and leading non-officials of the areas and requested them to co-operate with the staff of the Department in controlling this disease which was threatening to assume the proportion of a major wave at a time when in the interest of increasing our food-production, the conservation of our cattle wealth is admittedly a problem of no ordinary importance.

As a result of the prompt precautionary measures undertaken by the Department, no fresh outbreaks have been reported so far, while the prophylactic measures are being actively extended to wider belts and all road-side villages.

Lt.-Col. Shortt and Mr. Wells of the Imperial Chemical Industries visited the Mysore Serum Institute and Hessarghatta Grass and Stud Farm. Two talkie films on "Mastitis" and "Internal Parasites" were also arranged to be shown by them to the officers of the Department at the City Veterinary Hospital.

At the two Artificial Insemination Centres in Bangalore and Mysore, 115 cows

were artificially inseminated. The sub-centre opened at the Civil Station Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore, continued to work satisfactorily.

During the fortnight ending with 31st July 1950, 3 fresh out-breaks of rinderpest were registered in Davangere town of Chitaldrug District, and in Sagar and Sorab taluks of Shimoga district. The special staff posted to the disease affected areas in Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts have, besides conducting 2,729 inoculations in infected villages, also protected 18,013 cattle in as many as 65 surrounding villages of Harihar, Shikaripur, Davangere, Jagalur and Sorab taluks, where the spread of infection was apprehended. The creation of immune belts round about the infected foci and inoculation of cattle in all the road side villages are being pushed through speedily and intensively. The disease appears to be well under control now.

His excellency the Governor of Madras accompanied by the Hon. the Finance Minister and the Hon. the Home Minister visited the Hessarghatta Grass Farm on 21st July 1950 and appreciated the present activities of the Farm and its immense potentialities for livestock breeding and research.

A piggery was started at Hessarghatta Grass Farm with a nucleus of 32 South African pigs presented to this Department by the palace.

At the two artificial insemination centres in Bangalore and Mysore, 98 cows were artificially inseminated. The sub-centre opened at the Civil Station Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore, continued to work satisfactorily.

AUSTRALIAN RICE HARVEST

BY DOREEN HUNGERFORD.

Rice production, which has had a small but useful place in the Australian economy for some time, may become an important factor in developing the north of the continent, according to a recent survey.

This survey, which was made into possibilities of large-scale rice production in the Kimberley district of Western Australia and the Darwin-Katherine area of the Northern Territory, showed that extensive areas could probably be used for growing rice without artificial irrigation.

I had been known previously that large tracts of the north were suitable for rice cultivation, but an expenditure of at least £22,000,000 had then been considered necessary to provide water for irrigation of rice and other crops in one area alone (the Ord River district).

Latest survey was carried out by the Chief of the Division of Plant Industry of the New South Wales Department of Agriculture, Mr. W. Poggenдорff, who is one of the expert agriculturists responsible for the successful cultivation of rice in New South Wales. He was sponsored by the Rice Equalisation Association and had the co-operation of State and Federal agricultural scientists.

Mr. Poggenдорff reported that, in his opinion, the normal rainfall and seasonal flooding of areas near Darwin, Wyndham and Derby could provide sufficient water for rice culture making other methods of irrigation unnecessary. He said that to achieve economic production with a minimum of expenditure of labour and money, careful preliminary observations would have to be made on the incidence and depth of flood waters. Supplies of suitable tropical varieties or rice seed would need to be obtained, he added.

In Queensland too prospects for developing the industry are bright. The Queensland Department of Agriculture has announced that suitable conditions for rice growing existed along Queensland's eastern seaboard from Cooktown to Southport, a distance of about 3,000 miles.

Experimental acreages of upland rice, which can be grown without artificial irrigation, planted by private interests in northern Queensland will this season yield from 100,000 to 150,000 lb. of seed. Other varieties for growing without artificial irrigation have been developed by the Queensland Bureau of Tropical Agriculture at South Johnstone and

seed is being supplied to farmers for multiplication on their own properties before beginning rice cultivation on a commercial scale.

Rice farmers in New South Wales have reported a near-record yield as the result of a good growing season and perfect harvesting conditions.

Pleasing to most Australians has been the forecast by the Rice Marketing Board that rice will probably be released for domestic consumption before the end of the year.

Rice has not been seen on Australian dining tables since August, 1942, when supplies were diverted to Allied service personnel. Since the war ended, practically all rice grown in Australia has been exported to countries whose paddy fields were destroyed during World War II. The small quantity not exported has been reserved for invalids, Asian people living in Australia, or supplied to ships carrying Asian crews.

Rice has been grown successfully on a commercial scale in Australia only since the 1924-25 season when 157 acres were put under crop on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area.

As early as 1891, farmers on the north coast of New South Wales had upland varieties under natural rainfall conditions but without success. In 1912, further unsuccessful trials were carried out on land close to bores which tapped underground water reservoirs.

During the 1915-16 season, small trials with upland varieties were carried out at the Yanco Experiment Farm in New South Wales under irrigation, but these also were unsuccessful because the wrong varieties were planted.

Since the first successful season in 1924-25, the acreage of rice cultivated under irrigation has extended rapidly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and in the neighbouring district, which draw water supplies from the Murrumbidgee River and in the Wakool-Tallakool area irrigated from canals served by the Hume Dam on the River Murray.

The average amount of water used for the irrigation of rice crops on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area is about 6 acre-feet to the acre. The actual amount required is influenced by the underlying geological and ground-water hydrological conditions, the season, the density of the crop and the lay-out of the field.

* Issued by the Australian Government Trade Information Service

Rice production since 1942 is shown in the following tables :—

Season	Location		Total area sown in acres	Total paddy harvested in tons	Average y per acre in
1942-43	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area		34,323	57,153	1.66
1943-44	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area	37,425 acres	41,529	75,079	1.81
	Wakool	4,104 "			
1944-45	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area	19,793 "	24,596	81,338	1.28
	Wakool	4,803 "			
1945-46	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area	24,129 "	28,233	50,806	1.80
	Wakool	4,104 "			
1946-47	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area	31,989 "	31,389	55,366	1.73
1947-48	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area	25,842 "	26,842	48,447	1.89
1948-49	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area	25,825 "	30,866	50,914	1.65
	Wakool	3,247 "			
	Tullakool	1,763 "			
1949-50	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area	26,795 "	36,250	70,000	
	Wakool	7,261 "		(estimated)	
	Tullakool	2,191 "			

The total area in the Murrumbidgee-Benorembah districts of soils suitable for rice-growing under irrigation is about 10,000 acres. In the Wakool-Tullakool area there are many thousands of acres suitable for crop. Since rotational farming is practised, only from 25 to 30 per cent of the Murrumbidgee area can be cropped with rice each year while at Wakool-Tullakool, the annual sowing is governed by the capacity of the channel system.

Immediately rice crops are harvested, the Australian Rice Marketing Board, which was established in 1928, takes possession of all marketable paddy and disposes of it to the best advantage. As the Board handles all the rice produced, a close estimate of requirements can be made each season before seeding operations, and the maximum area to be sown by all farmers is then fixed by the Board. This is done in consultation with the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission which supplies irrigation water, and representatives of the rice growers themselves.

Rice has been grown on poor classes of Australian soil and still gives excellent results. Throughout the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, the crop is grown on shallow, medium to heavy clay soil overlying a stiff clay subsoil which previously proved unproductive when sown to other crops. This soil has yielded prolific rice crops, with an average yield over the past 11 years of 1.8 tons (more than 90 bushels) of paddy to the acre. The same soil has produced successful yields of wheat and oats as rotational crops, and highly satisfactory returns have been obtained from fat lambs grazed on temporary pastures in the Area.

Most Australian rice farmers work enough land to follow a three-to-four year rotational cropping plan while some even practise six-to-seven year rotation.

Since 1928, the New South Wales Department of Agriculture has maintained a comprehensive programme of introduction and testing of rice varieties which has enabled farmers to get pure seed for sowing and consequently to ensure even grain ripening and uniform crops.

Resulting from this selective work, two improved heavy-yielding pure strains of Caloro, known as Caloro II (mid-season) and Late Caloro have been evolved and distributed to growers.

Caloro was developed in California from Watari-bune, originally introduced from Japan. It is erect and vigorous, attains a height of about three feet, is a good tooler with fairly coarse stems but has a tendency to weakness towards maturity, particularly if the crop is rank. The grain is plump, flinty and bright and classified short, medium round.

The original Caloro imported from California and grown in Australia is of slightly early maturity than Caloro II, which is of mid-season maturity ripening in approximately 180 days if grown on land that has previously been cropped with rice.

Late Caloro matures approximately ten days later than Caloro II, and under normal conditions is a heavier yielder. Usually the hulls of late Caloro are a little darker than those of the other two strains.

Although Caloro II and Late Caloro (rice varieties used in Australia) are prolific yielders, officers of the New South Wales Department of Agriculture have for some time been seeking to improve the cooking quality of Australian rice. Recently they have developed two new varieties which will, it is believed, surpass standard commercial Caloro in both quality and yield.

The selected variety Colusa 177 has shown great promise, out-yielding Caloro by half a ton to the

acre in the first year of testing. This selection produces a very even dense crop with medium-height strong willowy straw about three feet high.

Another new variety, a Lady Wright x Caloro crossbred, has also produced heavier crops than Caloro and has the advantage of a medium to long grain of good quality. One slight disadvantage of the Lady Wright crossbred is that it matures about 10 days later than Caloro. The straw is very strong and about 3 ft. 9 inches high.

These two new varieties will be tested again in the 1950-51 season and if still successful may be grown commercially.

Australian rice farmers usually plough during the winter and follow with cultivation to destroy weed growth and produce good tilth. If the land is uneven, it is graded to give even watering conditions.

Large check banks are built to hold the water on the land. The direction and number of these banks is determined by the contour or fall of the land. The fall between banks is usually no more than three inches. With such a fall the water can be readily controlled and led from one bay to another which gradually refreshes the water throughout practically all the growing period.

Size of the bays is also governed by the contour of the land. On the majority of farms, the most convenient size is from four to six acres, though in very flat country, larger bays are sometimes laid out. Since it is usual to submerge the land to a depth between six and nine inches, check banks between the bays are about 18 inches high when first built, and about twelve to fourteen feet through at the base.

Rice is sown in the spring, usually from about the middle of September until the middle of October. Graded seed is used at the rate of 100 to 120 lbs. to the acre according to the variety, type of soil, method of sowing, number of crops already taken off the land, and the stage of the sowing period.

The seed is sown at a shallow depth like wheat or oats. An ordinary wheat drill or combine is used, the seed being covered by soil in the usual way. The sow Caloro rice, the drills are set at half the quantity shown on seeding tables supplied for wheat sowing, and the cut-off plates are turned over to the coarse side.

Following an extensive series of manurial trials with artificial fertilisers and combinations of fertilisers at the Leeton experiment farm, agriculturists are convinced that the most satisfactory fertiliser for rice is nitrogen in the form of sulphate of ammonia applied at the rate of 2

cwt. to the acre on clean land which is free from any appreciable growth of legumes.

If there has previously been a prolific growth of leguminous plants trefoil or short-term pastures in which clovers or lucerne have been mixed—on temporary pastures grown for fat lamb, raising rice can sometimes be grown without any artificial fertiliser, or the quantity applied is reduced.

When planting is done in cold spring weather or early sowings are made on heavy-textured clay soils, up to one cwt. to the acre of superphosphate is sometimes added to the sulphate of ammonia to promote rapid germination and early vigour of growth.

Fertilisers are applied either through the manure box of the seed drill or combine when the rice seed is sown, or by broadcasting in the rice bays after the rice has germinated.

Immediately after seeding, the land is irrigated to obtain germination. A week or two later, water is applied again and the young plants are irrigated as often as necessary to keep the land moist until they are about six inches high, usually about 30 days after they have shown through the soil. Water is then allowed to remain on the crop with only the leaf tips showing. In Australia, it is not necessary to change water periodically so long as the amount lost by evaporation, transpiration, etc is renewed.

When the last few grains towards the base of the head are out of the milk stage and in full dough stage, no more water is allowed into the bays. As the crop reaches maturity, the water evaporates. If the paddy is ready for harvesting before all the water has gone the remainder is drained off.

Strict quarantine restrictions on the importation of rice seed in bulk have so far kept Australian rice crops free from infection by fungus diseases although they are occasionally attacked by insect pests and birds.

The rice beetle (*Laius femoralis*) sometimes attacks crops in the early stages. Control has been established by fluosilicate dust and with D.D.T. Caddis fly (Trichoptert), the rice stem borer (*Phragmatiphila* sp.), the egg masses of aquatic beetles and grasshoppers cause some little damage but have not affected yields to any great degree.

Each year rice crops suffer from the attacks of bird pests, coots and wild duck being the worst offenders. Growers are given some protection by the opening of a special season for wild duck from October 1 to December 31 in rice-growing areas.

Most serious problem of the Australian rice farmer is weed growth. Soil and climatic conditions in the Murrumbidgee and Wakool areas favour growth of Cumbungi (*Typha Muelleri*),

cat's tail (*T. augustifolis* var. *Brownii*), water or barnyard grasses (*Echinochloa crus-galli* and *Panicum colonum*), slender or wild aster and rushes and reeds. If weeds are not strictly controlled, they can within a very short period make the land useless both for rice and other crops.

Where infestation is heavy, farmers find that weeds can be controlled or eradicated by early flooding. Seed is sown shallow at a depth of about one inch, and germinated by irrigation in the usual way. When the maximum germination has been obtained the rice seedlings and weed growth are totalled submerged to a depth of a few inches above the plants.

With this treatment, barnyard grasses turn yellow quickly and die. Some times the rice plants become an unhealthy colour too but they gradually recover as they reach the surface of the water.

Where soil types are suitable for the operation, some farmers after sowing a little deeper than usual prefer to harrow the ground after germination flooding has been drained off. This practice controls weed growth.

When their early sown rice fields become badly infested with barnyard grasses, some farmers drain the water from the bays as soon as the weather becomes warm and put in enough sheep to eat off all plant growth quickly within seven to ten days. The sheep are then removed and the bays filled to capacity. Although this treatment delays maturing of the rice, it does not affect the rice plants so long as it is carried out quickly while the weather is warm.

When early sowings have been general, rice harvesting operations begin in Australia towards the end of March but crops are usually stripped during April, May and June.

In the early days of rice growing, farmers experimented with small engines which they used as auxiliary power on ordinary wheat headers to harvest their crops quickly and economically. The success of these experiments encouraged Australian machinery firms to build rice headers, which are side-cut auxiliary-driven tractors or horse-drawn headers, with eight to twelve feet cuts.

The machines cut, thresh, winnow and clean the paddy in one operation. They are fitted with large grain boxes and bagging platforms so that the grain can be bagged while the headers are moving through the fields.

Several fore-cut automatic headers on crawler tractors have been used with success during recent seasons. The fore-cut machines have the advantage that they can enter a crop without damage in opening up, whereas side-cut headers destroy a portion of the crop by trampling the initial cut around the banks of each bay. Most growers in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area have therefore adopted the practice of employing contractors with fore-cut auto-headers to cut tracks around each bay. Usually eight miles of track are cut to each 100 acre of rice, the cost being about £8 a mile (about Rs. 84).

Bagged grain is stacked on the edge of the fields for collection by trailer units and transport to local rice mills, or to the railhead from which it is despatched to rice mills, in Sydney and Melbourne.

MARKETING DEPARTMENT, MYSORE STATE

PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1950

Administration of Special Acts

(i) *The Mysore Weights and Measures Act.*—During the month under report, 7,041 units of weights and measures were presented for testing as against 6,230 units in the previous month and 6,375 units in the corresponding month of the previous year and that 6,495 units of weights and measures were certified for correctness as against 5,800 units of weights and measures in the previous month and 5,872 units in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 413-12-3 was realised as testing fee as against Rs. 370-10-0 in the previous month and Rs. 380-14-6 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A total number of 496 weights and measures of different denominations aggregating to the value of Rs. 386-12-6 were sold by the Testers of Weights and Measures during the month under report as against 476 units of weights and measures valued at Rs. 456-14-0 in the previous month and 671 units of weights and measures valued at Rs. 1,044-7-6 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

In addition to 12 cases that were pending, 11 more cases were launched. Out of a total number of 23 cases, 12 cases ended in conviction and a total sum of Rs. 150 was realised as fines as against Rs. 123 in the previous month and Rs. 200 in the corresponding month of the previous year. The remaining 11 cases are pending.

The total number of weights and measures presented for testing was highest in Bangalore City with 2,097 units and Mysore comes next with 1,053 units.

The Mysore Agricultural Produce Marketing Act.

(a) *Regulated Market at Tiptur.*—The Regulated Market at Tiptur continued to work satisfactorily. During the month under report, 34,840 bags of copra, 211 bundles of jaggery and 64 bags of jaggery were auctioned in the said market. A sum of Rs. 1,792-7-0 was collected by the Market Committee as Market cess, Market charges, etc. A sum of Rs. 435 was also collected towards license fee from two traders, two weighmen, one broker, eight cartmen and 48 hamalies.

(b) *Regulated Market at Davangere.*—The Regulated Market at Davangere continued to work satisfactorily. During the month under report, 2,502 maunds of cotton (kappas), 92 maunds of cotton (lint), 86 maunds of cotton seed, 11,867 maunds of groundnut pods, 7½ pallas of niger, 110½ pallas of castor seed, 71 pallas of horsegram, 389 pallas of Bengalgram, 4 pallas of avare, 3½ pallas of thogari, 6 pallas of coriander, 148 maunds of chillies were sold in the market. A sum of Rs. 767-5-6 was collected by the Market Committee as Market cess, etc.

(c) *Regulated Market at Mysore.*—The Regulated Market at Mysore continued to work satisfactorily. During the month under report, 12,657 pallas of groundnuts, 2,440 pallas of til seeds, 94 pallas of castor seed, 79 pallas of niger 645 pallas of horsegram, 392 pallas of greengram, 851 maunds of tamarind, 262 maunds of chillies, 3,65,188 cocoanuts, 363 bags and 228 maunds of jaggery, 12 pallas of honge seeds, one palla of urd, two pallas of cowpea and four maunds of soapnuts were auctioned in the said

market. A sum of Rs. 2,171 was collected by the Market Committee as Market cess, weighment and measurement charges and godown fee.

(d) *Regulated Market at Chitaldrug.*—Election of 'Traders' representatives was held on 31st July 1950 and five candidates were elected to serve on the Market Committee to be constituted at Chitaldrug.

(e) *Regulated Market at Shimoga.*—A panel of names of producers for making a selection for Producers' representatives to serve on the Market Committee to be constituted at Shimoga was received from the Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga and Chikmagalur Districts during the month under report.

The Mysore Agricultural Produce Grading and Marketing Act

The five Egg Grading stations continued to work during the month.

A sum of Rs. 80-1-0 was collected as grading fee by the Government Egg

Grading Station, Mysore, during the month under report.

Co-operative Marketing

A meeting of the Presidents of the District Marketing Co-operative Societies, the Board of Directors of the Mysore Provincial Marketing Co-operative Society and others was held under the chairmanship of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and *Ex-officio* Chief Marketing Officer on 9th July 1950.

The Mysore Milk Supply Union at Bangalore and the Milk Supply Society at Mandya continued to work satisfactorily. The Milk Union at Bangalore supplied 12,700 lbs. of milk to its members and the Milk Supply Society at Mandya supplied 2,050 seers of milk to its members, during the month under report. The District Marketing Society at Mandya which is engaged in the distribution of sugar, cloth, salt, etc., to the Taluk Multi-purpose Societies, continued to work satisfactorily.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

REPORT REFUTED

The "Bharat", Bangalore, the "Pudari", Davangere, and the "Mysore Patrike", Mysore, have published what is purported to have been the correspondence between the Hon. Sri K. C. Reddi and Sri Mahabaleshwara Bhatta, on the subject of securing membership for the latter in the Indian Central Arecanut Committee. The whole thing is an entire fabrication. The Hon. Sri K. C. Reddi has not written any such letter to that gentleman. (Press Note, dated the 2nd August 1950).

REMOVAL OF HONGE LEAVES

It is brought to the notice of the Government that in Channarayana Taluk the removal of Honge leaves in the Forest Area is being entrusted to the local contractors by the Forest Department after auction and that the raiyats are obliged to buy the produce for manuring their wet lands from the contractors of the Forest Department at exorbitant rates. To make this produce available to the raiyats easily and at a very cheap rate and to facilitate the increase of Food Production under the Grow More Food Campaign, it is ordered that the raiyats of Channarayana and Hunsur Taluks be permitted to remove Honge leaves in the Forest areas concerned, on individual licenses, on payment of the existing seigniorage of annas eight per cart-load. (Press Note, dated 7th August 1950).

MINIMUM WAGES ACT

In the course of a statement to the Press, Mr. L. Sundararaja Iyengar, President of the Central Committee of the K.G.F. Labour Associations, has referred to a discussion he had with the Law Secretary to the Government of Mysore in regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the Minimum Wage Committee. He informs the public that the Law Secretary told him that "in view of the Union Government's taking over the control of the K.G.F. Mines, the labour responsibilities have also been shifted to the Central Government. The Government of India have not yet extended its Minimum Wages Act to the States. Hence, the Mysore Minimum Wages Act was still in force and the Mysore Government could pass orders on the

report submitted by the Minimum Wage Committee. But in case the Central Government extended its Minimum Wages Act to Mysore and pursue their own methods, it would be useless if under the circumstances the Mysore Government were to pass orders on the recommendations of the Committee. Hence the Government had to wait and see what action the Centre would take on the issue." The above statement, apart from being a misappreciation of facts, is likely to create a wrong impression on the mind of the public. With a view to remove such impressions, this Press Note is issued:

It was not stated that the Union Government has taken over the control of K.G.F. Mines and hence the labour responsibilities have also been shifted to the Central Government. All that the Law Secretary said was that after the inauguration of the Constitution, viz., on 26th January 1950, the power to legislate on matters connected with the "regulation of labour and safety in mines and oil-fields" vests only in the Parliament of India and not with the State Legislature. Moreover, under the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 which was introduced to the State of Mysore from 26th May 1950, the settlement of industrial disputes connected with the mining labour will also have to be dealt with by the Department of Labour of the Government of India. In fact, the Regional Commissioner of Labour of Government of India at Madras, has assumed charge of the Central Responsibilities in respect of mining labour in the State of Mysore.

The Mysore Minimum Wages Act was passed in February 1949—long before the introduction of the Constitution when Mysore had full powers of legislation over all labour matters including the mining labour, and early in May 1949, a Wage Committee also was constituted to fix the minimum wages for the mining employees in the K.G.F. Area. But the recommendations of the Committee were received only in February 1950 by which time the Constitution had come into force. The Government feel that in the altered circumstances the question will have to be more appropriately dealt with by the Union Government. If, on the other hand, the Government of Mysore now fixed up the minimum wages in respect of the mining labour in K.G.F. Area it may lead to a controversy whether such action by the State Government would not amount to

an exercise of legislative powers over an item which is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parliament. The question is, however, under examination and an early clarification is expected in this behalf.

The public, in general and the labour in the Mining Area in particular, are hereby assured that the State Government and the Central Government alike will not fail in their duty towards labour; as a solution of the question will not be long in coming. (Press Note, dated 11th August 1950).

WORKING OF THE REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE DURING JULY 1950.

The Regional Employment Exchange, No. 3 Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore, registered 2,220 persons during the month of July 1950, of whom 237 were ex-service men, 141 women, 1,839 others and 3 of A. B. standard. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government departments was 133 and from private employers was 21, thus bringing the total to 154.

Seven hundred and twenty persons (174 ex-service personnel and 546 others) were referred to Employers against the reported vacancies. One vacancy was outstanding at the end of the month.

Eighty persons were placed in employment during the month, of whom 21 were ex-service men, 7 women, 49 others and 3 of A.B. standard.

The registration of 72 ex-service men and 740 civilians lapsed during the month. 612 ex-service men and 4,068 others were on the Live Registers of the Exchange at the end of the month for employment assistance. From the inception of the organization up to the end of July 1950, 37,722 persons were registered, 13,519 were submitted against reported vacancies and 2,515 persons were placed in employment. (Press Note, dated 14th August 1950).

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS.

List of installations serviced during the month of July 1950.

Sl. No.	Details.	No.
1.	Lighting	865
2.	Heating	80
3.	Tower	53
4.	Irrigation Pumping Sets	50
5.	Cinemas	2
6.	Street lights	142
7.	Villages and Towns Electrified	3

(Press Note, dated 14th August 1950)

IMPORT OF SEMOLINA.

It is notified for the information of those who are interested that the Government of India have now made provision for the import of self-raising flour and Semolina from soft currency countries through commercial channel during the period July-December 1950.

Applicants for import of the above-mentioned stuff may apply to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, for the grant of a licence on forms of application obtainable from him.

(Press Note, dated 14th August 1950).

WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT. JUNE 1950.

The Co-operative Farming Societies at Arehalli, Vonakemara, Talikatte, Holalkere Taluk, Uddur Aspatre Kaval, Hunsur Taluk, and Kumbhapura, Ramanagaram Taluk, commenced working. An extent of 370 acres have been ploughed, of which 265 acres have been sown. Bulldozers and tractors were used for levelling and ploughing the lands. Necessary quantity of bamboos and jungle-wood required for putting up sheds or cottages for the habitation of the settlers in respect of the three Co-operative Farming Societies formed in Holalkere Taluk, Chitaldrug District, was permitted to be removed by the Forest Department.

For the implementation of the Scheme of Co-operative Farming in the State, sanction has been accorded to place a sum of one lakh of rupees at the disposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to incur expenditure not exceeding Rs. 25,000 per Farming Society.

An Agricultural Farming Society at Koratagere Kaval in Arakalgud Taluk was also registered.

(Press Note, dated 16th August 1950).

ISSUE PRICE OF BROKEN RICE.

Consequent on the recent revision of sale prices of rice with effect from 1st August 1950 the issue prices of broken rice and imported fragments are fixed as under -

- (a) Imported broken rice... 3½ seers per rupee
- (b) Imported fragments ... 4½ do
- (c) Local broken rice ... 4½ do

(Press Note, dated 16th August 1950).

DESPATCH OF SANDAL PLANTS.

On a requisition received from Sri Ram Lohia, Treasurer, United Nations Association (Delhi Provincial Congress Committee), Chawri Bazar, Delhi, requesting that some sandal plants may be

despatched for being planted by some high personalities such as the Honourable the Prime Minister and other Ministers on the eve of Independence Day Celebrations, eight sandal plants were despatched by air from the Forest Research Laboratory, Bangalore.

(Press Note, dated 16th August 1950).

PRODUCTION OF COUNTRY TILES.

The Department of Industries, Government of Mysore, has devised a very convenient method of Country Tile production in the Pottery Centre at Closepet. The physical labour involved in the use of the ancient Potters' wheel had been gradually leading to a decline in the production of this important Roofing material which is in keen demand in the country-side. The price of country tiles had consequently moved up to abnormally high levels on account of excessive demand and fall in production.

The new method now being demonstrated at Ramanagaram is very cheap and convenient. It does not require much skill, and production can be started by any worker at any place where clay is available.

Such of those as are intend upon starting this Cottage Industry, may visit the Pottery Centre at Ramanagaram and make the best of the new devise.

(Press Note, dated 18th August 1950).

SITES FOR REFUGEES.

The Advisory Committee for Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons have proposed to allot 150 sites of different dimensions as noted below in Jayanagar Extension, Bangalore City out of those reserved for refugees, to such of them as are prepared to pay the full site value before taking possession of the sites and construct houses thereon out of their own resources.

Dimension and no. of sites	Probable cost.	
	North block.	South Block.
1. 45' x 90'—50 sites — (25 in North block and 25 in South block)	at Rs. 5 per Sq. Yard, Rs. 2,250.	at Rs. 4 per Sq. Yd., Rs. 1,800
2. 40' x 60'—75 sites.— (25 sites in North block & 50 sites in South block)	at Rs. 5 per Sq. Yard, Rs. 1,333- 5-4.	at Rs. 4 per Sq. Yd., Rs. 1,066-10 8.
3. 30' x 50'—25 sites.— (in North block only)	at Rs. 3 per Sq. Yd., Rs. 500.	

Applications are hereby invited from refugees registered in Mysore State possessing no sites or houses within the limits of the Corporation of Bangalore either by themselves or their dependents for allotment of sites in Jayanagar Extension, subject to the conditions mentioned above. The applications should be addressed to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore, containing particulars, among other things, relating to the dimension of site required, the Refugee Registration number under which they have registered their names in the Mysore State and their present address. The last date for receiving the application is 15th September 1950. (Press Note dated 21st August 1950).

NO ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF RATIONS.

A large number of applications are being received in the Rationing Offices as well as in the Office of the Director of Food Supplies for (1) the conversion of 'B' Class ration into 'A' Class, (2) the substitution of rice or millets for the wheat component of rations, (3) the issue of full fine rice on ration cards and (4) special supply of cereals required for social functions, conferences, etc. While these requirements were till now being complied with as far as possible, it has become impossible in the present food position in the State, which calls for the strictest economy in the use of foodgrains, to meet such demands outside the regular rationing, as the stock of cereals available for consumption in the State is barely sufficient on the reduced scale of rations for two months.

With immediate effect, therefore, the substitution of rice or millets for wheat, the issue of full fine rice and any additional supplies outside regular rations are stopped and applications for the same will not be entertained.

The stock position of sugar is equally difficult, the quantity now available for consumption in the State being sufficient for 45 days only at the present low scale of issues. In the circumstances, the issue of any additional quantity of sugar for special occasions is definitely impossible and requests for the same will be automatically refused.

It is hoped that the public will appreciate the seriousness of the present food situation and extend their full co-operation to the Food Department by refraining from making requests involving increased consumption of cereals or sugar, as long as the present emergency lasts. (Press Note, dated 21st August 1950).

IMPORT OF BENGAL GRAM

The Government of India have annulled with effect from 17th August 1950, all Laws or Rules in force in Part B. States (including Mysore) prohibiting or restricting the movement of Gram (Bengalgram) from any place in a State to any other place within or outside the State. The effect of this is that free movement of gram has been restored throughout the Indian Dominion with effect from 17th August 1950.

2. The Government of India have, however, fixed the following maximum price at which gram may be bought or sold in the States specified hereunder —

<i>Name of State.</i>	<i>Maximum price per Maund of 82 2/7 lbs.</i>
Punjab, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Himachal Pradesh, Bilaspur, Uttarpradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Delhi, Ajmer, Madhyapradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Hyderabad.	Rs. 13
Assam, Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal, Saurashtra, Kutch, Bombay, Travancore-Cochin, Mysore, Coorg, Madras, Orissa	16

The maximum price at which Bengal gram should be bought or sold in Mysore State is Rs. 42-11-6 per palla or 2.34 seers per Rupee.

The following Government Notifications prohibiting the export of Bengal gram and its products and imposing certain restrictions on the import of Bengal gram and its products into the State as also the restrictions imposed on the import of the above commodity into the State in the Foodgrains Import Control Order No. S.D. 817-C. 193-18-3, dated 1st/2nd August 1949 stand cancelled with effect from 17th August 1950.

No. S.D. C. M. 121, dated 16.10.1948

No. S.D. 4,236/C. 1.18.30, dated 30.11.48

(Press Note, dated 24th August 1950).

REFUND OF NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS

Certain displaced persons purchased non-judicial stamps in West Pakistan but could neither utilise them nor apply for the refund of the value of their unused stamps to the respective Collectors in West Pakistan, nor could they submit such applications within the prescribed time on account of their sudden emigration to the Indian Union.

It has now been agreed between the Governments of India and Pakistan to make ex-gratia payments in respect of such stamps purchased by evacuees residing in either country.

Displaced stamp-holders now residing in India are advised to prefer their claim applications by September 30, 1950, to the respective Deputy Commissioners of the Districts in which they are at present residing. Refund claims for the value of unused non-judicial stamps (subject to deduction of one anna for each rupee or portion of a rupee) will be admissible upon the claimant delivering the stamps to be cancelled, and proving to the Deputy Commissioner's satisfaction —

1. that the stamps were purchased by a *bona fide* evacuee from areas in West Pakistan (excluding the States acceding to it),

2. that stamps were purchased by such a person with the *bona fide* intention of using them, and

3. that they were so purchased within the period of *six months* preceding the date of his arrival in the Indian Union as an evacuee.

If the person was a licensed vendor of stamps in West Pakistan, the Deputy Commissioner, if he thinks fit, may refund the full value of the stamps in money actually paid by the vendor without any deduction. (Press Note, dated 24th August 1950).

HOTEL KRISHNARAJASAGAR

Hotel Krishnarajasagar at Brindavan, Krishnarajasagar Reservoir, is now open to the visitors as usual. The terraced gardens are being illuminated on week-end days, as before. The flood in the river Cauvery and in the sluices is at its height. The level of the Reservoir has also reached its maximum and is likely to remain at this level for sometime to come. Visitors may be assured of an enjoyable time at Hotel Krishnarajasagar. The fine elevation of the Hotel is one of its greatest charms. Guests can get a panoramic view of the countryside, the imposing spectacle of the dam, the rushing cascades of water and the enchanting gardens. The interior appointments of the Hotel and the cuisine leave nothing to be desired and the holiday visitor can be assured of the maximum amount of comfort during the period of his stay at Hotel Krishnarajasagar.

Bookings are open and it is very necessary that intending visitors should book their reservations at least a week ahead of their arrival. (Press Note, dated 24th August 1950).

FACILITIES TO WORKERS.

With a view to facilitate unemployed workers residing in the Western zone of Bangalore, comprising of Shankarapuram, Chamarajpet Mission

Agrahar, Magadi Road, Railway Colony, Raina-
chandrapuram, Srirampuram, Seshadripuram and
suburbs, an itinerant service of the Employment
Exchange has been set up from 12th August 1950
at the Labour Welfare Centre, Cottonpet, Bangalore
City, to register workers residing in the said areas
on every Saturday between 9 A.M. and 12 Noon.
It is hoped that the extension of service facilities
will be availed of in a large measure by those
concerned. (Press Note, dated 22 August 1950).

PETITION RULES

Government have directed that, except in the
case of appeals and petitions from the members of
the public addressed to Government, where court
fee stamps of Rs. 2 have already been affixed, in
the case of other letters such as routine corres-
pondence by the public with the Government, *e.g.*,
letters requesting for interviews, information, etc.
which are obviously not petitions, and where a
reply, or an endorsement is expected, necessary

postal stamps of the value of annas two should
always be enclosed. No endorsements or reply
will be issued when the necessary postage is not
enclosed. (Press Note, dated 30th August 1950).

MOVEMENT OF GRAM

The maximum price at which Bengal Gram
should be bought or sold in the States as notified
by the Government of India on 17th August 1950,
and in this Government's Press Note dated 24th
August 1950, does not apply to the Kabuli and
Gulabi varieties of gram.

In view of the decision to permit free movement
of gram throughout the country, the Ministry of
Food have ordered that with immediate effect,
movement of gram will not be sponsored either by
the Central or State Governments. Any outstand-
ing sponsorship certificate connected with movement
of gram should be treated as cancelled. (Press
Note, dated 31st August 1950).

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THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

List of books added to the University Library from 1st June 1950 to 1st August 1950.

General and Reference Works.

Ranganathan, S. R. ... Library Development Plan (021'8)

Philosophy.

Guthrie, W K C ... The Greek Philosophers from Thales to Aristotle. (080/182'4).
Pap, A ... Elements of Analytic Philosophy. (104)
Tomlin, E. W F ... The Great Philosophers The Western World (180).

Psychology.

Baynes, H G ... Analytical Psychology and the English Mind (149h).
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THE PALACE,

Mysore, 19th September 1950.

AN APPEAL

FOR CONTRIBUTION TO ASSAM EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

— o : —

In an appeal issued on the 11th September 1950, my Chief Minister has drawn attention to the havoc caused by the Earthquake to life and property in Assam and has invited contributions towards the relief of sufferers. He has also sought for the co-operation of all classes of individuals and every organisation in the State in raising funds towards the Assam Earthquake Relief Fund.

While commending this appeal to the earnest consideration of the people of Mysore, I am confident that they will respond to it generously and make a contribution worthy of the State's great traditions.

I greatly appreciate the generosity and public spirit which have prompted many philanthropic gentlemen to come forward with liberal donations and I have every hope that their worthy example will be followed quickly by numerous others.

The fund is to be devoted to the relief of our brethren of Assam who are in terrible distress and dire need of help. Contributions from the rich and the poor would be equally welcome. The cause is worthy of every sacrifice.

I join my Chief Minister in appealing for contributions, and hope that the people of Mysore will extend their help generously and quickly. Succour rendered in time and freely is thrice blessed.

JAYA CHAMARAJA WADIYAR,

Maharaja of Mysore.

FERVENT EFFORTS TO FIGHT FOOD CRISIS

'RAJAJI' OPENS THE FOOD TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT MYSORE.

The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Minister without Portfolio, Government of India, performed the opening ceremony of the Central Food Technological Research Institute at the Cheluvamba Mansion, Mysore, on 21st October 1950. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to preside on the occasion. The Hon. the Prime Minister had sent a message. The Institute is one of the eleven laboratories established under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Message from the Hon'ble the Prime Minister.

"I had hoped to be present on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore. I am sorry that I am unable to attend this ceremony because of other work, but the fact that Shri C. Rajagopalachari is performing this ceremony shows the importance we attach to scientific and industrial research and to this Institute.

One of the remarkable developments in India, during the last three years, has been the opening of national laboratories and research institutes. We have put up some magnificent laboratories, not only impressive to look at, but I hope, the homes of productive effort and work. It is ultimately on the basis of work done in our research institutes and laboratories that we can progress in most directions. Thus far we have depended on other countries and have merely copied them or taken advantage of something that they have done. We cannot go far with this dependence. We have at least laid good and true foundations for scientific progress. It is for the young scientists of India to take advantage of the great opportunities offered to them and thus help in building up the new India.

During the last few years, we have talked about food more perhaps than anything else. We have given top

priority to the production of food grains or subsidiary foods. It is obvious that food is of the first importance and its value cannot be judged merely in money terms. We cannot depend on imports for our food and, therefore, we have laid down a target for food sufficiency. This is the 1951-52 season. In spite of all difficulties and disasters, we still adhere to that target and are trying to work up to it. We hope to succeed. It must always be remembered that food production has the highest priority.

How can science help in this. The primary responsibility is of our Department of Agriculture. Science can help in agriculture greatly. It can also help in various other processes. It is more particularly with these other processes that this Institute will be concerned. I hope the work done in this Institute will bear fruit not in development on paper and in scientific journals, but in terms of human values and in increase of suitable food for our people.

Some time ago, I had the pleasure of accepting from the Government of Mysore the fine building in which this Institute is lodged. Now it is receiving the blessings of Shri C. Rajagopalachari. I look forward to good work being done there for the benefit of the nation."

The Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari, while performing the opening ceremony of the Food Technological Institute, delivered the following speech.—

Food is one of our major problems. If by any chance you forgot this, the rationing system would remind you of it every morning.

Now, we are importing very large quantities of food grains from foreign countries and we give a subsidy to the consumers from Central Revenues. Obviously, this cannot last long. We have set before ourselves therefore the task of making our agriculture self-sufficient in the matter of food grains as speedily as possible, and towards that end it is the duty of everyone to put forth the best efforts to intensify cultivation. The main programme is no doubt that of growing more food by bringing under cultivation fresh areas, and by increasing the yield of areas already under cultivation by improved methods and greater attention. Better manuring can easily increase the yield of the areas already under rice cultivation. The increase obtained by this would go a great way towards reducing the present deficit in food production.

Over and above these main lines of action of increased and improved cultivation, there are other things which we can and should do. This Technological Institute is intended to cover this supplemental ground.

Preservation of Food.

We should preserve all food material which is liable to deteriorate with time so that it may be available whenever we need it, and we can use it.

Scientific research and application of known technological processes will help to reduce many kinds of waste and ensure the availability of locally produced valuable foods throughout the year. Dehydration is the oldest method of preservation of foodstuffs. The Mahratta

soldiers in the palmy days of Maharashtra used to carry flattened rice and roasted pulses with them when they went out on expeditions. Simple drying of all kinds of vegetable products in sunlight has been practised by our people from ancient times. Science can help us in the matter of proper dehydration.

We can also investigate and adopt the more elaborate processes of hygienic preservation employed in foreign countries, specially if we can devise methods of cheapening the processes and bring them within our means.

There is an unlimited field for scientific technological work. The application of science to storage and transport can be of considerable assistance in coping with our food problem. This Institute will have a very important part to play in this respect.

Nutritional values.

Another field for investigation is the elimination of the harmful constituents of non-edible material, and their conversion into healthy and attractive food.

This also is a vast and very important field of investigation in the plan of supplementing our food resources. If the cow or the goat can build her own body and make and give beautiful milk out of the simple grass or leaves she eats, why should man with all the science available to him relegate grass and leaves to the realm of inedible things? We must be able one day to do through science what the stomach of the cow or the goat does.

Closely linked up with this is the maintenance of nutritional standards by the use of staple subsidiary foods. Our vegetarian diet consists mostly of cereals and is deficient in the matter of proteins. We consume more starch than is necessary,

and do not take in an adequate quantity of nitrogenous food. Vegetarians abhor the very sight of meat and they have to be helped by science.

It is practicable to discover ways and means of supplementing our staple vegetarian diet with subsidiary material so as to make good the nutritional deficiency.

There are preparations of yeast and other vegetable materials which can do this. There is again the problem of the manufacture of concentrated foods and accessories like vitamins on a large scale which would assist the maintenance of a proper nutritional standard in India. This Institute will make research in evolving suitable methods for the fortification of foods and the production of supplementary foods and dietetic accessories.

Food Engineering.

Another activity of this Institute will be Food Engineering in order to advise better ways of processing and utilising the foodstuffs that we use, so as to take the best out of them for our aliment.

Besides all these that Dr. Bhatnagar has told me about this Institute, there is a great field of research wherein the men employed in this Institute could collaborate with those working in the Agricultural Department of Government and those engaged in study and research in the institutions under that Department as well as the Nutrition Research Laboratories now working at Coonoor. For instance, I have often dreamed of a strain of the rice plant emancipated from its expensive water habit which could, therefore, be cultivated on a more extensive scale than now. If the noble dog, best friend and companion of man, could be evolved out of the wild wolf why cannot rice be domesticated into a less expensive plant, which need not depend on gigantic reservoirs of water?

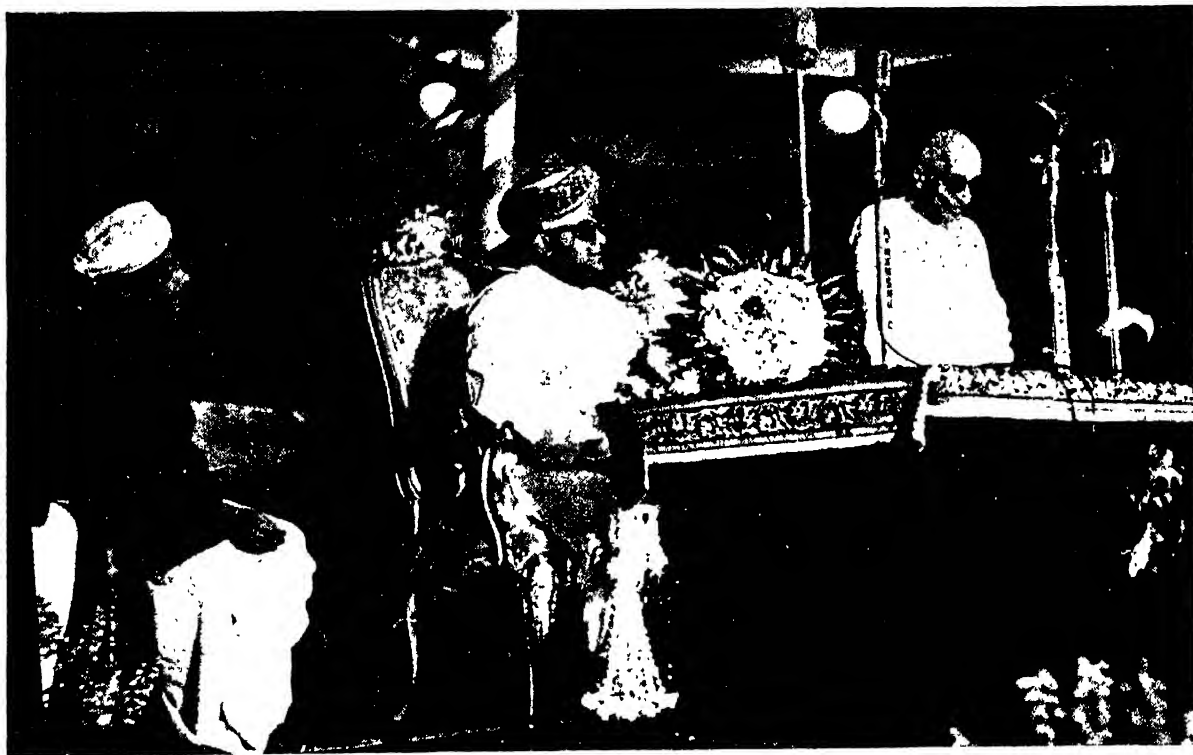
Again, I hope that this Institute may, as a part of its legitimate field of scientific research, work out along with the Agricultural Department the economic conditions for jute-growing, and seek by experiment in laboratory and field, to find suitable conditions for growing jute, which may free it of its dangerous competition for cultivation space with rice.

It is a pity that we have to cut down the cultivation of food crops to any extent in order to grow packing material.

Selection of personnel.

All problems of food which require close and high level of scientific research would fall within the proper ambit of this Institute. Success depends on chance, for scientific discovery is ultimately a game of chance, though based on thorough equipment and wholehearted application. It depends on the quality of the men we can get to gather together in patriotic national enterprise. It also depends on the encouragement the democracy in charge of the country will give to good men of science. If I may put it crudely, the utility and efficacy of knowledge depends on the amount of patronage. This is not so desperate a proposition as it may appear when put in this form—"Ignorance is often wise though not learned." Ignorance that knows itself is wisdom. Such wise ignorance trusts and puts enterprise in the hands of those who know and are well equipped for an enterprise, and then all is well. That indeed is the mechanism of successful democracy in all fields.

You should deal with your trained men as you deal with other tools of work. There should be no favouritism in selecting a chisel or a razor. You should respect quality and aptitude, and get along without favour or compromise.



The Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari speaking on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Food Research Technological Institute, Mysore. His Highness the Maharaja and the Hon. the Chief Minister, are also seen in the picture



Cheluvamba Mansion where the Food Technological Institute is housed.

The secrets of a nature hide themselves and it is a hard work to find them. It is like finding a needle that is lost in a hay-stack. You cannot pay this labour by the piecework system. You have to be patient and kind when dealing with men of science. The work itself is hard and often depressing. We should not make it more depressing by ignorant handling of sensitive natures. They too, should not expect great patience or understanding on the part of democracy which counts its rupees, annas and pice like an unlettered usurer. Let us not expect too much wisdom or kindness but work toughly for the land we love.

Tribute to Dr. Bhatnagar.

We should be grateful to Dr. Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar who has rightly earned a great name for speedy execution of work. He has been the chief instrument in the establishment of many research institutes in our land at a great pace. His powers of organisation are undoubtedly great, and our Prime Minister who is also a greedy person in this respect is utilising Dr. Bhatnagar's special talent most successfully.

Most valuable work done.

It has been observed by the Prime Minister in his message that one of the remarkable developments in India after the transfer of power from foreign to Indian responsibility has been the opening of national laboratories and research institutes. In order to correct any unfair

interpretation that may be put on this by implication, I wish to make it clear that I am aware of the most valuable work done by eminent men of science even before 1917 in our country.

The conception of these great national laboratories and research institutes was not recent but dates back to a time earlier than 1947. Also there was eminent, important and successful research work done in India, and recognised in the world of science with appreciation and encouragement. This work was done under great difficulties and without the assistance of big laboratories such as we have now installed. In the Universities as well as in Scientific Academies outside Universities very eminent sons of India have brought credit to our Motherland by their work.

In modern days, however, scientific research has become highly organised. The individual becomes a member of a team and his sphere of work is intensive though possibly restricted to a small subdivision of a section of the science in which he works.

It is in this respect that we should congratulate ourselves on the opening of the national laboratories and research institutes during the last three years such as the one we have assembled to bless today.

I ask you all to join with me on this occasion to bless this enterprise. Your Highness has placed a splendid palace at our disposal, and thereby given your blessing. There is no gift greater than the gift of food. May this Institute serve the needs of the poor people of India.

His Highness the Maharaja, who presided over the function, said:—

I feel it a privilege to preside on this historic occasion when the auspicious ceremony of formally inaugurating the Central Food Technological Research

Institute will be performed by one of the makers and leaders of Independent India, the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari.

Gratitude to the Hon. Prime Minister.

I am indeed happy that this Institute is located in Mysore, and this feeling is born not from any sense of narrow provincialism, but out of a realisation of the service we owe our motherland and the opportunity that the location of this Institution here has given us to render some measure of that service in a special and more intimate manner. Our thanks are due to the Government of India and my Government for this achievement which, on merits and from the point of view of the efficiency and future development of the Institute, has received the approval of the savants concerned. We are under a special debt of gratitude to the Hon. the Prime Minister for the keen personal interest he has always taken in the advancement of science and applied sciences in our country and in this Institute in particular. We cannot forget how he did us the honour of coming over to Mysore and receiving in person the Cheluvamba Mansion for the location of this Institute.

I do not wish to dwell on the technical aspects of the work of the Institute, the tasks in which it is engaged and the problems which it will attempt to solve. The Annual Report and other papers published in this connection will give full and impressive information on these matters.

Food, clothing and housing are three of the basic necessities of life. The importance of food cannot be over-emphasised in a poor under-nourished country like India. The solution of these problems is as important as maintenance of our national security; and, in fact, security and national progress are inter-linked. They are two facets of the same reality which constitutes the fullness of our life and its uninterrupted progress to higher, and yet higher, levels.

Constructive Work.

This Institute is one amongst the many enterprises that are evidence of the innate

constructive genius of our Nation. Our Government, since the advent of Swaraj, has been trying to liquidate the arrears of centuries in the matter of scientific, industrial and material progress. Think of the many research laboratories it has organised; of the many dams and reservoirs it has planned for the conservation of waters needed in our dry and droughty land; of the many power stations that are in the stage of planning or actually under construction for the improvement of the economic condition of our people; of the encouragement it has given to ship-building; and of the many research laboratories—Pure and Applied—it is establishing all over the country and the stimulus and support it has given to research and creative activities generally in a number of University centres. History finds few parallels for such a record of constructive power and effort.

If only the situation from the point of view of peace—internal and external—had been happier and less exposed to possible storms, we could have concentrated, as suits our racial bent, on schemes of prosperity. But alas, the skies not only over the frontiers of our own land but over the world at large, are still overcast, and we can only hope and pray that they will clear to give us a very long spell of assured peace and unassailable security.

Substitute Food Articles.

Our people, generally speaking, are excessively conservative. Under all the circumstances of their historical background, it could hardly be otherwise. It is only recently that a new life and a new spirit, a new outlook and a new activity, have sprung up and are beginning to spread amongst the masses. So, when substitutes for rice or for milk or for any of the foods we have been accustomed to, have been discovered, the people at large are apt to be very reluctant to utilise such products, no

matter how convincingly their value has been proved scientifically. There is therefore a call on the educated people and the upper strata of our society to set an example by betaking to such products themselves first and openly. Conduct spreads by conduct, and leadership in thought must be sustained by leadership in action, for social conduct flows like the purifying and fertilising Ganges from the heights to the plains below. The educated classes have thus an imperative obligation to see that their ways of life are conceived and directed by social objectives and values.

Our students are sensitive to the call of the Nation and of Patriotism. It seems to me that there could hardly be better material for the propaganda which will surely be needed by this Institute (and its branches and affiliations to be organised in due course) than that which the colleges and college hostels of our country will afford.

Considering the short time that has elapsed since the foundation of this Institute and the inevitable initial difficulties in gathering the necessary personnel and material, putting up additions and alterations to the buildings and fitting up the laboratories, we may perhaps feel satisfied with the progress so far achieved both in organisation and in functioning, and I do fervently hope that in the coming years its progress will be striking and on an ever-ascending scale.

Tribute to the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari.

It is indeed our good fortune that today Sri Rajagopalachari will be performing the inaugural ceremony of this Institute, and in that act will be giving it the inspiration and strength so necessary to its healthy growth. Could there be any finer example of service to the country than that set by our beloved Rajaji who, having crowned a great political career by occupying the highest position in our

Nation, that of Governor-General, did not rest on his laurels, but considered it his duty to continue to strive in that service in the Cabinet of the Hon. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. To my mind that noble act in itself illustrates how, under Independence, function has a far higher value and attraction than position. I remember reading in the History of Greece of Epaminondas who was Commander-in-Chief of the Boeotian Army; but who, when he had to relinquish that position, rejoined the army as a private soldier. In a similar way, Rajaji has set an example of patriotic duty that all should emulate but which, perhaps, none could excel. He has shown that, under Independence, function is more than position and service more than career.

I have now much pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, in requesting the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari to inaugurate the Central Food Technological Research Institute and to launch it on its uninterrupted and unlimited course of research, discovery and invention, redounding to the material betterment of the Country and its strength.

Chief Minister's Banquet

The Hon. Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister of Mysore, gave a Banquet at Jalitha Mahal, on 21st October 1950, to meet the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari. The Banquet was attended by most of the prominent personages who were in Mysore for the Dasara, including some of the Ministers of the Madras Cabinet, the Hon. Sris. K. Gopala Reddy, Roche Victoria, H. Sitharama Reddy and the Hon. Sri M. Thirumala Rao, Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, and Major-General Himat Singhji. The gathering also included members of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Dr. Bhatnagar, Prof. Krishnan and Sri S. V. Ramamurthy and others

who had come to Mysore in connection with the opening of the Central Food Technological Research Institute. The Chief Justice of Mysore, all the Members of the Mysore Cabinet and other prominent ladies and gentlemen were present.

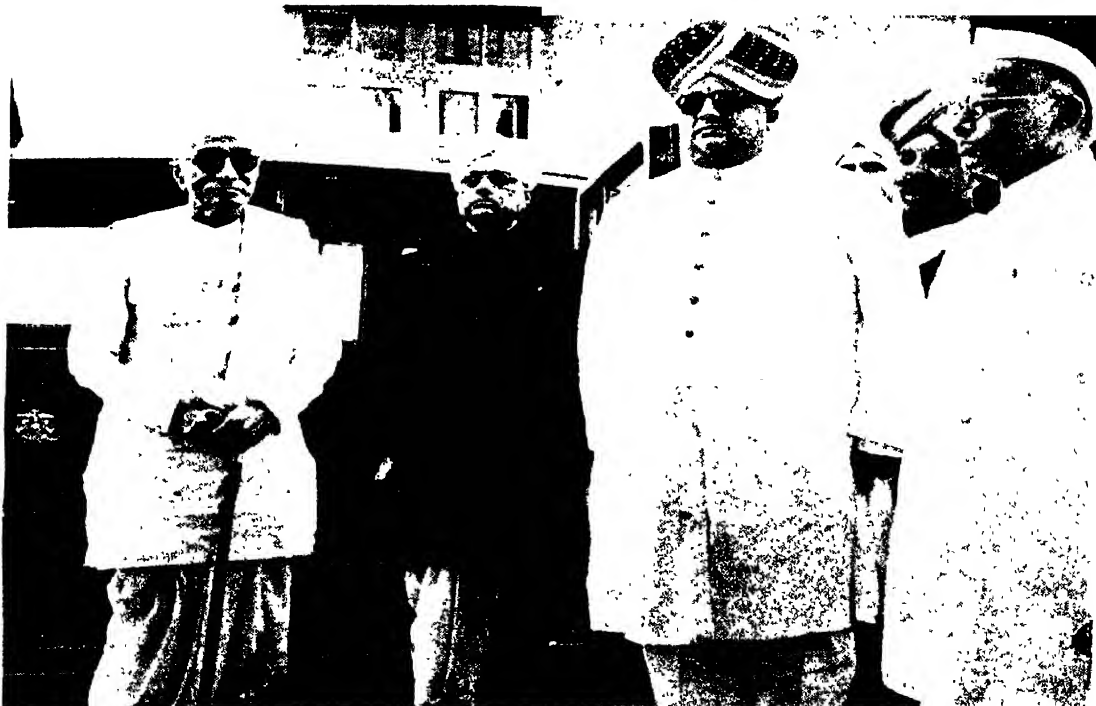
Thanking the Chief Guest after the Banquet, the Hon. Sri K. C. Reddy said that the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari was so well-known a figure that it was hardly necessary for him to speak on the excellent qualities of his head and heart. He also gave expression to the affectionate regard that the people of Mysore had for 'Rajaji.' He referred to the circumstances under which the famous Dasara Procession had to be abandoned this year and hoped the next year at least the food situation would improve so that the Dasara, which had now become a kind of national institution, would not be shorn of the attraction that was attached to the Vijayadasami Procession. He hoped there would not be any political or

constitutional difficulty about this matter. He also thanked all the other guests present for responding to his invitation.

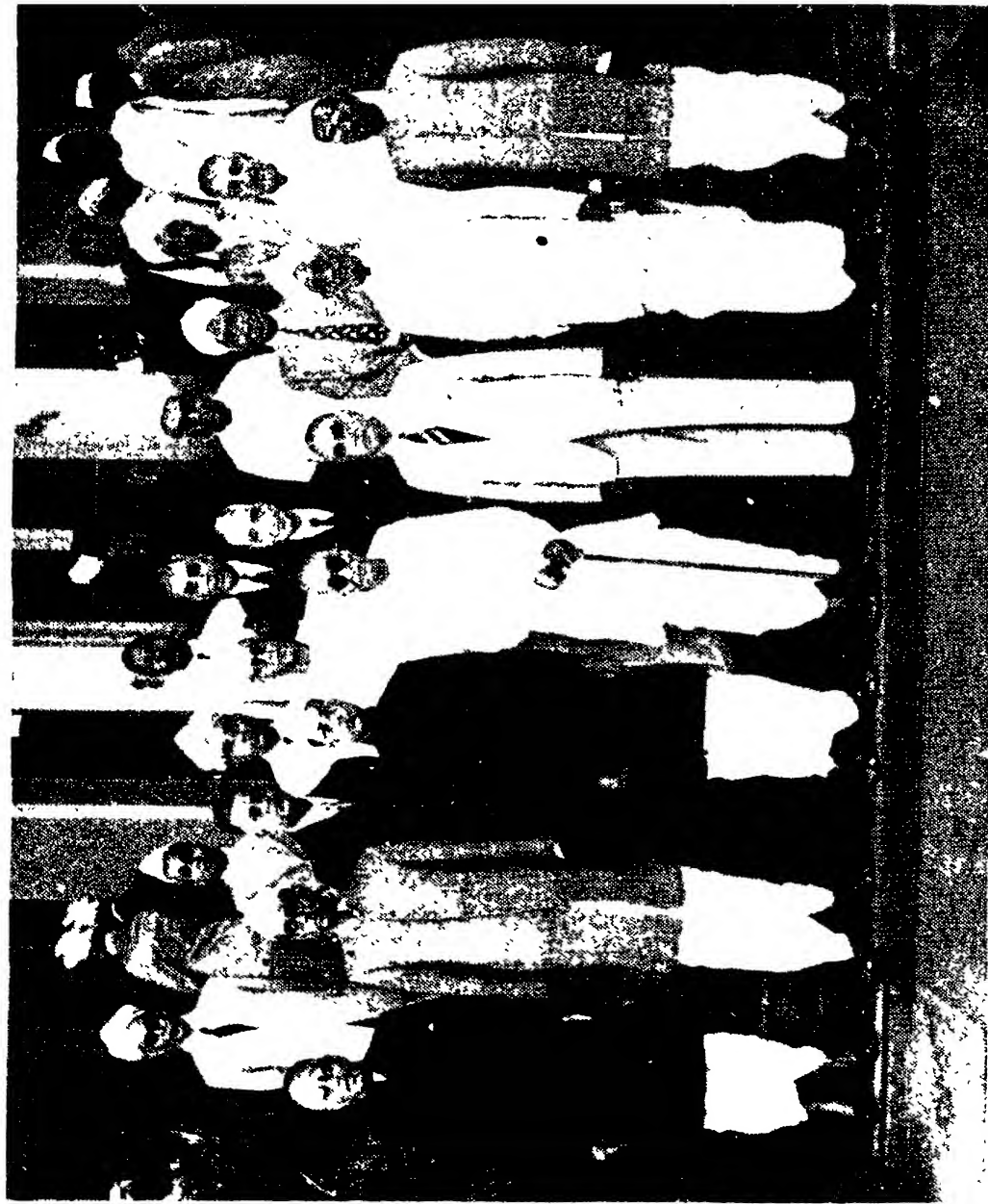
In a very short speech thanking Sri K. C. Reddy, the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari, gave expression to his feelings of gratefulness for the hospitality shown to him in Mysore. He said that he had always been very attached to Mysore and added that as long as Mysore retained her own culture, he was sure that more and more all-India Institutions of the kind that he had opened that evening would be established in Mysore State. He was also grateful to His Highness the Maharaja for all the love and affection that His Highness had shown him and finally, he endorsed the remarks of the Hon. Chief Minister of Mysore, in hoping that the food conditions would improve soon so that there would be no occasion next year to abandon the world-famous Dasara Procession.



The Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari declared open the Sri Ramakrishna Students' Home, Mysore. Photo taken on that occasion. His Highness, the Hon. the Chief Minister, the Hon. the Finance Minister and the Hon. the Revenue Minister, are also seen in the picture.



The Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari, His Highness the Maharaja, the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Finance Minister, on the occasion of the opening of



Sri V. Venkatappa, Speaker of the Mysore Legislative Assembly, gave a warm party to the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari at the Residency. Group Photo taken on that occasion.

Photo—Jonnai

OPENING OF RAMAKRISHNA STUDENTS' HOME AT MYSORE.

THE HON. SRI RAJAGOPALACHARI PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY.

The Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari, Minister without Portfolio, Government of India, declared open the Ramakrishna Students' Home at Mysore, on 22nd October 1950. His Highness the Maharaja presided on the occasion. The Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari, speaking on the occasion, said :—

I am overwhelmed by the extraordinary affection and gentleness that pervaded His Highness' speech. He has been pleased to say that I have been useful to Mysore and to him personally. Let me repeat what I have said on other occasions that I owe a great deal to Mysore. I owe a very important part of myself to Mysore. If I am of any service or if I create a feeling that I have been of service, I have had the pleasure of meeting many and conversing with many.

New Journey.

Our country has begun on a new journey. We have just started on the journey. There is a lot of work to be done hereafter. Whenever there is a great change in life, there will be difficulties and troubles to be gone through during the period of the transition. A child cannot be born unless the mother goes through a great deal of pain. The change which has come upon us now is like the birth of a child. We are in troubles of all kinds. Do not attribute these troubles to the new order which we have brought into being. These troubles belong to the transition. People think that the freedom has brought all these troubles. They even say we had not had this freedom and the consequent troubles. So also just like the mother at child birth, who wishes that she had not had the child but after the birth forgets all the pain and pats the child, so also shall we citizens, men and women, in the days to come, forget the

troubles. As time passes and when we enjoy the true sense of freedom, all the suffering will be lost sight of. I have not many years before me. Perhaps a few years. Many of us who feel proud of having accomplished something in this troublesome times will not see actually the fruit of what we have achieved. It is the boys who come out of this home who will see great India fully blossomed to a great free nation.

Develop Character.

The Ramakrishna Students' Home affords the students a spiritual association along with their studies. This helps to enrich themselves. It is very important of students to realise their responsibility and develop character. You must all respect one another and love one another. You are the citizens of to-morrow and the building of a great India rests on you.

His Highness the Maharaja, in his Presidential address, said :—

It has given me great pleasure to preside on this auspicious occasion of the opening of the Sri Ramakrishna Students' Home, a pleasure which is indeed enhanced by the presence among us today of our beloved Rajaji whose active interest in matters pertaining to the State and the promotion of its welfare has placed all Mysoreans, and myself in particular, under a deep debt of gratitude to him.

Association of the Royal House with the Mission.

As you have mentioned in your report, the Royal House of Mysore has had a long and intimate association with the Mission under whose auspices we have met this morning. Swami Vivekananda, the first and the greatest cultural ambassador of India to America, paid a visit to Mysore before he undertook his first historic mission to America and established a close friendship with my grandfather, His late Highness Sri Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur of revered memory. It is a matter of lasting satisfaction to us that my grandfather was of some assistance to the great Swamiji in undertaking his mission. You have also referred to the keen interest my uncle, His late Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, used to take in the work of the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram at Mysore. It will therefore be seen that in presiding over this auspicious function this morning, I am carrying on the traditions of my House and strengthening the bonds of goodwill which have long existed between it and this great Mission.

The Glowing Tribute.

The other reason which has caused me particular pleasure is that the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari, the great patriot-statesman, is performing the opening ceremony. He is not only a friend of the Mission but, as I have already said, a good friend of Mysore, and to me, personally, he has been more than a friend, a guide and philosopher. There could be no worthier person to perform the task than the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari.

Developing Virtues.

Mysore is reputed to be a beautiful city with fine parks and buildings. This imposing structure which is being opened today adds one more significant feature to

the landmarks of the city. It is strikingly evident that this edifice is the result of much thought and devoted effort, and I congratulate Sri Swami Shambhavananda on the success that has attended his efforts, and all the generous donors and those who have rendered service in various forms and have toiled hard for the achievement of this worthy object. Such missionary zeal is what is required by the country today more than ever, and I sincerely and fervently hope that it will be manifesting itself in abundance in all spheres of activity in the land. I am glad my Government has been able to make a suitable grant towards the cost of the building. The structure itself, however, is not all. I am glad to find that the Students' Home has as its high objective the upbringing of boys in proper environment so as to make them strong and healthy not only physically but mentally and spiritually. India, which has now come into her own, has a destiny to fulfil and that mission of hers demands great virtues from her sons and daughters, and virtues cannot be developed without effort and without the right environment. This Home seeks to provide such an environment and help the boys in that effort. But, after all the effort must be made by the individual himself and without *sadhana* he cannot achieve the desired result. I hope that those who go out of the portals of this Home will be such men of character, of patriotism and of action as to make India and Mysore proud of them.

Mysore—the Stronghold of Mission.

You have referred to the study circle and the great part it played in training *sadhus* and enabling many of them to take charge of centres in India and become our cultural ambassadors abroad. It would give me great pleasure if the Institution is revived and the facilities available in the city made full use of by the Ashram.

You have mentioned that Swami Vivekananda said years ago that Mysore would in time become the stronghold of the Mission. May I venture to state that there are evident indications that the time has now arrived. It seems to me that the objectives of the Mission are of a universally acceptable character, and judging from the nature of work done by the devoted band of monks at the Mission Centres both in India and abroad, any organisation which could help the more efficient training of such monks deserves all support and encouragement.

Swami Vivekananda's Advice.

It may not be inappropriate for me to recall the words of advice Swami Vivekananda gave to my revered grandfather in one of his letters. He said—"This life is short, the vanities of the world are transient, but they alone live who live for others, the rest are more dead than alive. One such high, noble-minded and royal son of India as Your Highness can do much towards raising India on her feet

again and thus leave a name to posterity. That the Lord may make your noble heart feel intensely for the suffering millions of India sunk in ignorance is the prayer of Vivekananda." Those words, let me assure you, will remain an inspiration throughout my life.

I have now very great pleasure in joining with the Swamijis in requesting the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari to open the Sri Ramakrishna Students' Home.

After welcoming the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari on behalf of Ramakrishna Mission, the Hon'ble Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, said that the idea of the Home primarily was to provide an ideal environment and opportunity to young inmates to grow up into fine, manly, useful, self-reliant citizens with sound moral foundation. It was their claim and hope that the Institution would supply the just desideratum and from out of these portals would go forth future citizens worthy of this our great Motherland.

"A COMMON GOD IS BEING SERVED IN THE SERVICE OF THE SICK AND THE POOR"

HIS HIGHNESS' GRACIOUS ADVICE TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

**His Highness the Maharaja Inaugurated the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Medical College,
Mysore, on 8th September 1950. In doing so, His Highness said:—**

I am happy indeed to have been asked to inaugurate the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Mysore Medical College. The address that has just been presented by the Principal gives an interesting account of how the College has grown from its humble beginnings in the year 1924 to its present dimensions and importance, and how this year of its Silver Jubilee has fortunately synchronised with an event of great significance in its history, *viz.*, the recognition by the All-India Medical Council of its Degree with long retrospective effect. This event has undoubtedly added to the spirit of rejoicing and thanksgiving which will naturally mark these celebrations.

Promoters of the Institution

Twenty-five years of useful work, "work courageously undertaken and splendidly performed", is indeed a record of which any institution can be justly proud, and the recognition which the College has secured makes the occasion one on which the promoters and workers of the College deserve to be doubly congratulated. It is our duty, on a joyous occasion like this, to recall with gratitude the great services of all those whose names you have mentioned with justifiable pride, as well as other veterans like Col. Smythe, Col. McGann, and Dr. Arumugam Mudaliar who built up our

Medical Service and safeguarded its reputation with a sense of parental concern. Let us honour them for their outstanding and selfless work and make up our minds that the torch that they have passed on to us will ever be carried forward to further service and achievement.

Progress of the Institution

It was so pleasing to hear that while a handful of pupils of the first batch had to be literally coaxed to join the Medical School and given all kinds of facilities and concessions, as many as 337 students, including 41 women, have already graduated from the College, some with distinction, and that the present strength alone far exceeds that total. I was glad to learn that, while, fresh admissions in any one year were originally limited to 30, the number has been more liberal in recent years and has nearly trebled itself this year. All this augurs well for the future, since the country needs many more qualified practitioners than we can at present find. There is a great deal of scope for their employment in civil life as well as in the Army, and there can be nothing like overcrowding in this noble profession. It was a matter for no small satisfaction for us to be told that the Chief of the Indian Army Medical Service was well impressed with the *alumni* of this College.

I am glad to learn from your Address that you are not resting content with your past record, and that you rightly recognise that there is still much headway to make. I hope that your ideas relating to the provision of proper hostel and teaching accommodation and better laboratory facilities and adequate playgrounds, will take shape as soon as practicable.

Need for Research work

I welcome your proposal to perpetuate the proud memory of the Jubilee Celebrations by instituting a Prize. May I suggest, in this connection, that it would be appropriate if you also took steps to promote activities in the field of research? I would recall to your minds the hope that my uncle of revered memory expressed while laying the foundation-stone of the Sri Jayadeva Murugharajendra Pathological Laboratory about 12 years ago :—

“It is my earnest hope that the young men who will benefit by this charity and study in this laboratory will have it for their aim, not only to raise the Mysore Medical College to the highest place among the Medical Colleges of India but to make it a place of real study and research for the development of a science that offers a vast scope for further discoveries for the benefit of mankind.”

Our country has made priceless discoveries in other Sciences like Physics and Chemistry, and her contributions to human knowledge in these domains have been acclaimed the world over. But in regard to Medicine in general, and Surgery in particular, we lag behind some of the Western countries, while in the more elusive branches of research and treatment connected with cancer, we are still groping with the rest of the world. It is only during the past few decades that modern

Medicine, practised on scientific lines on a standard at par with that prevailing in the West, has made any outstanding progress in our country, and even so it is still confined in a great measure to the cities and large towns, while much remains to be done for the provision of proper qualified medical relief in rural areas. Though our big hospitals are now combating disease with the aid of the most modern methods, appliances and drugs, we are admittedly still a little behind in some of the more recent developments both in medicine and surgery, to mention only a few by way of example, in Thoracic and Neuro-Surgery and in the study and treatment of malformations of the heart and the localisation of tumours in the brain.

Goal of Medical Science

Let us also remember that the goal of Medical Science is as much to prevent as to cure disease, and that modern Medicine aims not only at maintaining the optimum bodily and mental health of the individual but also that of the community. Recent advances in the various very specialised branches of the Science have not only facilitated a remarkable precision in the diagnosis of disease, but have also been responsible for rapid measures in the sphere of Preventive Medicine and Public Health. The new outlook in this respect now comprehends the “follow up” of a case to determine the source of infection, the possibility of spread of the disease to members of the family of the patient and the effect of environmental factors. This new trend is surely in keeping with democratic concepts of the welfare-state of the future, and the introduction in Britain of the National Health Insurance scheme and the work done during recent years by the World Health Organisation are indeed landmarks on the road of progress.

And the consideration of these aspects of Medical Science brings us naturally to the important question of raising the average duration of life of our people. In Europe, for example, Scientists have succeeded in raising the expectation of life, which stood at 40 in the middle of last century and at 45 towards its close to nearly 60 in 1930. and are striving hard to increase that figure to three score and ten. And yet, in our own country, is it not a pity that the figure stands so low as 23 for all India, though the expectation of life in Mysore, which has always been higher, stands in the neighbourhood of 27? If you, doctors, can help to raise this figure to a degree commensurate with the average prevailing in Western countries, you will have fulfilled a great mission indeed.

Virtues of Good Doctor

I see that appeals have been made to you in the past for developing the fundamental virtues, like keeping your patience as well as your balance, and returning a pardoning smile for every provocative act or indignant remark from your patients

or their anxious dependants. You have also been told of that great French inscription that the great purpose of a good doctor is "To cure sometimes, to relieve often, and to comfort always." Let your analysis of ailments and disclosures to your patients be accompanied by the utmost courtesy on your part. In actually administering your medicines, let it be a rule that a rich measure of hope is added as the invariable ingredient of all your prescriptions. Whether or not you are rewarded and thanked for the cases you cure, let your gospel continue to be that a common God is being served in the service of the sick and the poor who come to you in their hour of need.

Ladies and gentlemen, in the earnest hope that the *alumni* of this great institution present as well as future, will come up to these expectations, and with the added wish that some of the greatest contributions to medical research may stand to their credit in the coming years, I have great pleasure in inaugurating the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Mysore Medical College.

AN APPEAL.

ASSAM EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

Nature has struck a cruel blow on our brethren of Assam where the worst earthquake of recent times has caused extensive loss of life and property. It is easy to imagine what severe privations and hardships have been caused, especially to the poor. Many of them have been rendered homeless and have lost their belongings. If these unfortunate people are to be saved from despair, the work of relief must be taken in hand at once and accomplished with speed. It is obvious that except through the speedy organization of measures for relief by way of raising funds, collecting clothes and other articles of need in every part of the country, it will be impossible to give full or even adequate aid to the unfortunate sufferers.

Appeals are already before the country for contributions to the Assam Earthquake Relief Fund. The Governor of Assam has opened a Fund, and his appeal for generous contributions has been commended by the President of the Republic of India, the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister. In endorsing their appeals and commending them to the people of Mysore, I request the people of our State to contribute to the maximum extent possible. I trust that the response would be generous, quick, and befitting the name of Mysore.

Arrangements are being made by the Accountant-General in Mysore, Bangalore, to open a fund, and for receiving contributions at all district and taluk treasuries and the details will be notified by him separately.

Deputy Commissioners in charge of districts are being requested to immediately form influential Committees of Officials and Non-officials and to arrange for organising collections of money and necessary articles and for remitting the amounts collected to the treasuries or to the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., as the case may be.

The earnest co-operation of leaders of public, social and political institutions, and philanthropists and organisations is urgently sought, and I have every hope this will be forthcoming in full measure.

Political parties of all shades, social organisations, voluntary workers, Government servants and citizens of all categories, it is needless to say, have to join hands in this noble cause. We have to give of our very best and mitigate to the extent we can, the misery and hardship caused by this calamity.

K CHENGALARAYA REDDY,

11th September 1950.

Chief Minister.

PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF MINISTER

MATTERS OF OUTSTANDING IMPORTANCE EXPLAINED.

The Hon'ble the Chief Minister had invited the Press Representatives for an informal talk. Accordingly, the meeting took place in the Chambers of the Hon'ble the Chief Minister on 28th September 1950.

The Hon'ble the Chief Minister expressed his desire to meet the Press Representatives more regularly than hitherto, and stated that normally, unless he was otherwise engaged or out on tour, he would like to meet them once in a fortnight, and on a Thursday. He also wished that such gatherings might be as informal as possible.

Food Position.

The first subject that was referred to related to the food position in the State. The Hon'ble the Chief Minister said that he had toured Mysore District recently and seen the food situation there. He was then going on a tour in Kolar District and visit Kolar, Bowringpet and Mulbagal Taluks and other neighbouring areas which were considered affected areas. On his way back from Nasik by road, he passed through Hiriyur, Challakere Taluks of Chitaldrug District, which are passing through difficult times. The main reason was attributable to the failure of rains. Not having rains at the proper time, agricultural operations had suffered greatly. But recent rains in various parts of the State had enabled the raiyats to get busy in their fields. Arrangements had been made to supply *bili jola* to certain parts where it was not possible to sow ragi, as it was then too late for ragi crop. Arrangements had also been made to get quantities of *bili jola* from Hyderabad for supply to the agriculturists for sowing. In order

to help the poor, several relief works had been undertaken which will provide labour facilities. Relaxation of rules in the matter of movement of grains to be carried within the District had greatly helped to relieve the situation. The Government were considering the extension of this concession so that inter-district movement of grains up to the permissible limit might be possible. The Hon'ble the Chief Minister pointed out that though it was not possible to give the full quota, yet rationed articles were being supplied in rural areas to the extent possible with the present stocks. He felt, however, generally speaking, seasonal conditions were not bad, and with care, it might be possible to tide over the difficult situation. The months of November and December were difficult months, as in January, harvesting and procurement would ease the position. To get through those two months, it was necessary to get some help from the Government of India, and the Government were urging them for additional allotment of foodgrains.

Speaking about the grow more food schemes, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister said that the Government were concentrating on short-term schemes rather than on long-range ones. It was to be hoped that these schemes would appreciably help to solve the food problem.

With regard to sugar, Government of India were requested for an allotment, and the additional quota was expected to be received shortly. Government were also taking action to contact sugarcane growers in Bannur and Kolar areas, and if an agreement was arrived at with regard to the price, which might be very soon, there was the possibility of manufacturing



The Hon. the Chief Minister opened a Multi-purpose Co-operative Society at Yenmenathanalli, near Mulbagal. Photo taken on the occasion.



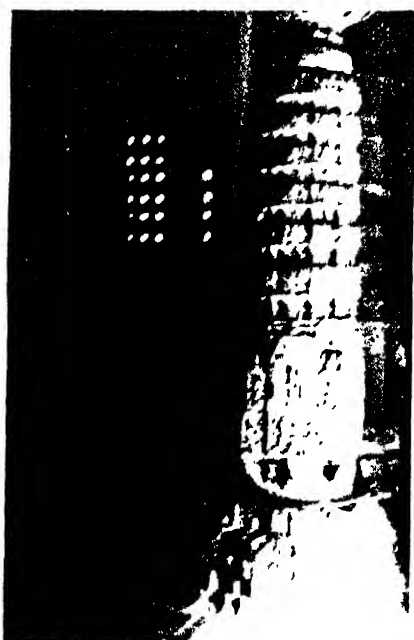
The Hon. the Chief Minister of Mysore is seen after his visit to one of the temples at Nasik.



Sringeri - The bathing ghat on the bank of the river Tungu, adjoining the Sringeri Mutt. The famous niche in which are preserved the stone carvings of the mythical snake, the frog and the sacred footprints of Sri Shankara can be seen in the centre. Prof. M. Ratnaswami, Member, Tourist Traffic Advisory Committee, Government of India, is seated by its side.

Photo—D. R. Ramayya.

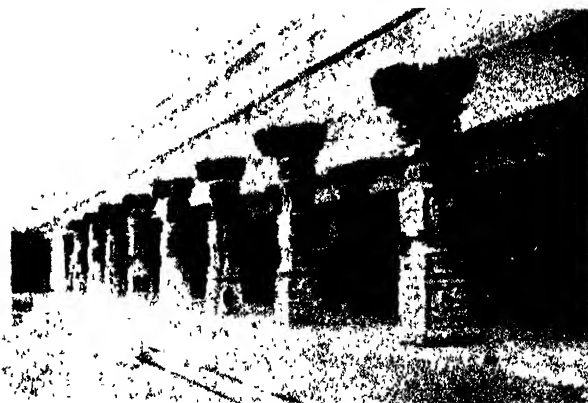
Talhar.—The sacred Kirthi Narayanaswami Temple, dug out of the sand dunes and preserved for worship.



Belur. The ornamental pillar in Sri Chennakesava Temple, said to have been held aloft by the cross beam so that a coconut fibre could pass through the base.

Melkote.—The famous corridor facing the sacred shrine of the Goddess Yadugiri Ammal. This corridor serves as a Hall of Audience for religious discourses.

Photos—D. R. Ramaya.



' sugar immediately at the Mysore Sugar Factory.

To a query if Government had received reports of loss of crops in Jade and Annavatti of Sorab Taluk due to excess of rain, the Hon'ble Chief Minister said that Government had received no such reports, but that the matter would receive attention.

Election.

In the matter of Elections, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister said that the Hon'ble Prime Minister was desirous that elections should come off in May 1951, and that the elections should be simultaneous all over India. Similarly, elections to the Legislative Assembly and Parliament, etc., should be simultaneous.

Delimitation of Constituencies.

The Hon'ble the Chief Minister said that the Committee set up in this connection were meeting for three days from 28th and their findings would be published for general information. Later, after scrutiny by the Parliamentary Committee, it would be finalised by passing it through the Parliament.

Loan for Capital Works.

The Hon'ble the Chief Minister said that it was necessary to get some help from the Centre or permission to float a loan. The Government were still pursuing the matter of Loan and possibly in January or February next, it would be known whether the Government of India would grant the necessary permission. Meanwhile, what grants Government of India would give for carrying on the Capital Works would be known within about a fortnight.

The Hon'ble the Chief Minister mentioned that a six-year scheme was under contemplation by the Government

of India, to cost about Rs. 1,800 crores. Mysore's share of it is expected to cost about Rs. 20 crores.

In the matter of the preparation of new varieties of dishes out of non-nationed articles, a Women's Committee under the leadership of Mrs. Munshi would consider what was possible.

Assembly Meeting.

The Hon'ble the Chief Minister said it was contemplated to summon the Legislative Assembly by the end of November or early in December, when the University Bill, Local Self-Government Bill, Municipalities Bill, etc., would be ready, to be placed before the Assembly for consideration.

Prohibition.

The matter of illicit distillation was a difficult one to be dealt with. But strict vigilance and strict enforcement of rules were instrumental in checking the evil. The Hon'ble Chief Minister felt that some reasonable time should elapse before the whole problem could be viewed as to its success or failure.

A Fine Arts College.

Starting of a Fine Arts College with the help of the 'Yuvaraja Memorial Fund' was under contemplation and the scheme drawn up in this regard was under consideration.

Public Service Commission.

The Hon'ble the Chief Minister said that as a point was raised relating to the proportion of 'official element' of the Public Service Commission, it had been referred for clarification. It had been made clear that the official element should be "as nearly as half". Therefore, in a Commission, consisting of three

including the Chairman, it was obligatory to have one official member. He said that the personnel of the Commission would be published very shortly.

In the matter of making available all matter for publishing from the Information Department in the vernacular also, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister desired that some workable scheme might be evolved by which Kannada version of the matter that was in English was simultaneously supplied to the Press.

With regard to control of prices of articles of food, etc., we had to fall in line with the policy adopted by the Government of India. Should they delegate the power to the State Government, for which the Mysore Government were urging, the Government would be then able to go into the matter.

Communal G. O.

It was explained that the classification of vacancies for appointments which pertained to non-gazetted appointments only had to go on till such time that the question was gone into by a commission to be constituted under the new constitution and orders of the President thereon were passed.

This was a very big question and needed careful study.

Agricultural Refugees.

The Hon'ble the Chief Minister explained that this was receiving attention of the Government. A scheme had been worked out, and the Government of India was willing to finance it. Ramakrishna Mission were willing to undertake the job on the understanding that it was left to their management entirely. The matter was being pursued and if it were not entrusted to any Mission, the Government of Mysore would undertake the scheme.

No Death due to starvation.

There were no reports of death due to starvation. The Hon'ble the Chief Minister requested the Press Representatives to first bring to the notice of the Government should they receive any such reports, for verification before publishing it.

In connection with the Labour Dispute in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, the Chief Minister said that in so far as this dispute was concerned, it had been decided that the Government of Mysore had jurisdiction and that they were finding out ways and means of resolving the dispute.

The Hon'ble the Chief Minister thanked the Press Representatives for responding to his invitation at short notice.

THE HON. THE FINANCE MINISTER'S VISIT TO HYDERABAD.

The Hon. Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, had two meetings with Sri V. P. Menon, at Hyderabad. The subjects discussed related to certain questions arising from Financial Intergration and finalising the net gap which the Centre will make good to the State in full for a period of five years. Certain points were raised on both the sides which needed further collection of data. The other question was about financing the capital programme of Mysore relating to industries, electricity and irrigation. Some of these matters are also before the Planning Commission and it may take some more time to arrive at definite decisions. The States Ministry is considering what best could be done in the meantime to meet the demands of Mysore and some of the part 'B' States and this will be known in a few days. There is, however, no idea of holding up any of the projects and schemes already in progress.

Advantage was taken of the visit to discuss the Fertilizer Scheme which the Mysore Government are sponsoring with the Finance and Industries Minister of Hyderabad, Sri C. V. S. Rao. The need

for an additional Fertilizer Plant and the special advantages of the Mysore project were emphasised. It has to be noted that during the first half year of 1950 alone 400,000 tons of Fertilizers have been imported which means that, at the lowest, the country's annual demand is 800,000 tons. Sindri's production capacity is only 350,000 tons and that of Alway is 50,000 tons, so that between the two not even 50 per cent of known demand could be met. But really the estimate of what the country could take in is about 2 million tons. In the circumstances, it will be seen that another factory of 50,000 tons such as Mysore contemplates would not only be most desirable but would be an assured success.

The Hon. Sri Dasappa also visited the Kastur Ba Maternity Centre at Hydershah Koti village in company with Srimathi Gnana Kumari Heda and other friends and also the Sarvodaya Centre at Sarvapalli both of which are doing well. He also visited the Hyderabad Agricultural Co-operative Association which caters to the iron and steel and cement needs of the agricultural population of Hyderabad through the Taluk Agricultural Co-operative Societies.

SMOKING IN CINEMA THEATRES PROHIBITED.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that the habit of smoking within the crowded and closed atmosphere of theatres is harmful, and that it requires to be prohibited in the interest of public health. The Cinematograph Board and the Mysore Chamber of Commerce have also recommended such a course of action being taken. Government have, on a careful consideration, directed that the practice of smoking in the auditorium should be stopped.

The public are requested to co-operate with the Police authorities and the management of the Cinema theatres and see that smoking is not done in any portion of the auditorium of the theatres.

REDEMPTION OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L., Minister for Law and Labour, and President of the Mysore Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Bangalore, delivered the following speech at the Annual General Body Meeting of the Society, held on 23rd September 1950.

We have met under the shadow of death. It is with deep sorrow that I have to report the demise, on the night of Thursday, the 21st September 1950, of our dear and beloved co-worker and Vice-Chairman Sri M. Ramachandra Rao Scindia. He was 74 years when he passed away, rich in years, in honours and in achievements. His life was an example of active service to humanity. He was specially interested in humanitarian causes and particularly devoted to the redemption of the fallen and the destitute among mankind. He was benevolent by instinct and charitable by disposition. He was an ardent social reformer and a strong supporter of all progressive causes. To the end of his life he was actively engaging himself in public causes. In him we have lost an eminent citizen and a generous friend. I am sure you will want me to convey to his son Sri Muthoji Rao Scindia and other members of his family our heartfelt condolences on the bereavement.

I have great pleasure in meeting you once again at an annual gathering of the Mysore Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and saying a few words about our work in the past year and our programme for the next. I remember that in the course of my brief remarks at the previous year's meeting, I promised myself not to speak at length. The report that was presented to us a while ago also gave a pretty full account of the business we did during last year. For these reasons, perhaps, there is no need for me to speak at any great length on this occasion also. But the temptation to stress a few points that

are uppermost in my mind, with particular reference to the present national need, is irresistible. I therefore hope that you will not grudge to bear with me for a few minutes.

We are all aware that ours is a country that is rich in resources; and Man-power—the greatest of national assets—is the vastest among them. But nonetheless we deplore that a great deal of it is going to waste, even at a time like the present when the need for larger and better production of wealth in every form is the greatest. For want of adequate organization, co-ordinated training and unified control and direction, so many thousands of our men and women are lacking opportunities of giving the nation the fruits of their labours. Not a few among such men and women are discharged prisoners for whom, unfortunately, Society seems to have little thought and less concern, and these are the persons with whom we here are most concerned. It is indeed amazing that even thinking people are not applying their minds to one fundamental factor, viz., that prisoners and discharged prisoners also deserve a better deal at their hands.

It has been reiterated often enough, that crime in a majority of cases is due to sheer accident, to environmental conditions, to a passing emotion or strong temptation, to dire poverty or some other compelling circumstance. Scientific investigations and statistical compilations have established the truth of this finding; and if only proper care is taken of the offenders at least after they have paid

the penalty for what they did, they will be as capable of settling down to useful work, becoming law-abiding citizens and getting absorbed in Society, as anybody else. The experiment has been tried long enough and in a number of countries, and its results have been quite satisfactory. Our Prison Reforms Committee also found that help given to discharged prisoners has not generally failed of its purpose. The useful occupations in which these people engage themselves cannot but mean a reduction in future crime, and ultimately, therefore, it is Society that gains by its own philanthropy; at the same time, if these unfortunate people are treated with indifference or contempt, they will lack opportunities of leading decent lives, revert to crime again and again, and become, in course of time, hardened criminals and a menace to Society. The earlier we realize this, the better will it be for one and all.

But in helping Society to come to this realization, on the one hand, and helping the offenders themselves to improve, on the other, we who are engaged in redeeming our ex-convicts have yet to do a great deal. If ideas like the dignity of life come to spread among the erring men, admissions into the prisons are bound to fall, expenditure on the maintenance of prisons will correspondingly be less, and the savings can well be utilized for satisfying other pressing needs. Let us therefore pool our resources,—Government, Local Bodies and the Public,—and understand that what we may now spend on the redemption of our discharged prisoners is no loss to Society but an investment intended to prevent heavy and recurring expenditure in future. But it is essential that what we mean to do must be done at once. Just as a stitch in time can save nine, so too a little and timely help and guidance extended to these people at the earliest stage may well be expected to restore

them to decent life,—whether on a poor scale or rich. We have tried to improve prison conditions, no doubt, by means of legislative enactments and administrative measures, and propose to improve them still further. And yet, prisoners also must be made to feel that personal freedom and decent living are worth much more than all the rationed and regimented comfort that even the best of prisons can give. With this object in view, let us shake off the inherent prejudice that still lurks in us, begin to take more kindly to these men, treat them more humanely, and help them more willingly and generously. Let us trust them, and we shall not be sorry for it; for we know that criminals too have their finer instincts. You know that I have been myself jailed several times. I have come in contact with various types and large numbers of prisoners. I have always been astonished at their excellent behaviour and dignity of thought and movement. They were so not out of fear of authority but of a natural bent of mind out of instinctive regard for others and for values in life. Given proper environments they would have been good, if not great, citizens.

I have reason to believe that the objects of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society are now well known in the country. But it passes my understanding why our people are generally slow to respond to its appeal. Could it be that there is need for much more propaganda and better directed publicity? Our Newspaper Press may help us in this important matter and set apart some little space—now and then—to remind the general public of their obligations in this respect, and do whatever else they can to arouse the sympathy and interest of the public. We expect every employer of labour—whether Government or private—to confer a few appointments on our discharged prisoners. Cannot some

of our industrial concerns consider the possibility of appointing some of them as servants, attenders and so on, with due regard, of course, to their past life and avocations, because the training in handicrafts that is given to them in the jails is such as could be utilized by them more profitably than by appointing unskilled men as at present. It should be possible for each of our social, religious and civic organizations—of which, I am proud to say, we have a large number—to give shelter, and perhaps some work too, for at least a few of these men. Our Technical Schools and Colleges, Implement Factories, and engineering firms and contractors can make, through this Society, small presents of machine tools, wooden implements and any spare raw materials, to the poorest among the trained and discharged prisoners. Our District Boards and other non-official bodies, and the more fortunate among our citizens can make periodical donations—large or small—with which the Society will try, more effectively than till now, to help these unfortunate men to set up petty trades of their own. Let every earning citizen,—be he a lawyer, merchant, official or anything else,—enrol himself as a member of the Society. The minimum subscription is so low as Rs. 3 per year, and I refuse to believe that the bulk of our earning men and women cannot pay even this nominal sum. One might sometimes wonder if our people lack the will to pay, but

oftener still I feel—and this is nearer the truth—that what we lack is an efficient collecting agency, a network of diligent workers to approach people in different parts of the State and receive such monetary or other help as they might willingly pay. There are a good many people, I fancy, who will say that they have paid nothing so far, because nobody ever went to them for help in this direction. I have every hope that we will be able to enrol a few thousand members before our next annual meeting. Let us put forth our best efforts in all these directions and see how far we can progress in the coming year.

Meanwhile, I claim that the Society has done well enough and deserves the utmost help that the public can give. The Central Committee, the Executive Committee, the Finance Sub-Committee, the several Office-bearers, and all the workers including the Welfare Officer, have done their best, and I heartily thank them for it. Let us resolve to work with redoubled vigour in the coming year. The very fact that His Highness the Maharaja has been graciously pleased to become the Patron of the Society is a happy augury for the future of its working. Under such distinguished auspices we may go out with confidence into the Districts, and ask that one and all should co-operate with us in this, our great Mission of Service.

Thank you.

THE AIMS AND OBJECTS OF RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION SCHEME

SIR M. VISVESVARAYA EXPLAINS

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, addressing a gathering at Doddballapur on 20th September 1950, said :—

MY main object in meeting you to-day is to explain further the aim and object of the Rural Industrialization Scheme.

1. My appeal to you is to increase your present production and income, practise thrift and spare some of your time and energy in future to promote the growth of industries in your midst.

2. In countries like Germany and Switzerland, the working people obtain raw material from outside, work it up into consumable articles of superior quality and sell those articles to their neighbours. A portion of the population in these countries live by exporting their work. Some of your work will have to be of this description in future in order to increase your income

3. Nature has given you brains and brawn in the same way that it has given to men of other highly advanced nationalities. In those countries people have worked hard and learnt to use their talents and resources to the best advantage. Whereas in this country, our people do not educate themselves and have no ambition or hustle in them. The result is that they are not capable of doing any useful work of high quality to promote the wealth and strength of our country.

4. Should you use your intelligence and capacity more and more on useful and remunerative work or objects as Westerners do, you will also gradually become more capable citizens like those people.

5. Advanced nations are short of workmen because they do not allow backward people like the uneducated Indians to go to settle among them. We have a surplus population who ought

to be our asset but we do not know how to make use of them. We are too indolent to think of, and work for, betterment.

6. You will have to work harder in future than you have been doing in the past. You will have to work for a greater number of hours daily and you have to count at the end of the week what you have achieved and also, if possible, what your earnings during the week have been.

7. Much useful work will be done and great progress will accrue from your co-operation among yourselves and friendly behaviour to one another.

8. Close co-operation and harmony with your fellow workers and fellow men and neighbours are likely to be of great value to you in your future industrial enterprises. There should be no envy or jealousy.

“Come, brother, let us work together and make this industry a great success” should be your attitude towards each other.

9. When you take up new work in the shape of an industry or industries, do not neglect your past source of income until you earn satisfactory profits from your new occupation. Your past income should be also improved if it is capable of being added to.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

10. Many of you, by repeated reading, should become familiar with the proposals in the Village Industries Handbook so that no effort necessary for increasing the growth of industries in the group unit area is left unattended to.

11. New ambitions and a new spirit to work hard will be roused by such attitude and practices. By collective effort an astonishingly large amount of useful work will be done in a remarkably short time.

12. For lack of education there will be many persons among you who will say to me:—

“We have hitherto followed practices which have come down to us from our forefathers. You are now saying that we should change them and work hard but our parents and elders are still accustomed to advise us not to worry too much. What was good for our forefathers will be good for us and the God who has given us our existence will keep us alive and protect us.”

This is all wrong now. The condition of our country and the world has undergone great changes. Do not be misguided and lose the advantages you may otherwise build up in future.

13. It is because you are content with what you have and will not exert yourself, the people who have practised new ways and new ambitions have gone far ahead of you. There will be severe competition in future and if any of you continue to be inactive or idle, your opportunities of maintaining yourself and members of your family in health and strength, will grow less and less.

14. You should remember that work is necessary even to keep the human body well-drilled and active. The Western people have learnt the secret of maintaining their health, earning power and prosperity by their system of thought-out daily duties and disciplined working life.

15. What I am saying is amply exemplified by what is taking place in many parts of the world to-day. Many of you already know that the average life of both men and women in America is over 60 years, while in India it happens to be less than 30 years.

16. If you do not work
Neither shall you eat.

This is a common saying among most industrially advanced nations of the world.

17. You cannot become rich or wise all at once. It is a slow process. Usually, life is a struggle. There will be also many obstacles and pitfalls.

18. By calculated practices, by steady slow steps and patient labour, you may go on increasing your income and means of living until you rise to the higher levels of prosperity that people in some Western countries, and the Dominions of Canada and Australia have already done.

19. Have you got the ambition to become wiser and more prosperous and help to uplift your neighbours and countrymen? If you have and if you make full use of your talents and opportunities you may be able one day to rise to any level of prosperity usually attained by persons in Western countries.

20. There is one very important development necessary in rural areas. At present as stated before, population is growing much faster than the food and other resources necessary for maintaining it. In future no family should have more than three children. Where possible, families should be content with only two children each.

There are not wanting big cities in Europe in which a whole street is sometime occupied by families which have wisely taken a vow to be content with one child or two children only.

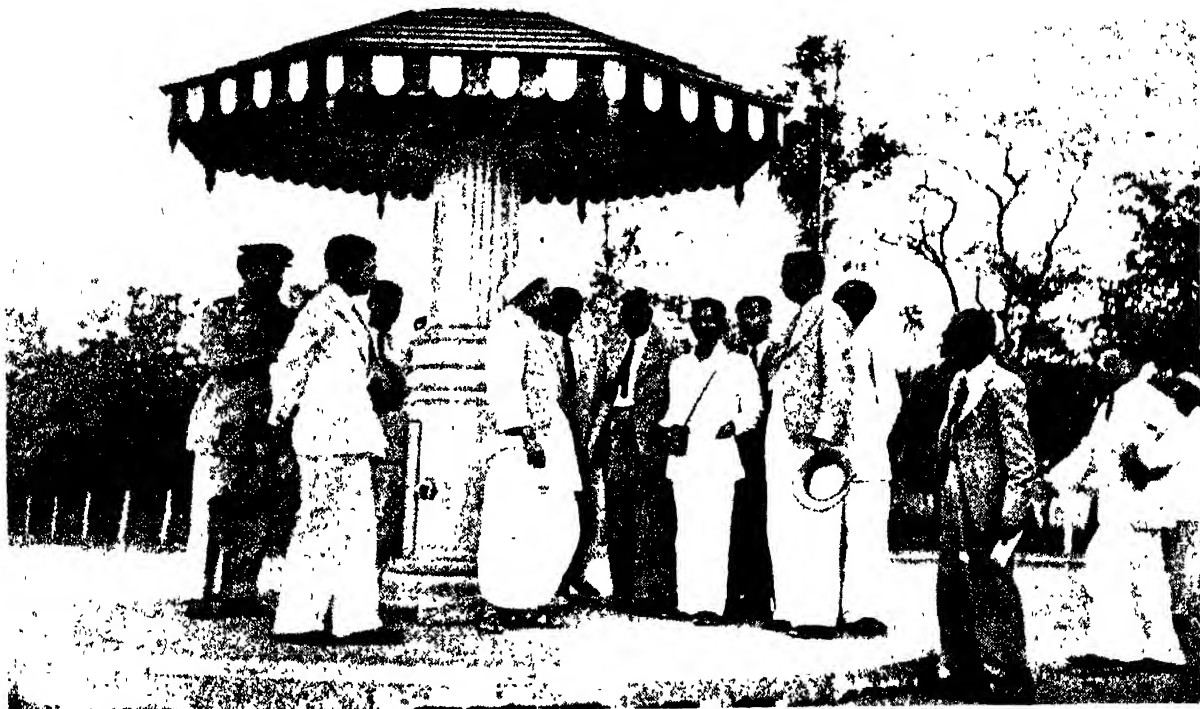
In Japan, Government have recently made rules and associated clinics with its Medical Department for keeping down population. In India too, many wise enlightened ladies have been spreading information and advocating restriction of population. In many civilized countries there are planned parenthood associations maintained with the same object. In the matter of this precaution also, our country has retained its ideological prejudices and has fallen behind.



Sri M. Visvesvaraya speaking at the Village Development Committee Inspectors' training camp at Doddaballapur. The Hon. the Finance Minister is also seen in the picture.



During his tour in Kolar District, the Hon. the Chief Minister laid special emphasis on the urgent necessity of constructing new wells. Here, he is seen examining a large well at Kolar.



The Hon the Chief Minister inspects a new type of traffic island with a sun-shade erected in Kolar Gold Fields.



Inspection by the Hon the Chief Minister of a Model Colony for Adikarnatakas at Kangandla Halli, Kolar District.

21. I do not wish to read to you too many homilies or burden you with too much advice.

I repeat that the first thing you should do is to learn, to master thoroughly, for the future the elementary duties connected with industries prescribed in the Village Industries Handbook. If you show sincerity and earnestness and carry out the new duties with perfect honesty of purpose I will come to you again to ascertain your difficulties and wants and appeal to Government to afford you further facilities and support.

II

In villages too, there will be a large number of educated ambitious citizens—both men and women—who get tired of idleness and will be thirsting for work. For their consideration, I append this Part II of my appeal.

It is suggested that one or more of the six subjects mentioned in the sequel be considered or discussed for an hour—or even for half an hour—at every weekly meeting in your group unit area after other current and more urgent matters have been dealt with.

<i>Items</i>	<i>Explanations</i>
(1) Food ... Clothing ... Housing ...	{ (1) These are the three principal wants of our population. Constant attention will be necessary to maintain an adequate supply.
(2) Education Production from Agriculture Production from Industries	{ (2) Progress should be watched under these three heads from quarter to quarter. For the present, production from industries should be the main aim. Percentage of population under education or instruction in each unit area should also be recorded from quarter to quarter.
(3) Account-keeping .. Preparation of works accounts. { Preparing estimates of costs { of production and value of { products. . }	{ (3) Even the poorest class of workmen should learn to think and estimate what they earn from their work. Men who have had middle school education should all know to prepare estimates of production. Leading men should know how to prepare estimates of production for a whole unit area or a whole district. Details of working costs and sales prices should be mastered and studied by all enterprising village folk.

Items

Explanations

<p>(4) Character Formation—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Harder work .. (ii) Observing regular hours of work. (iii) High quality of work .. (iv) Punctual in attendance .. (v) Probity in business .. (vi) Courtesy and service to fellow workers and neighbours. 	<p>(4) Village citizens should attempt—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to work harder ; (ii) to work regular hours daily and weekly. (iii) The ordinary villager should learn to be punctual in attendance to his duties and reliable in business behaviour. <p>He should learn to exercise patience and toleration to carry on service and business with fellow workers in a harmonious manner.</p>
<p>(5) To provide in the Central Village of the Group as early as possible —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) An Inn, .. (ii) A Village Hall, and .. (iii) A Small Library .. 	<p>(5) In the Central Village there should be an inn to accommodate visitors on payment of scheduled rates, there should be a village hall for holding meetings, and a small library where any villager can go and read newspapers. Weekly meetings should be held and brief records of proceedings of such meetings should be maintained.</p>
<p>(6) Close study of industries and industrial products to increase income and standard of living.</p> <p>Study of sources of raw material and marketing to products.</p>	<p>(6) The work to be done in connection with industries is given in the Village Industries Handbook.</p> <p>Constant study is necessary of raw materials, their sources of supply and their cost.</p> <p>The various processes and details of manufacture should also form subjects of constant study.</p> <p>The particular industry taken up by a citizen will be the subject which he will profit by study.</p> <p>The Development Committee and the leading members of the villages should hold weekly meetings in the central village of the group.</p> <p>Each village unit area should keep a supply of modern tools required for work on the special industry taken up by its population.</p>

SIR M. VISVESVARAYA'S RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION SCHEME

TRAINING CAMP AT DODBALLAPUR.

Village Group Development Committees.

Under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, the initiative is left to the people. In the Village Group Units comprising roughly about ten thousand population, 7 to 12 representatives of people are elected and constituted into Village Group Development Committees. These Committees, when once constituted, invite on themselves the task of bettering the economic conditions of their constituents by :—

(1) Increasing production and income from industries in every Village Group Unit area into which the Scheme is introduced and

(2) by increasing gainful occupations and spreading habits of discipline, self-help and collective effort among rural population.

The Government Officers will work with them more as friends and guides than as their masters and afford them all advice and help. This is done to encourage and cultivate initiative, self-help and self-reliance among our people in the country side. From a long time past, they have lost their initiative and self-administering habits with the result that they are to-day looking up to Government for even small things. This state of affairs is not conducive to the prosperity of a free nation. No country has prospered where people have not developed initiative and opportunities of self-help and co-operative effort.

In the two Districts of Bangalore and Kolar where the Rural Industrialisation Scheme is in force, the area has been divided into 208 Village Group Units and

208 Village Group Development Committees have been constituted. The members have all been elected by the popular will. Maps of these areas have also been got prepared and distributed among the Committees. The Committees hold their Office in a Central village of their unit area. An office organisation and staff entails expenditure. This expenditure is met from the funds of the Committee. The funds of the Committee are raised by a voluntary minimum subscription of Re. 0-8-0 per house. It is estimated that each of the Committees will be able to collect a minimum of about Rs. 1,500. The Government gives an equal sum but not exceeding Rs. 1,500 as grants towards the funds. Thus the Committees will generally have not less than Rs. 3,000 as funds to administer. The Committees collect essential statistics pertaining to their area, calculate the present per capita income, investigate the resources of raw materials and capital and promote suitable industries and gainful occupations by making them available to the people of their area; also necessary knowledge and facilities as regards raw materials and marketing of finished goods. They will also prepare a plan for doubling their production both in agriculture and industries in a fixed period, say five years, and try to work to the schedule. Every quarter or half-year they review their progress and regulate their methods of work to keep pace according to schedule. As against a target of Rs. 1,51,500 in Bangalore District and Rs. 1,60,500 in Kolar District a sum of Rs. 82,697-13-0 in Bangalore District and Rs. 89,762-4-0 in

Kolar District have so far been collected. Thirty Committees have already collected the minimum target of Rs. 1,500. Forty-nine Committees have collected sums exceeding Rs. 1,000. The taluks of Gudibanda, Doddballapur, Nelamangala and Chonnapatna, have practically completed collections towards Village Group Development Funds. The rest of the taluks and Villages Group Development Committees are expected to complete this item of work before the end of October 1950. From 1st October 1950, the Villages Group Development Committees have been advised to interest themselves in the collection of statistics, conducting the survey of raw materials and capital and in the calculation of the present per capita income of their respective Village Group Unit Areas. They have also been advised to get fresh industries suitable to the local conditions started and it is hoped by about the beginning of December their activities get into appreciable strides.

Training at Doddballapur.

The Villages Group Development Committees appoint Inspectors generally from among the residents of their Unit area to help them in their activities. The present Villages Group Development Inspectors that have undergone training for six weeks in this camp are the Inspectors that have been appointed by the Villages Group Development Committees. They are paid by the Committees an honorarium of Rs. 50. As it was felt that these Inspectors, who are to help the Committees in carrying out their programme

of work, needed some basic training in habits of discipline, dignity of labour and working knowledge of Cottage Industries, method of collecting correct statistics and calculating per capita income and maintaining the Committee books, accounts, etc., Government have kindly sanctioned a sum of Rs. 17,000 towards cost of training. This only shows how keenly interested the Government are in working out the scheme successfully. The camp commenced in right earnest from 5th August 1950. The campers are kept busy and engaged in useful activities from early morning 5 A.M. to 10 P.M. in the night. The Sevadai Drill has had a very desired and salutary effect on the campers. It has inculcated among them habits of discipline, self-help, team spirit and a sacrifice and love for their Mother Country. The theory classes and lectures in the afternoon have widened their out-look. Their knowledge of men, matters and of the work that faces them, has been enriched. Many learned ladies and gentlemen were kind enough to give lectures of several subjects at the camp.

Practical Training.

The following are the Cottage Industries in which practical training has been given to the campers :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Smithy. | 9. Spinning. |
| 2. Carpentry. | 10. Kambli- |
| 3. Mat-weaving. | weaving |
| 4. Lacquerware. | 11. Volegari. |
| 5. Leather-stitching. | 12. Bee-keeping |
| 6. Coir industry. | 13. Sericulture. |
| 7. Cloth weaving. | 14. Drugget- |
| 8. Soap-making. | making. |

EFFECTIVE MEANS TO ENCOURAGE AGRICULTURE

The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour in Mysore, delivering Inaugural Address at the Mysore Agricultural Students' Association, Hebbal, Bangalore, on 8th September 1950, said :—

I am happy to be in your midst this afternoon and to have listened to the report of your work within the past one year. I do not know why, with a sufficiently good record of work to your credit, you should have chosen to strike a note of constraint that you have not done well enough. You need have no apprehension that some of us are so aged as to forget that yours is an Association that is only four years old and could not be expected to do anything very much better. You have done well, indeed, and no apology is due from you if you have not been able to do more.

Happy Augury.

You have mentioned one peculiarity of your Association, *viz.*, the inclusion among your members of not merely the existing students of your College, but also those of its mother institution, the well-known Hebbal Agricultural School. This shows that you are a set of grateful young men who do not forget your foregoers. But I have noticed another peculiarity, *viz.*, that unlike some others, you have not dubbed those who have passed out of the College with the sometimes doubtful compliment of "Old Boys," but have the tolerance to concede that there can be room for both the young and the old under the roof of your Association. This, I consider, is a happy augury, for it is bound to develop in you a larger vision in later life, so that you

will grow up to be men who can easily get on with others, giving them what you can give and receiving from them what you may lack.

The variety of activities which you have reported is something with which you have every reason to be satisfied. I was particularly interested to listen to the long list of meetings and lectures held during the past year. I must congratulate you upon having secured my friend and colleague, Sri H. C. Dasappa, for the Inaugural Address last time, and my other friend and colleague, Sri T. Mariappa, to preside. That was a particularly significant achievement of yours, not merely because the lecturer represents the agricultural community in the State but also because he is the Minister in charge of all its Finance. When both the Minister for Agriculture and the Minister for Finance have thus been won over to your side, you will not have to feel for long the pinch of poverty that you seem to be suffering just at present.

To fight Food Crisis.

There are two other important features of your activities which I very much like,—that you have tried to realize, even in the course of your extracurricular activities, that scientific agriculture is the only solution to the present food scarcity, and that your attention has been drawn to the ways and means of converting waste into real wealth. The importance

of these two ideas cannot be over-emphasized. It was only the other day that I said that it is most strange and unfortunate that in such a vast agricultural country like ours, with an unlimited manpower, large extents of fertile land, plenty of rains, numerous rivers, tanks, and wells, and abundant cattle-wealth, we should still complain of inadequacy of foodstuffs, and be in quest of loans and quotas of grains from outside. It is so patent that we are not making satisfactory use of our own resources, natural and man-made. Our agricultural economy was well conceived in the past, and so designed as to derive from good Mother Earth, basic crops as well as subsidiary, --may-be by turns, according to seasons, may-be by rotation of the crops themselves. It was also planned according to climate and the facilities locally available, so that different tracts might, by suitable exchange or barter, provide themselves with all their requirements. It was further meant to give, to every agriculturist, the much needed holiday at stated intervals so that he could devote special attention not only to his own family affairs, social engagements, financial check-ups, and the like, but also to the special feeding of the animals and improvement of the quality as well as the value of his most treasured property, the bullock. The holidays were also so timed as to enable the raiyats, for one thing, to visit the *jatras*, fairs and religious celebrations in various parts of the country; for another thing, find due relaxation for his over-worked body and the much needed recreation for his mind; and for yet another thing, to sell some of his animals, buy others instead, and actually try out the principle of improving the breeds. That economy worked well enough in the past. But social and other conditions have proved that those methods will not do for us. The Hindu joint family had its great

virtues, no doubt, but a variety of causes have badly shaken the basis of the joint family system, and to unlimited fragmentation of holdings, indifferent cultivation, and uneconomic returns. Ingrained respect for tradition on the one hand, and non-availability of alternative occupations on the other, have however kept the raiyat still bound to the land, but with the enormous growth of population in the country, the erratic seasons and other uncertain factors at work, it is difficult to say how many of our own raiyats would willingly stick to the land unless it is made worth their while.

Loyalty to the Occupation.

This consideration alone should be enough to help you to realize how important is the line of study and research that you have begun to pursue, and how anxiously our raiyats look to you for example as well as precept, as to how two blades of grass could be grown where only one grew before, how to make agriculture a profitable occupation, and how life in the villages can be made worth while in every sense of this term, so that the younger generation may not feel that the cities have greater attractions for them while life in the villages is but dull and dreary. Yours is a great responsibility, that of seeing that the children of agriculturists take to agriculture as kindly as their elders did and that they are made to feel in their later life that, after all, they are none the worse for their loyalty to the occupation and their hard work.

Fresh Amenities to Villagers.

This means that some fresh amenities and innocent pastimes must be provided for those living in the villages, and that a closer and more sympathetic contact must be maintained between town and

country, so that neither the raiyats nor their young children may develop the feeling that while hard toil is the lot of the villager, enjoyment of life is the prerogative of the town citizen. In this context I am happy to see that you seek to go out into the villages, establish closer contacts with the villagers, impart knowledge to them, and do what you can to ameliorate their social condition. There can be no more praiseworthy work that you do, and posterity will be most grateful to you for it. We know what an important role villages played in our ancient Indian polity. We regret the set-back that that polity received in later centuries, due to historical and other reasons. We are aware of the plight in which the villager finds himself—with all his poverty, his ignorance, his disunion, his lack of ambition or interest in life,—and how imperative it is that we should find effective means whereby the villager sticks to his place and to his avocation. For, we know that India lives only in the villages, and that if our villages are neglected any further, then everything will be lost for us.

Imparting Knowledge.

It is my hope that after you graduate from this College you will settle down each in some village and be the centre of an expanding circle of knowledge and culture. Most of us live in villages and it is the health and happiness of villagers that counts in the life of the Nation. Clean, attractive and healthy villages with good roads and drains must be our objective. The economic condition of the village needs immediate attention. Large tracts of land are lying fallow. They must be brought under cultivation; and every acre of cultivated land must be made to yield the maximum produce. Balance must be maintained between food crops and commercial crops.

Cottage and village industries must be developed. I cannot think of a more easy, simple and effective means of raising the average income of a village home than by the introduction of the powerloom and handloom both for cotton and for silk fabrics. Extension of electricity to every village and town is the desire and objective of the Government and we will do all we can to achieve it. In these and in many other ways, I expect you will dedicate your life to the service of the mother-land.

The Visvesvaraya Scheme.

We cannot feel sufficiently grateful, in this background, for the scheme with which our great countryman, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, has favoured us for the revival and reorganization of our village economy on new and fruitful lines. In the main, that scheme is one of rural industrialization, and Government have already introduced it in two districts. Its objective is to improve discipline, inculcate habits of self-help and collective effort amongst the village-folk. Its hope is to augment the average individual income in every unit area and to secure a rapid expansion in the production of wealth in rural parts. I refer to that scheme, though in passing, only to indicate the desirability of your correlating to it your own work in the villages.

Develop Finer Instincts.

I was saying a while ago that I very much liked your activities during the past year, and gave some of the reasons why I did so. There is another reason why I like them: that in the midst of all your hard and strenuous work you had found time to arrange for magic and *Bharata Natya* performances. There is so much of work and so much of worry for each one of us, that it is imperative that we seek, off and on, some innocent pastimes

and recreations. They are compensations which you richly deserve. You are too familiar with the saying "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and unless you take some interest in the lighter as well as the artistic side of living, life itself becomes a drudgery, and no amount of earnest study and studious application can make you fit for all the cares and responsibilities that await you. Develop, therefore, your finer instincts, if you wish to maintain your physique and your mental balance, and if you wish to make a success of your life and your career. If you will pardon me for a personal note, in passing, I have myself passed through several trying situations in life, and I know what a great help the lessons of art, drama and the cultural side of the preparation of my younger days, have been to me at all such junctures. There is none who finds life a bed of roses. You may also be faced with moments when you have to draw, and draw heavily, on your jovial temperament, liberal outlook, assiduous patience, and the spirit of give-and-take, all of which you will have developed as a result of participation in your College Association and all its life-giving activities.

A Good Example.

In the list of your Patrons, I was delighted to find the name of Sri

Urugahalli Krishna Iyengar, the doyen of our agriculturists. His is an example for every one of you to emulate with profit. It is an example of self-help and self-confidence, of endurance and constancy, of braving obstacles and developing the ability to overcome them. May each one of you prove to be like him, by taking to agriculture, not on account of the appointments which it can secure for you or the degrees it can confer upon you, but taking it up as a serious occupation for life, stick to it through thick and thin, and carrying it through on systematic and well thought-out lines, with a determination to get the best out of your lands in order that you may give your country and your countrymen all that they expect of you! That, ultimately, is the great duty cast on you, and it is up to you, from now on, to equip yourselves for discharging it. In thus equipping yourselves adequately at present and discharging that duty in the years to come, I wish you godspeed. Meanwhile, in view of the good work that you are doing I hope that Government will sympathetically consider your requests for satisfactory accommodation, adequate grants, and reading room and other facilities. I also wish many happy returns of this evening's celebration.

Thank you very much for having asked me here, and listening to me so long.

MEETING OF THE INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Planning for Mysore State was held in the chambers of the Hon'ble the Chief Minister on 16th September 1950. The Hon'ble Sri K. C. Reddy, Chairman, presided. All the Hon'ble Ministers were present.

The Hon. the Chief Minister opened the proceedings with a few observations relating to the constitution of the Planning Commission at the Centre and the circumstances leading to the setting up of the Inter-Departmental Committee for Mysore State.

He further stated that the Government of Mysore had been extending its fullest co-operation to the Planning Commission by furnishing available notes and memoranda on various important subjects relating to the economic development of the country. He also referred to the question of the reorganisation of the Economic Conference which was separately under the consideration of Government and suggested the need for taking an immediate decision having regard to the changing needs of planning and development, as envisaged by the Central Planning Commission. Then the subjects on the agenda were taken up for discussion.

The Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning presented a review

of the work done ever since the Planning Commission was set up at the Centre and the part played by Mysore in assisting the Planning Commission to carry out the duties assigned to it. The important subjects discussed related to the consideration of the immediate programme drawn up by the Planning Sub-Committee of the All-India Congress, which was later considered at the meeting of the Chief Ministers in Delhi in May 1950. Another important subject was the manner in which public co-operation was to be enlisted on nation-wide scale in the work of planning and development. In this connection, a Note prepared by Sri Gulzari Lal Nanda, Deputy Chairman of the Commission, was considered and it was decided generally that the scheme may be given effect to after examining all its aspects. Another subject discussed was the review of the development schemes of the State which had been furnished to the Planning Commission and on which financial assistance in the shape of grants and loans had been asked for. The Committee went into a detailed examination of these proposals and it was resolved that the matter be pursued vigorously at various levels with a view to our securing maximum support from the Centre.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

WORKING OF THE CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT FOR AUGUST 1950

Steady progress in regard to the ploughing and cropping operations is noticeable in respect of the Co-operative Farming Societies noted below :

A. Co-operative Farming Societies sponsored by Government in accordance with Government Order dated 1st March 1950.—

1. Arehalli Kaval Co-operative Farming Society.

2. Vonakemaradi Kaval Co-operative Farming Society.

3. Talukatte Kaval Co-operative Farming Society.

4. Uddur Aspathre Kaval Co-operative Farming Society.

5. Kumbhapur Co-operative Farming Society.

B. Other Co-operative Farming Societies not directly sponsored by Government.—

6. Belagumba Grow More Co-operative Society.

7. Koratikere Kaval Co-operative Farming Society.

In all, about 1,300 acres of land have been ploughed and about 1,000 acres have been sown with crops like Ragi, Jola, Cotton, Navane, Chillies, Gram and Pulses in respect of the above societies.

With a view to concert measures for the development of house-building on co-operative lines as recommended by the select Committee of the Mysore State Co-operative Seminar, an inaugural meeting was held on 23rd August 1950 under the distinguished presidency of the Honourable the Home Minister. Representatives of house-building and other important societies, leading co-operators all over the State and prominent merchants and others attended the meeting. The Mysore Provincial House-Building Corporation, Ltd., was registered

at Bangalore on 28th August 1950. Steps have been taken to collect necessary capital by way of share subscriptions and deposits.

In order to render assistance necessary for the revival of the Ghani Industry, a Central Co-operative Organisation called the 'Mysore Ghani Oilmen's Co-operative Society' was registered at Bangalore on 25th August 1950.

With a view to ameliorating the economic condition of the cotton handloom weavers, the Mysore Provincial Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., was registered at Bangalore on 14th August 1950. A special officer of the status of an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who was entrusted with the conduct of the survey of the Handloom Weaving Industry is proposed to be appointed as the Secretary of the Society.

During the month under review, the first Board of Management of the Mysore Provincial Silk Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society was appointed for a period of three years consisting of 12 prominent gentlemen interested in the advancement of the industry with *Rajasevasaktha D. C. Subbarayappa, B.A.*, as President of the Society. The Director of Sericulture, the Director of Industries and Commerce and the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies are serving on the Board as *Ex-Officio* Directors. A Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies has also been posted as Assistant Secretary of the Society. The activities of the Society have already commenced.

The Multipurpose Co-operative Societies started as an adjunct to Rural Development Scheme, continued to make headway in rural parts.

AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICE

PHILOSOPHY, PRINCIPLES & TECHNIQUE

BY H. C. HOLMES

*"One who knows and knows that he knows,—he is the teacher—follow him ;
One who knows and knows not that he knows,—he is asleep—wake him ;
One who knows not and knows that he knows not,—he is ignorant—teach him ;
One who knows not and knows not that he knows not,—he is a fool—shun him."*

CHINESE PROVERB.

Agricultural Extension Work in the United States of America is now about forty years old. It is recognized as the most successful type of rural job training yet developed and has spread to most of the countries of the world. The success of the work is no miracle, nor is there any secret as to the reasons for its success. It is based upon a few fundamental principles which are equally applicable whether one is working in the East or the West. It is the purpose of this article to outline those principles which have been found so important and to make them available to those men and women of India who would join this "fraternity of service".

What Extension Is.

Rural people, more than any other group, have all the hazards of Nature to work with or against. The farmer must be a combination of an Agronomist, a Botanist, a plant Pathologist, an Animal Husbandman, a Soil Scientist, a Veterinarian, an Engineer, a Weather Prophet, a Horticulturist, an Entomologist, a Supervisor, a Financier, a Labourer and a Mechanic. Furthermore, he must be good enough at all of these jobs to end up the year with enough production to meet his

expenses and to care for his family. He has no salary to rely upon for the coming month if he makes a mistake, nor does he have a retirement fund to care for him in his old age. He has learned over a period of years that certain things work under his conditions and that it is dangerous to risk the welfare of himself and his family on unproven theories or arguments—regardless of how good they seem.

Conditions change, however. Many new and worth while improvements, remedies, methods and means of improving production, lowering costs and improving rural living conditions come about from the work of the scientists, colleges, experimental farms and other farmers. The farmer wants the things that will help him and his family. *He cannot, however afford to take the chance on every scheme some one talks about—he wants to be shown the results and to see that they are good.* He wants to be taught the improvements that are practical for him under his conditions by men and women who know more about the job than he does, *and who can prove it by results obtained.*

Extension then, is the DEMONSTRATION of improved methods of farming and homemaking on the farms and in the

*From "Agriculture and Animal Husbandry—April-August 1950." (Uttar Pradesh).

homes by people who, not only know what to do, but who do it and thus show the farmer that the results are good. The farmer then willingly acquires the necessary skill to do the job and frequently *improves upon it.*

Extension service is not a substitute or a replacement for the work of the scientists, the experimental farms, the specialized workers. It would be ineffective and perhaps dangerous without the basic work in research and field trials necessary to establish facts which to work. It is the connecting link between the specialized and scientific work in the various fields of activity and the cultivator. The Extension Worker must be able to adapt the scientific findings of the experimental farms to the conditions of the cultivator—and to do so in the language of the cultivator—prove it on his farm and under his particular conditions.

Once the Extension Worker is in the field after his training—he has only begun. He must be continually alert to keep abreast of developments, changing conditions and to be aware of new problems and to search for new solutions. He cannot be expected to know everything but he must be able to recognize what he does and does not know and to know where he can find the information he does not possess should he have occasion to need it. *Extension is built upon facts not opinions or guess work.*

Extension work in the United States.

Extension is now an international method of Government sponsored aid to farm people. It varies in minor ways in the various countries, but is essentially the same method in all progressive countries of the world. It had its beginning in the United States in a very simple manner. It did not begin as a complete and finished product, but developed with trials and errors, successes and failures. The underlying foundation that has

this basic programme. "Better Homes on Better Farms" became the slogan. It is not enough that farmers be taught only to produce more food and fibre for consumption by the non-farm group, but that agriculture as a mode of life become more productive and more satisfying to the farmer himself. Health, sanitation, education,—while not yielding immediate cash returns, are of great importance in building a sound rural economy—the foundation of a strong and prosperous nation.

Whatever strides that are made by farmers in producing more abundantly or more efficiently directly affects the ultimate consumers of food and fibre. If farmers through lack of technical knowledge lose a substantial portion of their production through the ravages of insects, diseases or from other causes, the loss is to the nation as a whole, not to the farmer alone.

The importance of the farmer in the national economy has long been recognized. Far too few people, however, have recognized that he is the safeguard between food and famine. It is by no accident that the city dwellers can have food and clothing—and if the underfed and underclothed people of the world are to have what they need, it will be because the farmers are able to produce it.

In years of extremely short crops, prices of agricultural commodities rise; in years of abundance, prices are lower. Generally, the consumer pays about as much for a short supply as he does for an abundance—frequently more.

The food and fibre so necessary to all, is produced by millions of "little people", who do not have the facilities, organizations or the means to carry out the experimentation and research necessary to increase the output of foods and to otherwise lower production costs so that more people can have enough. Therefore, it is to the interest of all the

people who eat and wear clothes that the farmers have the best facilities so as to supply them.

The Demonstration Method

Two stages of experimentation are necessary prior to the demonstration of a proven practice on the farm of the cultivator. Firstly—the laboratory trials; secondly—field trials on experimental farms. These are the functions of Government. The cultivator cannot afford to do all the experimentation necessary to select the proven practices, varieties or methods. It is the job of the scientist to test and experiment with the possible solutions and to try those that give good laboratory results under field conditions. The field tests should, likewise be thorough, and only those well proven facts of unquestioned utility be recommended for farmer's use. It is at this point and only at this point, that the Extension Worker takes up the *proven* practice for extension.

Extension Demonstration usually goes through three stages:

1. The trial stage—This consists of finding a few good leaders to try out the practice in a small way. This is the stage where co-operating farmers are questioning the practice and attempting to determine if it is good for them. The trials should never be so great as to do the farmer injury, should it not prove good under his conditions and under his management. It may consist of using half of a field under the new method, variety, fertilizer or whatever it is to be tested, and treating the other half in the usual manner. There should always be some basis of comparison—is the new method superior to the old one—does it require more labour or expense? If so, do the results justify the extra costs. These are the practical questions for which the farmer seeks the answer.

Theyields, production or out-turn should be measured carefully by the farmer and the Extension Worker. Here it is not the job of the Extension Worker to convince the farmer that the practice is good or for the farmer to prove that his old method is better—but for both to seek the facts. If the trial is good and properly carried out, the farmer will want to extend it. He will show his neighbours and they too will be convinced. There is an old Chinese Proverb which reads, “one picture is worth ten thousand words”—it might well be said that one good demonstration is worth many thousand words. Mother Nature pays no attention to verbal arguments—and farmers, little more, *It is the result that counts.*

2. The second or adoption stage, comes after the selected farmers have proven to themselves that the practice is good, and have adopted it. *The farmers who have passed through stage one and have tried and succeeded with the practice, adopt it for their own, become advocates of the practice and influence other farmers to accept it.* The Extension Worker's job after this stage is largely one of seeing that the necessary supplies, facilities, seed or whatever is necessary, is available of the proper quality at the proper time and at a reasonable price.

Marketing may become a necessity; improvements may develop that need to be demonstrated, new problems may arise, but each succeeding job becomes easier as success is added to success. *There is tremendous strength in the thousands of “little people” who are anxious to be led but who refuse to be driven.*

Community Adoption Stage.

There are a number of projects that require the full co-operation of most of the people within a community to be successful. Examples of such activities are: pure seed multiplication communities, malarial control, certain public health activities,

educational projects, drainage, roadways, schools and such. Where these pertain to a practice that is capable of being tried, approved, adopted and expanded, such as an improved variety of crop, a soakage pit or a new implement, it should develop in just that order. Where it is an idea that needs support and group action to develop, it will pass through the same stage but with less visible clarity.

The Local Leader.

Much has been written on the subject of finding and developing the local leader. The author has found no set rule for locating such a person, but has seen few communities in which there does not exist some sort of leadership—either good or bad. The leader is not necessarily the most vocal member of the community—most frequently is not. There may be a number of leaders, each with a following. When one gets to know the people in the community and they accept the new member as a friend, rather than as an intruder, he will have little difficulty in finding who the leaders are and whom they lead. The community or village may be frequently divided into two or more groups in direct opposition—due to any number of causes. Some of these differences may carry on for such a long period that even the people themselves do not know the real reason—except that they just do not get along together. The wise rural worker avoids entanglements—and if he does his work in a friendly and efficient manner—taking no sides, but being equally helpful to all—he may even surprise himself in the progress he can make.

Developing the Local Leader.

There is no rule for developing a local leader other than the application of “The Golden Rule”—‘Do unto others as you would have other do unto you’. Most leaders are either advocating some idea,

method or project or they will be found in opposition to it. If the idea, project or scheme is one in which only the Extension Worker is interested, it is too early to undertake a campaign until it had been tried, accepted and there is local support for the undertaking. No leader can put his best into a project until he has made the idea his own and is thoroughly convinced of its usefulness and merit. One person in a community may be strong in a wheat improvement programme, and demonstrate and convince many others of the merit of the undertaking, and yet have little or no interest in cattle improvement, village sanitation or in adult literacy training.

The skilled Extension Worker will locate those persons who recognize the need for a particular improvement in which the Extension Worker has some definite, proven and practical help to give. The Extension Worker thus helps the villager to do some thing the villager wants to do—not the villager helping the Extension Worker do his work. In this lies a great difference in approach that should be kept in mind. Give credit where credit is due. There is nothing so disheartening as to do a good job and have some one else claim the credit. A large part of the pay that one gets from a job is the satisfaction of achievement in seeing the job well done. The same applies to the cultivator.

First Things First.

One of the dangers—greatest that Extension workers face is that of trying to do so many things that none is really successful. When one really begins to see the possibilities in a backward rural area, the temptation is to start everything at once. An earnest worker, attempting too much and failing, may lose interest and think it cannot be done when the contrary is true.

One of the surest ways to gain the interest of the farmer and to awaken him is to show him how he can improve himself financially. It may be through better seed, fertilizer, legumes in rotation, disease or insect control or better and simplified methods of doing his work that he can be reached. Just be sure that what you have to offer is really good—and prove it.

A few *well chosen and well planned and conducted demonstrations* in which *nothing* is left to chance, will give the Extension Worker a host of friends and followers, who multiply his efforts. A “sloppy” job or one half done will only confirm the farmer’s first opinion that “he is just a Government worker trying to get his salary and T. A.”

It is never safe to predict that such and such a practice will give “double the yield or triple the profit.” A much safer approach is that, “The Experiment Farms were able to double their yields” by using such and such—(but be sure it is true). “Would you like to try a little and we will see if it is good under our conditions?” The farmer is then a partner in an experiment in which he hopes he will succeed, but has not been misled. He tries (with the earnest and competent help of the Extension Worker), he sees result; he tells others and shows others what HE has done; he is proud of it; he has achieved something; he has a friend who has helped him; his friend is an Extension Man, to whom he recommends his friends and neighbours and to whom he looks for further help and guidance.

Result Demonstrations.

One of the most effective extension method is the Result Demonstration. Let us assume that the farmer has carefully carried out the instructions for the improvement. The field (in the case of a crop demonstration) has been divided and

one part (representing a good cross section as to fertility) has been handled in the usual manner and the other part handled according to the new practice. Let us suppose that the new practice is to increase the yield by green manuring with sunnai. The portion of the field in which the sunnai has been turned is to be compared with that portion which has had no treatment.

The farmer (demonstrator) has been observing the difference in growth, if any throughout the growing season. His neighbours have likewise been watching to see what, if anything, would happen. Harvest season approaching and the time has come to measure the results. Farmers are asked to select an average plot in the treated and untreated area. Cuttings of equal area are made and the results observed and noted.

The Extension Worker will have a strong temptation to assume the role of telling the farmers what the results are, rather than letting them tell him. If the emphasis is put on finding out what the results are rather than arguing what they are, the effect will be good. It often happens that a given demonstration does

not show the usual result, due to some error in judgment, some difference in the land itself or some other cause. Always have several demonstrations of the practice and try to have the group make several tests. It is not only much better teaching, but prevents a faulty job or unusual situation from misleading the Extension Worker and the farmers.

Let the farmer tell the story—let the neighbours help and learn.

The skilled Extension Worker will have arranged a number of such demonstrations where the farmers can easily see more than one test. It strengthens the force of the demonstration if the neighbouring farmers who see the result will sign the report.

The cultivators are then showing the result they have achieved, and become strong supporters for the practice. Needless to say, the tests should be accurate and fair. **DO NOT FAKE RESULTS.**

When the Extension programme progresses to the point that farmers point out their worth while achievements with pride—the programme is succeeding.

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IRRIGATION WORKS UNDER GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN

1949-50 and 1950-51

The Grow More Food Campaign was in operation in the State as in other Provinces of India since 1943. The main activity under the old plan was to allot more land for cultivation, to multiply and distribute improved varieties of seeds, to procure and distribute ground-nut oil-cake and fertilisers and grant subsidies for irrigation wells and loans for improvement of lands. This plan did not however yield the desired results. Moreover, the States did not receive any grant or loan from the Centre for execution of this plan. In 1949, however, the Government of India announced their policy of self-sufficiency in food by the end of 1951 and extended assistance to Part B States also. Thus, the Mysore State became eligible for grant and loans. The State, however, laid great emphasis on the execution of short-term irrigation projects which would assure water supply to the existing area under cultivation and projects which would bring new area under cultivation in the course of an year or two, enumerated in Appendix I. The Centre was sympathetic to this course and have approved of the State Plan submitted in this behalf. They have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 42 and odd lakhs and a loan of Rs. 29½ lakhs for 1949-50. Out of this, the amounts of grant and loan sanctioned for Irrigation Works are noted in Appendix II.

In Mysore, in an area of 23,000 square miles, we had nearly 26,000 tanks scattered all over the State. If this Tank System had been preserved and maintained annually, the present crisis in food production would not have been as severe as it is to-day. Many of these tanks are silted up, breached, their feeders out of

repair and have not been functioning properly.

The State also had a beautiful river channel system serving over an area of one lakh and odd acres. Even these channels had not been properly maintained for over a quarter of a century. Their repairs to assure water supply to the existing cultivated area and in particular to the tail-end lands of these channels are also urgent.

The water supply under major reservoirs had not been utilised to its fullest capacity. This water had to be picked up at convenient places for its proper utilisation by putting up pick-up weirs.

There were certain areas of lands which could be reclaimed by contour bunding and drainage works

The restoration of minor tanks, as a short-term project had to be pushed through as quickly as possible to assure water supply to the existing area. Normal restoration entailed great delay and, as an experimental measure, bull-dozing of these tanks to remove silt accumulated over a series of years was also undertaken.

Lift irrigation in river valleys was undertaken as a short-term project.

Programme for the First Period

From 1st January 1949 to 1st July 1950.

The detailed programme of works for the first period inclusive of such of the projects which were already in progress and which could be brought under the above plan, were taken up for execution. The total cost approximately was about

a crore of rupees. There were many original major irrigation works in several stages of progress, and eighteen were selected to be completed under the Scheme. They are enumerated in Appendix III.

Progress Achieved.

As against a comprehensive scheme thus drawn up, the number of units of work taken up during the period, the outlay incurred, the approximate extent of acreage benefited, have all been given in Appendices IV and V.

Major Irrigation Works	18
Land Improvement Schemes	175
Improvements to river channels	571
Restoration of minor tanks	690
Desilting of tanks	2
Lift Irrigation Works	2

Total 1,458 Works

I. C. F. Works 3,000

much is clear, that the execution of these works have assured water supply to a large area and have prevented loss of crops owing to failure of regular water supply. It can also be seen that a fresh extent of land under certain works such as the Marconahally Right Bank Channel, Honnamachanahally Tank, Lift Irrigation Works, Nugu Left Bank Channel, Seegehallah Anicut and Channel Works—in all about 1,300 acres have been provided with water facilities.

Under the restoration of minor tanks, nearly 5,000 acres have been assured of regular and adequate water supply. Improvements to river channels to a length of more than 250 miles have assured water supply to the tail-end lands to the extent of about 5,000 acres in an acreage of about a lakh.

As many as 50 small-scale Land Improvement Works, such as pick-up weirs, channels, contour bundings, etc., have been completed and nearly 800 acres of new and old atchkat have been benefited. About 500 acres have been reclaimed under Visvesvaraya Canal Area and 300 acres under Sulekere Tank of Shimoga District.

Programme for 1950-51

The total outlay for the period, from 1st January 1949 to 1st July 1950, is Rs. 96,10,318 excluding the establishment charges which work up to Rs. 9.6 lakhs at the rate of approximately 10 per cent. The total expenditure is about Rs. 105.7 lakhs.

Though it is too early to give correct statistics of the additional tonnage in food production likely to be realised during 1950-51, it can fairly be said that these works have contributed in no small measure to add to food production. This

The programme of works costing Rs. 90 lakhs for the second period from 1st July 1950 to 1st March 1951 (for a period of nine months) has been drawn up and is under the consideration of the Government of India. The statement is shown in Appendices VI and VII.

The programme of Lift Irrigation in River Valleys is slightly modified and it is contemplated to take up the question of giving power supply to the existing irrigation wells in some taluks of Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar.

APPENDIX I.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme
1	Lift Irrigation in River Valleys.
2	Major Irrigation Works.
3	Improvements to River Channels.
4	(a) Restoration of Minor Tanks. (b) Restoration of Minor Tanks by desilting
5	Land Improvement Schemes— (a) Pick-up Weirs and Channels. (b) Contour Bunding. (c) Reclamation of Marshy and Medu Lands (d) Canalisation for Drainage Works.

APPENDIX II.

Name of Scheme	Total cost	Government of India's share as loan	Government of India's share as grant	Balance to be met out of State's finances inclusive of loan asked for
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Lift Irrigation in River Valleys	16,50,000	...	3,75,000	12,75,000
2 Major Irrigation Works	25,00,000	16,00,000	4,50,000	20,50,000
3 Improvements to River Channels	90,00,000	...	15,00,000	15,00,000
4 (a) Restoration of Minor Tanks.	15,00,000	3,00,000	3,75,000	11,25,000
(b) Restoration of Minor Tanks by desilting.	5,00,000	...	2,50,000	2,50,000
5 Land Improvement Schemes—				
(a) Pick-up Weirs and Channels.	...	...	...	...
(b) Contour bunding	...	...	...	...
(c) Reclamation of Marshy and Medu Lands.	10,00,000	...	5,00,000	5,00,000
(d) Canalisation for Drainage Works.	...	...	...	...
Total	1,01,50,000	19,00,000	34,50,000	67,00,000

APPENDIX III.

Major Irrigation Works.

Sl. No.	Name of work	Estimated cost sanctioned	Area benefited
		Rs.	Acres.
1	Opening Right Bank Channel from Marconahalli Reservoir ...	2,66,000	1,694
2	Anjanapur Right Bank Channel ..	1,60,000	2,000
3	Agradahalli Tank Works ..	1,90,000	300
4	Ganadakkatte Tank Works	1,17,000	218
5	Gangur Tank Works ...	1,17,000	400
6	Kanva Reservoir Balance Works	8,80,000	5,000
7	Nelligudda Tank Works ...	9,14,000	1,000
8	Irkasandra Tank Works ..	5,00,000	1,000
9	Honnamaachanahalli Tank Works ..	4,60,000	850
10	Muthugadur Tank Works ...	3,40,000	850
11	Tuppadahalli Tank Works	3,64,000	600
	R. E.	9,83,000	
12	Gadimakunte Tank Works	2,85,000	784
	R. E.	7,98,000	
13	Sangenahalli Tank Works	10,57,000	1,600
	R. E.	20,62,000	
14	Parasurampur Tank Works	11,06,000	974
15	Pokurthi Tank Works	3,60,000	300
16	Budigere Tank Works	2,47,900	500
17	Seegehalla Aicut	1,78,000	700
18	Opening Left Bank Channel from Nugu Aicut	7,40,000	5,000
	Total	1,08,26,000	22,765

APPENDIX IV.

Progress achieved for the First period—1949-50

Name of Scheme	From 1st January 1949 to end of December 1949	From January 1950 to March 1950	From April 1950 to June 1950	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Irrigation Works	13,44,030	2,88,020	2,64,162	19,66,202
Land Improvement Schemes	8,17,976	4,73,693	45,576	13,37,144
Repairs and Improvements to River Channels	12,51,689	4,79,760	11,76,854	29,11,808
Restoration of Minor Tanks	10,14,477	2,58,420	1,18,741	13,91,638
Restoration of Minor Tanks by desilting	1,5,163	2,643	...	7,811
Lift Irrigation in River Valleys	1,00,611	1,243	11,465	1,13,822
I. C. F. Works	14,35,131	3,79,966	67,781	18,82,898
Total	59,42,079	19,83,670	16,94,569	96,10,318

APPENDIX V.

Progress of Works during 1949-50 under Grow More Food and Outlay.

Names of Schemes	Names of Divisions																	Total	Outlay (in Rupees)	Acreage benefited (Acres)	Remarks
	Hassan	Shimoga	Chikmagalur	Chitaldrug	Sagar	Davanagere	Tunga Anicut	Tunkur	Kolar	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Nanjangud	Upper Cauvery	Malavalli	Nueu Reservoir	Tunnel Division				
1. Major Irrigation Works	1	3	2	2	...	4	2	3	...	2	1	...	18	19,66,202	1,00 (Fresh)	2 works completed. 4 works first stage completed. Others in various stages. 50 works completed.
2. Land Improvement Schemes.	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	269	6	784	...	1	...	175	13,37,144	800 (500 old, 300 new)	...
3. Repairs and Improve- ments to River Chan- nels.	814	226	...	...	...	130	1419	173	191	94	92	5	1	571	...	...	...	29,11,303	5,000	...
4. Restoration of Minor Tanks.	5970	52	20	105	...	17	35	105	72	100	23	6	22	4	...	...	690	13,91,638 7,811	5,000 Assured	150 completed. Others in various stages.
5. Lift Irrigation in River Valleys.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1,13,322	150 (New)	Completed.
6. Desilting of tanks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	25	Completed.
7. I.C.F. Works (Minor repairs to sluices, waste weirs, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	18,82,898	Assured. Assured supply	All completed.
																			96,10,318		

APPENDIX VI.

Modified Programme of Schemes sanctioned by Government of India under G.M.F. for 1950-51.

Sl. No.	Items of works	Total cost of the Scheme in lakhs	Average benefited in acres	Capitalised Revenue for 20 years in lakhs	Balance cost of the Scheme in lakhs	Central Government Share Lakhs in Loan in Lakhs	Grant from Provincial Government in lakhs	Remarks
1	Lift Irrigation in River Valleys.	15'00	2,000	8'00	7'00	3'50	3'50	The water rate of Rs. 20-0-0 per acre is taken for calculations only, but this is not forthcoming in practice.
2	Major Irrigation Works.	20'00	5,000	5'00	10'00	5'00	5'00	Water rate of Rs. 5 per acre per annum and Rs. 100 per acre as average rate for contribution.
3	Improvements to River Channels.	25'00	30,000	(as water rate 5'00 as contribution).	25'00	12'50	12'50	Assessing supply to existing atchkat.
4	Restoration of Minor Tanks.	15'00	5,000	7'50	7'50	3'75	3'75	* As per Government of India Rules 50 per cent of the total cost has to be recovered from raiyats. But as per Mysore practice, only one-fifth of the cost, viz., 3 lakhs has to be recovered.
5	Desilting of Tanks	5'00	2,000		5'00	2'50	2'50	4'50— Difference in rate of calculation of recoverable cost between Central Government and Provincial Government rate.
6	Land Improvement Schemes.	10'00	7,000		10'00	5'00	5'00	3'00— one-fifth of the cost to be recovered as contribution according to Mysore practice.
		90'00	...	25'50	64'50	32'25	32'25	The loan to be asked for, viz., (5'00) is for purchase of machinery required for desilting.
						5'00	5'00	Assessing supply to the existing atchkat.
				90'0		57'75	32'25	
						90'00		

APPENDIX VII.

Programme of Grow More Food Works for 1950-51

Name of the Scheme	Names of Divisions													Total	In lakhs			
	Satur	Shimoga	Chikmagalur	Tur	Chitaldurg	Hasan	Davanagere	Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Upper Kanarey	Mysore	Nampanad			Mandya	Malavalli	Nugu Reservoir	Tunga Anicut
1. IRRIGATION SCHEMES.																		
(a) Sinking of new wells
(b) Repairs of old wells
(c) Major irrigation works
(d) Repairs to old tanks
(e) Installation of Persian Wheels, Rohuts and other water lifting appliances on wells.	164	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(f) Construction of irrigation tube wells
(g) Construction and improvements of dams, channels.
(i) River Channels	...	1	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	3	12	12	5	30	7	1	...	...
(ii) Tank Channels	...	1	1	8	15	3	...	16	...	24	...	15	8	...	6	...	...	...
(iii) Feeder Channels	...	1	2	1	10	1	...	4	13	32	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
(h) Pumping installations on rivers, etc.
(i) Other irrigation works
2. LAND IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.																		
(a) Drainage Works	16	...	...	...	13	3	...	...	...
(b) Contour bunding works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Clearance and Reclamation of waste lands	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	16	6	...	...	...
(d) Other improvement works	1	...	285	317	197	...	20	...	47	14	...	...	...
	1991
																		90'0

ACTIVITIES OF MARKETING DEPARTMENT FOR AUGUST 1950

Administration of the Mysore Weights and Measures Act.

During the month under report, 8,089 units of weights and measures were presented for testing as against 7,041 units in the previous month and 5,257 units in the corresponding month of the previous year and 7,400 units of weights and measures were certified for correctness as against 6,495 units of Weights and measures in the previous month and 4,746 units in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 441-11-9 was realised as testing fee as against Rs. 413-12-3 in the previous month and Rs. 297-14-0 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A total number of 71½ units of weights and measures of different denominations aggregating to the value of Rs. 710-15-9 were sold by the Testers of Weights and Measures during the month under report as against 496 units of weights and measures valued at Rs. 386-12-6 in the previous month and 515 units of weights and measures valued at Rs. 462-8-3 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

In addition to 10 cases that were pending, 16 more cases (eight in Chikmagalur Division, four in Kolar Division, one in Ramanagaram Division, one in Mysore, one in Nanjangud and one in Davangere) were launched. Out of the total number of 26 cases, 6 cases (two in Kolar Division, one in Kolar Gold Fields Division, one in Mysore, one in Chikmagalur Division and one in Hassan) ended in conviction and a total sum of Rs. 65-8-0 was realised as fines as against Rs. 150 in the previous month and Rs. 100 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

The remaining 20 cases (ten in Chikmagalur Division, three in Ramanagaram Division, two in Kolar Division, two in Hassan Division, two in Nanjangud and one in Davangere Division) are pending.

The total number of weights and measures presented for testing was highest in Bangalore City with 3,182 units and Davangere comes next with 783 units.

The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act.

General.—A meeting of the Secretaries of the Regulated Market Committees of Davangere, Mysore and Tiptur was held under the Chairmanship of the Chief Marketing Officer on 19th August 1950 at 10 A.M. when important subjects relating to the working of Regulated Markets were discussed and decided.

(a) *Regulated Market at Tiptur.*—The Regulated Market at Tiptur continued to work satisfactorily. During the month under report, 16,703 bags of copra, 408 cartloads or 322,250 coconuts, 596 bundles and 50 bags of jaggery were auctioned. A sum of Rs. 708-6-0 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess and a sum of Rs. 30 towards license fees.

(b) *Regulated Market at Davangere.*—The Regulated Market at Davangere continued to work satisfactorily. During the month under report, 1,473 maunds of cotton (kappas), 63 maunds of cotton (lint), 413 maunds of cotton seeds, 1,203 maunds of groundnut pods, 22 cwt. of groundnut seeds, 135 pallas of castor seed, 120 pallas of horsegram, five pallas of greengram, 276 pallas of bengalgram, 20 pallas of thogari and 293 pallas and 53 maunds of chillies were sold in the

market. A sum of Rs. 664-2-6 was collected by the Market Committee as market fees and also a sum of Rs. 135-2-0 towards license fees.

(c) *Regulated Market at Mysore.*—The Regulated Market at Mysore continued to work satisfactorily. During the month under report, 3,661 pallas of groundnuts, 1,527 pallas of til seeds, 359 pallas of castor seeds, 123 pallas of niger, 590 pallas of horsegram, 124 pallas of greengram, 242 pallas of alusande, 10 pallas of avare, 97 pallas of urd, 131 pallas of hongeseed, 373,960 cocoanuts, 912 maunds of tamarind, 540 maunds of chillies, 781 bags of jaggery and 602

maunds of soapnuts were auctioned. A sum of Rs. 1,248-8-3 was collected by the Market Committee as market fees, etc., and a sum of Rs. 490 as license fees.

(d) *Regulated Markets at Chitaldrug and Shimoga.*—Detailed proposals were sent up to the Government for constituting First Regulated Market Committees at Chitaldrug and Shimoga.

Grading and Marking Act.

The five Egg Grading Stations continued to work during the month. The number of eggs graded and their value is as follows:—

Serial No.	Name of the Grading Station	Number of eggs graded	Value	Total grading fee collected
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society, Bangalore	8,420	1,132 12 0	...
2	Government Poultry Farm, Hessarghatta ...	414	51 13 0	...
3	Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore ...	36,337	5,560 9 0	69 3 0
4	Free Egg Grading Station, Civil Station, Bangalore .	20,757	2,451 0 0	...
5	Central Egg Marketing Co-operative Society, Bangalore	926	109 1 0	...
	Total ...	66,854	9,308 3 0	69 3 0

A sum of Rs. 69-3-0 was collected as grading fee by the Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore, during the month under report.

Drafting of Marketing Surveys.

The collection of information for drafting of the reports on the marketing of (a) Fruits and vegetable products and (b) Dry fruits and nuts and the supplementary information for the revision of the reports on the marketing of fish and groundnuts was continued.

Collection of Statistics.

Information on arecanuts on the questionnaire prepared by the Price

Advisory Committee constituted by the Indian Central Arecanut Committee, Calicut, was collected and furnished to the Secretary, Indian Central Arecanut Committee, Calicut.

Information regarding the availability of fruits and vegetables in Bangalore Market during the month of August 1950 was furnished to the Military Authorities.

A monthly report of the weekly market rates of copra, coconut and Coconut oil as at Tiptur and Arsikere was sent to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam, for publishing the same in their monthly bulletin.

A consolidated statement showing the number of eggs graded and their value in

respect of each of the Egg Grading Station during the month of August 1950 was prepared and sent to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to Government of India, New Delhi.

Co-operative Marketing.

The Mysore Milk Supply Union at Bangalore and the Milk Supply Society at Mandya continued to work satisfactorily. The Milk Union at Bangalore supplied 12,800 lb. of milk to its members and the Milk Supply Society at Mandya supplied 2,050 seers of milk to its members during the month under report.

The District Marketing Societies at Bangalore and Mandya continued to work satisfactorily.

Market News Service.

The arrangements made for the collection of daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities and

live-stock and live-stock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and broadcasting the same through the All-India Radio Broadcasting Station, Mysore, was continued. Arrangements were also made to publish daily market rates in some of the local daily papers such as "Deccan Herald", "Janavani" and "Viswakarnataka." The weekly market rates of arecanuts received from Madras were furnished to the Areca Marketing Co-operative Societies at Shimoga, Sringeri and Arkalgud and those of coconut products received from Delhi and Kanpur to the Secretaries of the Arsikere Coconut and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society and the Regulated Market Committee, Tiptur. The auction rates of coffee as prevailing at Chikmagalur were furnished to the Central Government. The weekly market rates of the different varieties of the arecanuts as prevailing in Bangalore were furnished to the Provincial Marketing Officer, Madras

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

PETROL DERATIONED

The Central Government have intimated their decision to abolish petrol rationing throughout Mysore State from 1st September 1950 and have directed that their decision should be implemented immediately.

The Motor Spirit Rationing Order in force in Mysore State will cease to have force with effect from 1st September 1950.

(Press Note, dated 1st September 1950.)

EVACUEES ENTERING TO BURMA

The following Note issued by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, is republished for general information :—

Evacuees from Burma started to return to that country in 1946. It is felt that sufficient time has been given to the evacuees to decide their future and that almost all the evacuees who intend to return to Burma have already left India for that country. The Government of Burma have, therefore, decided that evacuee identity certificates will be invalid for entry into Burma from January 1, 1951. Evacuee identity certificate holders who do not return to Burma by December 31, 1950, will therefore lose their evacuee status and will become subject to the immigration regulations in the same way as other foreigners. The holders of evacuee identity certificates who intend to return to Burma are therefore advised to do so by December 31, 1950.

(Press Note, dated 2nd September 1950.)

NO EXTRA RATIONS

In spite of the appeal made to the public, in the Press Note, dated the 5th May 1950, requests for extra rations in connection with special functions, either private or public, are still being received in large numbers and simultaneously applications are being made frequently for exemption from the rule under the Mysore Food (Restriction of Service of Meals by Catering Establishments and Others) Order of 1949 restricting the number to be fed or catered to 50 persons on any occasion.

The food position in the State, more especially in respect of rice, has further deteriorated since May 1950 even to the point of being obliged to reduce

the rice component of the rations. That being so and the position of supplies from outside during the rest of the year being so uncertain, there can be no question of complying with requests for additional or special rations. The acute shortage of foodgrains in the State is once again pressed on the attention of the public with a view to making it absolutely clear that requests for issue of special or supplementary rations for whatever purpose or for relaxation of the rule regarding the total number of persons who may be served with food at a time, will be automatically rejected. Government trust that the public will appreciate the position and co-operate with the rationing authorities concerned.

(Press Note, dated 4th September 1950.)

NO FAMINE CONDITIONS

Since exaggerated accounts alleging famine conditions in the Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts have recently appeared in the Press, Government desire that the real position in these Districts should be made known to the public to remove possible apprehensions in their minds.

Towards the middle of June 1950, conditions bordering distress developed in Gundlupet, Chamarajanagar, Yelandur and parts of T. Narsipur and Nanjangud Taluks of the Mysore District, as a result of failure of earlier rains and the consequent loss of Mungar crop which is the main source of food supply in this area during this part of the year. Immediately on receipt of report to the above effect measures were taken at once to open a large number of additional foodgrain depots in the areas affected and to rush special supplies of grains from Mysore and Bangalore in adequate quantities for being issued exclusively to persons affected by the failure of crop. The Honourable the Home Minister toured in these parts extensively in two consecutive weeks in July, with the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, and the Officers of the Food Department. After studying the situation at first hand and meeting the people in the various affected parts, the Minister was pleased to give necessary instructions for affording every possible relief then and there. Accordingly, action was taken to throw open State Forests and reserves for free grazing of cattle and to start a number of relief works all over the area to enable needy persons to obtain sufficient means for purchasing foodstuffs. At the same time instructions were issued to relax the restrictions on

the movement of foodgrains to facilitate the transport of grains for *bona fide* requirements of persons from neighbouring areas where foodgrains were available. The situation was continuously kept under watch through special reports obtained every week from the Deputy Commissioner and suitable steps taken from stage to stage to meet the situation. While the position caused some anxiety in the beginning as explained above, fortunately there were some rains in the affected areas in July which relieved the situation and to some extent made it possible for the agricultural operations to be resumed. To help the raiyats to bring as large an area as possible under cultivation, action was taken to collect and rush nearly 2,000 pallas of *hine ragi* from other parts of the District as well as from Bangalore District, which were distributed to the cultivators over the entire area. In respect of lands not ready for cultivation however, action is being taken to obtain *Ibbam jola* seed in sufficient quantities to enable as much of the area as possible not cultivated with ragi being brought under jola crop. The situation was thus kept under control and the recent rains all over the District, commencing from the 20th of August 1950 have relieved the position and restored confidence in the affected parts. The Government are fully alive to the need to keep the people in these parts adequately supplied with foodgrains till the next harvest. The present stock of foodgrains in the District is adequate to meet the normal as well as increased off takes in the areas of scarcity and there is therefore no longer any justification for the conditions in this part of the District being described as amounting to famine.

The general failure of rains from May to practically the end of July 1950 in the Taluks of Challakere, Jagalur, Molakalmuru and parts of Chitaldrug, Hosadurga and Harihar Taluks of Chitaldrug District gave rise to an anxious situation. There was difficulty both for food and fodder. But action was taken well in time to throw open the State Forests and reserves in the area for free grazing and to make increased quantities of foodgrains available to needy persons through the existing depots as well as through additional depots opened to meet the situation. The Deputy Commissioner and local officers were constantly in touch with the situation and took prompt measures to start relief works all over the area, thereby providing employment to the poorer classes. The situation has been kept under control and the recent general rainfall all over the District averaging about 1½ inches has considerably eased the position and removed anxiety. The present stocks of foodgrains in the District are fully adequate to meet immediate needs and steps have

also been taken to keep the District supplied with sufficient quantities of foodgrains from other areas until the next harvest. The alleged death by starvation of two persons reported in one local newspaper is also found on verification to be quite untrue.

The latest situation in the affected areas of Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts was also reviewed at the meeting of Deputy Commissioners held in the Chambers of the Honourable the Chief Minister on the 24th August and necessary instructions issued to the Officers of the Food Department to keep the situation continuously under watch and to take every possible precaution to prevent any setback.

While Government are fully alive to the acute food position prevailing in the State at present and are taking every possible step to prevent any worsening of the same, it is also very necessary that the public on their side co-operate with Government fully in all the measures that are being taken from time to time and to desist from giving expression to alarming versions or views which are likely to create unnecessary scare among the people.

(Press Note, dated 5th September 1950.)

WARNING TO DISPLACED PERSONS

In pursuance of Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1950, (XLIV of 1950), for the registration of claims of displaced persons from West Pakistan, the Central Government appointed Registering Officers throughout the country. The registration of claims started from 1st July 1950 and this will continue till 30th September 1950. Thus a period of three months has been provided to the displaced persons to file their claims. It was estimated that at least four lakhs claims would be filed, but the fortnightly statement of claims received by the Central Claims Office from the respective Registering Officers has shown that the flow of claims has so far been extremely slow. The Minister for Rehabilitation, Government of India, in a broadcast from the All-India Radio on 28th July 1950, has stated that the displaced persons are not taking full advantage of the facilities offered to them by the Government for the registration of their claims, although there had been a pressing demand from the displaced persons to set up machinery for the assessment and verification of their claims. The displaced persons are, therefore, advised to make use of the facilities provided by Government for the registration of claims. They are warned that their cases may go "by default" (if they do not register their claims to immovable properties as required by the Act. The period during which claims will be registered will not be extended beyond 30th September 1950.

(Press Note, dated 7th September 1950).

TREE PLANTING—JULY 1950

In accordance with the suggestion made by the Government of India regarding the celebration of the Tree Planting Week called "VANA MAHOTSAVA" starting from 1st week of July, Government inaugurated the Tree Planting Campaign from the 1st July 1950. Arrangements were made to provide seedlings, plants, etc., to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for distribution in rural areas. A special appeal was also made to educational institutions, Seva Dals, Scouts and other organisations to take part in the campaign. As per particulars so far received by the Commissioner for Rural Development in Mysore, a total of 521,894 seedlings of various kinds have been planted from 1st July 1950 up to end of 31st July 1950.

The following statement shows the progress made under the Tree Planting Campaign :—

Sl. No.	From whom received	Target	No. of seedlings planted
1	Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore	400,000	51,889
2	Do Mandya	400,000	75,137
3	Do Tumkur	600,000	43,151
4	Do Chitaldrug	600,000	62,423
5	Do Hassan	300,000	1,08,562
6	Do Shimoga	600,000	1,44,737
7	Do Kolar	600,000	21,911
8	Do Chikmagalur	300,000	16,668
9	Mayor, Bangalore Corporation	..	385
10	R W C, Anandapuram	..	1,851
11	District Board, Shimoga	..	150
12	Mysore Municipal Council	..	187
13	Executive Engineer, Tungu Aneicut	..	450
14	R W C, Doddballapur	..	1,200
	Total	..	5,21,894

(Press Note, dated 5th September 1950).

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Government have already indicated in their Press Note, dated 13th May 1950, that in view of the limited resources of sugar in the State and poor prospects of sugar production during the next season, there was no other alternative left but to re-adjust the issue of sugar to the available resources. The Government of India is being apprised of the acute sugar position in the State from time to time.

2. But as the Mandya Sugar Factory has not been able to recommence manufacture of sugar due to failure of sugarcane crop, and as the prospects of getting allotments from the Government of India in the immediate future are uncertain, this Government consider that it is necessary to effect further reduction in the scale of issues of sugar with a view to conserving the

existing stocks, so as to spread them over as long a period as possible. Government have therefore ordered that an overall cut of 10 per cent in the sugar consumption be made mainly by reduction in the issues for (1) trade purposes such as manufacture of sweetmeats, confectionery, cool drinks, etc., and (2) hotels and establishments, without making any further reduction in the scale of rations to cardholders. As soon as adequate supplies become available, the quantity of above temporary cut will be restored.

(Press Note, dated 7th September 1950).

AUTO-RICKSHAWS

Certain Companies and individuals have approached Government for grant of permission to ply in Bangalore, auto-rickshaws run on petrol. It is understood that auto-rickshaws are in use in the States of Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad. The Government of Mysore have decided to introduce this form of conveyance in Mysore also. The auto-rickshaws have been classified for purposes of taxation as motor cabs under the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, and the Act has been suitably amended in the recent Budget Session of the Mysore Legislative Assembly.

2. The fares to be charged for the use of auto-rickshaws are now fixed by Government as indicated below :—

Passenger Fares.—

Not exceeding

- For the first mile or part thereof. Re. 0 4 0 (Four annas)
- For each subsequent quarter mile or part thereof. 0 1 0 (One anna)

Waiting Charges.—

- For every 15 minutes or part thereof. 0 3 0 (Three annas)

Luggage Charges—

- Per article up to one maund. 0 1 0 (One anna)

The other conditions under which the auto-rickshaws will be permitted to ply are—

3. (a) No monopoly will be given to any individual or company;

(b) As auto-rickshaws are classified as motor cabs under the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, the auto-rickshaws will be registered, licensed and inspected subject to the provisions of the said Act and the Rules framed thereunder;

(c) Not more than two adults and one child under 12 years of age will be permitted to be carried in an auto-rickshaw. Two children under 12 years of age will be taken as equivalent to one adult, provided that not more than three persons in all shall be carried in an auto-rickshaw, except the driver ;

(d) The permits will be cancelled at any time after giving three months' notice if the working of the auto-rickshaws is not found satisfactory;

(e) Petrol coupons to auto-rick shaws will be issued as per rules in force.

It is proposed to issue permits for plying fifty auto rickshaws within the limits of the City of Bangalore Corporation for the present.

REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

The Regional Employment Exchange, No. 3, Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore, registered 1,622 persons during the month of August 1950, of whom 226 were ex-servicemen, 106 women, 1,288 others and 2 of A. B. standard. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments was 56 and from private employers was 19, thus bringing the total to 75.

Two hundred and fifty-eight persons (84 ex-service personnel and 174 others) were referred to employers against the reported vacancies.

One hundred and twenty-three persons were placed in employment during the month, as against 80 in the previous month, of those placed, 43 were ex-servicemen, and 80 others.

The registration of 142 ex-servicemen and 1,059 civilians lapsed during the month. Six hundred and fifty-three ex-servicemen and 4,325 others were on the Live Registers of the Exchange at the end of the month, for employment assistance. From the inception of the organization up to the end of August 1950, 39,344 persons were registered, 13,777 were submitted against reported vacancies and 2,638 persons were placed in employment.

(Press Note, dated 16th September 1950).

CLANDESTINE MANUFACTURE OF FIREWORKS

Instances have come to the notice of the Department of Mines and Explosives in Mysore, where licensees manufacturing explosives, instead of doing so in the places indicated on their licenses, clandestinely manufacture them in their own dwelling houses or sale premises within closed doors during night time. As such places are generally situated on public roads in congested localities and since such a practice is liable to endanger public safety, persons in the know are

requested to guard themselves against eventualities by promptly reporting the names of such licensees to the Local Police Authorities. The object of bringing this to the notice of the general public is in view of the approaching Deepavali festival when the licensees are likely to transgress the conditions of their licenses owing to the demand for firework articles during the season.

Many accidents, caused during the illicit manufacture and handling of a variety of fireworks commonly known as " Patas " or " Bellulli Patas " throwdowns or small bombs—consisting of a mixture of potassium chlorate and arsenic or antimony sulphide or sulphur—have come to notice. These accidents have resulted in serious, and sometimes fatal, injuries to the persons manufacturing or handling the mixture, besides doing damage to property. The mixture constitutes a highly dangerous explosive to friction, force (blows) and even liable to ignite spontaneously. As this firework composition is mostly used during Deepavali and Shaban festivals, the Department has also issued timely warning by a notification in the official Gazette, to all persons concerned not to manufacture, possess or sell this dangerous explosive.

Any persons manufacturing, possessing or importing such a mixture will be rendering themselves liable for punishment under the Law.

(Press Note, dated 18th September 1950).

MOVEMENT OF GHEE

The Government of India have decontrolled ghee throughout the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir, with effect from 9th September 1950. This Government's Notification No. SDC. 120/C. 84-43-2, dated 5th October 1943, in so far as it relates to restricting the export of ghee outside the State, stands therefore cancelled. Free movement of ghee is consequently restored with effect from the said date.

(Press Note, dated 22nd September 1950).

HEALTH INSPECTORS' TRAINING CLASS

The Department of Public Health in Mysore has been conducting the 14th Session of the Health Inspectors' Training Classes at Bangalore for a batch of 55 selected young men. The minimum educational qualification required is a pass in the S.S.L.C. examination with Science as optional subject, in addition to good physique for efficient field work.

During the past few occasions the training was free and all the candidates were given stipends with

the object of enlisting sufficient number for the course. But this year, no stipends are offered and each candidate has to pay a tuition fee of Rs. 100 and an examination fee of Rs. 25. In spite of this change, there were 205 applicants, of whom only 55 are selected. There is no additional cost to the Government in this behalf.

The total period of training is of nine months' duration of which five months will be for theoretical training and four months for practical training in Bangalore, Sagar, Closepet, Mandya, etc. There will be an examination at the end of the course on the various subjects of public health.

The successful candidates will be appointed as Health Inspectors as and when the vacancies occur.

COMPOST PITS

The Rural Development Department in Mysore has been laying special emphasis on digging compost pits all over the State and on the manufacture of compost from rural waste. The following statement shows the progress made in this behalf for the year 1949-50 and for the quarter ending 30th June of the current year :—

Name of the District	For 1949 50	Quarter ending 30-6 1950	Total Amount spent
			Rs.
Bangalore ...	384	931	1,453 13 0
Mandya ...	297	122	1,680 0 0
Mysore ...	915	799	7,041 6 0
Hassan ...	1,072	514	1,472 0 0
Chikmagalur ...	692	119	2,374 12 0
Shimoga ...	750	522	
Chitaldang ...	1,091	878	9,221 2 0
Tumkur ...	9,317	184	6,273 0 0
Kolar ...	4,113	412	1,438 0 0
Total	11,861	1,554	30,354 1 0

(Press Note, dated 20th September 1950).

DETERIORATED BROKEN RICE

There was complaint that deteriorated broken rice was being sold in certain shops. Enquiries were caused to be made and it was ascertained that no sale of such broken rice was ever made in Government Depots or Licensed Ration Shops for human consumption. The facts are that broken rice bought in auction was sold in Tharagupet, Bangalore City, for poultry feed.

(Press Note, dated 21st September 1950).

HEALTH OF LIVE-STOCK

In their order of severity, outbreaks of Rinderpest, Black-quarter, Anthrax, Hæmorrhagic-septicæmia, Foot-and-Mouth, Contagious-goat-pneumo-pneumonia, Rabies, Ranikhet and Sheep-pox were encountered in the State during August 1950. Altogether 258 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the several contagious and infectious diseases, as against 335 villages during the previous month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore districts, while Chikmagalur, Hassan and Shimoga were least affected. These diseases accounted for 838 attacks, of which 622 succumbed, as against 1,103 attacks and 887 deaths during the previous month. The Departmental staff conducted 70,481 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except Foot-and-Mouth disease. In the absence of a reliable method of vaccinator intervention, other prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot-and-Mouth disease.

As many as three outbreaks of Rinderpest, of which two were among sheep, were registered in Honnali, Sagar and Shimoga taluks accounting for 64 attacks and 58 deaths. Prompt measures of control were undertaken by the Department to check its spread and 43,432 cattle and 169 sheep and goats were protected against the disease, both in the infected villages and in their immediate neighbourhood extending over a radius of three miles. The disease appeared to be well under control at the end of the month under report.

Diseases caused by internal parasites were reported from 119 villages resulting in 39 deaths, as against 100 villages accounting for 22 deaths during the previous month. The special staff attached to the Parasitic Disease Control units of the Department dosed 6,429 animals as against 7,334 animals during the previous month.

The rest of the live-stock remained free from diseases during the month, and fodder and water were generally available throughout the State.

(Press Note, dated 21st September 1950).

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

List of books added to the University Library from 1st August 1950 to 1st September 1950.

General and Reference Works.

Cockerell, D.	...	..	..	Book-binding and the Care of Books (025-7).
Kieran, J. (ed.)	..	.	.	Information Please Almanac 1950. (030).

Philosophy.

Aurobindo, Sri	...	..	..	The Synthesis of Yoga. (133).
Divehi, P. C.	...	...	..	Critical Word-Index to the Bhagavadgita. (136)
Gurdjieff, G.	...	...	.	All and Everything (104)
Jond, C. E. M.	.	.	.	A Critique of Logical Positivism. (122).
Ouspensky, P. D.	...	...	.	In Search of the Miraculous. (101).
---	...	...	...	Tertium Organum. (104).
Ryle, G.	...	...	..	The Concept of Mind. (120-4).
Sivananda, Sri Swami	...	..	.	Brahma Sutras. Pts. I and II. (135)
---	...	.	.	Easy Steps to Yoga. (133)
Walker, K.	...	..	.	Meaning and Purpose. (080/104)

Psychology.

Carmichael, J. and Dearborn, W. F.	...	...	...	Reading and Visual Fatigue. (145).
Fluess, R. (ed.)	..	..	...	The Psycho-Analytic Reader (149h).
Freud, S.	...	..	.	An Outline of Psycho-Analysis. (149h).
Harrie, H.	...	...	.	The Group Approach to the Leadership Testing. (147).
Mead, M.	...	...	...	Male and Female. (149h).
Shaw Desmond	...	.	..	Psychic Pitfalls. (149k).
Sheen, F. J.	...	.	.	Peace of Soul. (149e).
Wallas, G.	.	...	.	The Art of Thought. (080/140-4)

Religion.

Beck, L. A.	...	..	...	The Life of the Buddha. (080/222).
Berdyave, N.	...	.	...	The Divine and the Human (210).
Butler, E. M.	...	.	.	Ritual Magic. (290).
Fedotov, G. P. (ed.)	..	.	.	A Treasury of Russian Spirituality. (224).
Grimm, J. and W.	...	.	.	Grimm's Folk Tales (230).
Sivananda, Sri Swamy	...	.	.	What becomes of the Soul after Death.
---	...	...	...	All about Hinduism. (221).
Winsted, R.	.	.	.	Malay Proverbs. (208)

Sociology—General.

Ghase, S.	...	...	...	The Proper Study of Mankind. (300-4).
Gross, H.	..	.	.	Criminal Investigation (264).
Lowie, R. H.	...	...	.	Social Organization. (300-3).
Rodgers, B.	...	...	.	Cloak of Charity. (361).

Politics and Administration.

Aurobindo, Sri	...	..	...	The Ideal of Human Unity (320-4).
Barker, Sir Earnest	...	.	...	Change and Continuity (320-4).
Bedell Smith, Walter	..	.	.	Moscow Mission, 1946-1949. (329g).
Carew, H. R. N.	...	..	..	The Theory and Practice of Communism. (320-4).
Carr, E. H.	...	...	...	Studies in Revolution. (320-4).
Coatman, J.	...	...	...	The British Family of Nations. (329).
Gottell, R. G.	...	...	...	Political Science. (320-4).
Morgan, Sir Frederick	...	...	...	Overture to Overlord. (355-8)
Shahani, T. K.	...	...	...	The History of the British Constitution. (941-6).
Sharma, Indra Datt	...	...	...	Modern Constitutions at Work. (321).
Sieghart, M. A.	...	...	...	Government by Decree. (352).
Simmons, J. (ed.)	...	...	...	From Empire to Commonwealth Principles of British Imperial Government. (323).
Sommervell, D. G.	...	...	...	British Politics since 1900. (322).
Stettinius, E. R.	...	...	...	Roosevelt and the Russians. (329g)
Swarnp. R.	...	...	...	Russian Imperialism. How to Stop It? (325)
Theimer, W. and Campbell, P.	Encyclopedia of World Politics. (320-8).
Williams, G.	Economics of Everyday Life. (080/320-4).

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Cole, M. (ed.)	The Webbs and their Work. (338a).
De Viti De Marco, A.	First Principles of Public Finance. (336).
Dholakia, H. L.	...	...	Future Trading and Future Markets in Cotton with special Reference to India. (335).
Driver, P. N.	...	...	Problems of Zamindari and Land Tenure Reconstruction in India. (331-1).
Hoff, T. J. B.	...	...	Economic Calculation in the Socialist Society. (330-4).
I.L.O.	...	...	Action against Unemployment. (329ga).
Kakade, R. G.	...	...	Depressed Classes of South Kanara. (330-9b).
Laidler, H. W.	...	...	Social Economic Movements. (300-8).
Lipson, E.	...	...	The Growth of English Society. (330-9b).
Pinto, P. J. J.	...	...	System of Financial Administration in India (336).
The Population Problem	...	...	(337).
Reid, D. C.	...	...	Money and Organisation (334).
Reynolds, E. E.	...	...	The Scout Movement (363-43)
Robbins, D.	...	...	An Essay on the Nature and Significance of Economic Science. (320-4).
Thomas, I	...	...	The Socialist Tragedy. (338a).
Wilson, T.	...	...	Modern Capitalism and Economic Progress. (333).

Education.

Barnard, A. C.	.	.	A Short History of English Education, 1760-1944. (370-9041)
Douglarkery	.	.	Universities and National Life. (378)
Rich, R. W.	.	.	The Teacher in a Planned Society (371)
Stone, M. R.	.	.	Lessons and Lesson Notes for Students entering Upon a Course of Training (371)

Anthropology.

Chakkar, A. V.	Tribes of India (399)
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Grove, V.	The Language Bar. (410).
Kulkarni, K. P.	Marathi Etymological Dictionary. (454).
Seshagiri Sastri, M.	Notes on Aryan and Dravidian Philology, Vol 1 (454).

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Barnett, A.	The Human Species (570).
Black, M.	The Nature of Mathematics. (510)
Boltz, C. L.	Electricity. (537)
Broom, H.	..	..	Finding the Missing Link. (560)
Butterfield, R.	.	.	The Origins of Modern Science 1300-1800 (509).
Cohen, I. B.	...	...	Science, Servant of Man (504).
Granman, J. L. & Peierls, R. E. (ed).	...	...	Atomic Energy. (080/541).
—	...	...	Science News No 16. (080/504).
Darlington, C. D. & Mather, K	Genes...	...	Plants and People. (575)
Dewar, D. & Others	.	...	Is Evolution a Myth? A Debate (570)
Dunne, J. W.	...	...	The Serial Universe. (520).
Forder, H. G.	...	...	Geometry. (080/513).
Freedman, P.	.	...	The Principles of Scientific Research. (504)
Grant, W. E. L.	...	...	Profitable Wonders (575)
Gorgory, Sir Richard	...	...	Discovery or the Spirit and Service of Science. (080/504)
Kholes, F. G. W.	...	...	Biology and Man. (570)
Murray, P. D. F.	.	...	Biology. (570).
Oakley, K. P.	...	...	Man the Tool Maker. (550).
Roy Genders	..	..	Chrysanthemums for Pleasure and Profit. (538)
Ulyett, E.	...	...	How Radar Works (534-83)
Wightman, W.P.D.	..	...	The Growth of Scientific Ideas. (509)

Useful Arts.

All India	...	...	Medical Directory and Who's Who. (610-3)
Dawe, E.	...	...	Paper for Printers (655)
Fetterman, J. L.	...	...	Practical Lessons in Psychiatry. (616-8/142)
Milne, J.	...	...	Printers' Devil or How Books Happen. (655)
Nickell, P. 'Dorsey, J. M.	...	...	Management in Family Living. (640)
Terr, J. C.	...	...	Printing to-day. (655).
Waite, H. E. and Others	...	...	Mechanical Typesetting. (655-2)
Walker	...	...	A Doctor Digresses. (610-4)

Fine Arts.

Biskeborn, H.	...	...	Photogravure Machine Printing. (774-5).
Conder, N.	...	...	An Introduction to Modern Architecture. (720).
Gill, B.	...	...	Art. (704)
Glog, J.	...	...	Time, Task and Furniture (749).
Harrey, J.	...	...	An Introduction to Tudor Architecture. (720).
India	...	...	A Pictorial Survey. (770).
Kobbe, G.	...	...	Complete Oper Book. (792-4).
Petrozshaw, P. H.	...	...	Hindu Art in Its Social Setting. (704).
Salven, E.	...	...	Dances of Sweden. (793-1).
Sitwell, Sir George	...	...	On the Making of Gardens. (712-6)
Upjohn, E. N. and Others	...	...	History of World Art. (709).
Van Der Van-Ten Bonsel, E.	...	...	Dances of Netherlands. (793-3).
Wilson, A. E.	...	...	The Story of Pantomime (792-3)
Wymer, N.	...	...	English Town Crafts. (745-3)

Literature—General.

Allen, W.	...	...	Reading a Novel. (813)
Bateson, F. W.	...	...	English Poetry (811)
Gowen, E.	...	...	Collected Impressions (813)
Boylan, C. M.	...	...	The Romantic Imagination (811).
Brander, L. R. M.	...	...	Primer of Rhetoric and Prosody (815).
Carritt, E. F.	...	...	A Calendar of British Taste. 1600-1800 (801).
Dunne, (comp.)	...	...	The Yellow (808-8).
Huxley, A.	...	...	Themes and Variations. (810-4).
James, H.	...	...	The Secular Art (812)
Lukacs, G.	...	...	Studies in European Realism (810-4).
Ranjee Shahani	...	...	The Amazing English. (810-4)
Sartre, J. P.	...	...	What is Literature? (801)

English Literature.

Ault, H.	...	...	New Light on Pope with some addition to his Poetry hitherto Unknown (821-42)
Beerbolm, M.	...	...	Seven Men and Two Others. (823-6).
	...	...	A Christmas Garland (824-6).
	...	...	The Happy Hypocrite. (823-6)
Benson, T.	...	...	The Man from the Tunnel and Other Stories (823-6)
Bibbington, W. G. (Comp.)	...	...	The Judgment of Peers. (821-081).
Birkenhead, F.	...	...	The Hundred Best English Essays (824-08).
Blunden, R.	...	...	Underlines of War. (824-6).
British Academy	...	...	Proceedings, Vol. 31, 1945 (820-6)
Cabell, J. B.	...	...	Jungen. (82-6).
Campbell, R.	...	...	Collected Poems. (821-6)
Cooper, Sir Duff	...	...	Sergeant Shakespeare (822-31)
Dewes, S.	...	...	Piccadilly Pigment. (829).
English Association	...	...	Poems of Today (821-051).
Evans, M. R. (Chosen by)	...	...	An Anthology of Victorian Verse. (821-081).
Fuller, M. H.	...	...	One-Act Plays for the Amateur Theatre (822-061).
Greig, J. Y. T.	...	...	Thackeray (82-52).
Hart, A.	...	...	Stolen and Surreptitious Copies. (822-31)
Herron, E. E.	...	...	The Way to Poetry. (821-081).
Hodgart, M. J. C.	...	...	The Ballads (080/821-94)
Holden, J.	...	...	Puragatory Revisited. (829).
Holton, L.	...	...	Shakespeare's Sonnets Dated and other Essays. (822-31).
Housman, L.	...	...	Little Plays of Saint Francis Vols. I, II and III. (822-6).
Huxley, A.	...	...	Texts and Pretexts. (824-081).
MacCarthy, D.	...	...	Portraits. (824-6)
Massinger, P.	...	...	A New Way to Pay old Debts. (822-6).
Murphy, G. (ed.)	...	...	The Modern Poet (821-081).
Murry, J. M.	...	...	The Mystery of Keats. (821-51).
Origo, I.	...	...	The Last Attachment. (821-51)
Parker, E. W.	...	...	A Pageant of English Verse. (21-081)
Pettet, E. C.	...	...	Shakespeare and the Romance Tradition (822-31).
Poe, E. A.	...	...	The Centenary Poet. (829-8).
Powys, I.	...	...	Advice to a Young Poet. (824-6).
	...	...	Glory of Life and Now that the Gods are Dead (824-6).
	...	...	Skin for Skin and the Verdict of Bridle-goose. (824-6).
Quennell, P.	...	...	The Pleasures of People. (821-42).
Rosseter, A. P.	...	...	English Drama from Early Times to the Elizabethan (822-09).
Shakespeare, W.	...	...	Julius Caesar. (822-31).
Spark, M. & Stauford, D. (ed.)	...	...	Tribute to Wordsworth. (821-51).
Shaw, J. B.	...	...	The Rehearsal Copies of Bernard Shaw's Plays. ('23-6).
Sheridan, R. B.	...	...	The Critic or a Tragedy Rehearsed (822-43).
Tennyson, A.	...	...	Poems, Vols. I and II. (080/821-52)
Tindall, W. Y.	...	...	James Joyce. (720-9).
Walsark, R. A. (ed.)	...	...	A Beardsley Miscellany. (829).
Warner, R.	...	...	John Milton. (821-82).

White, T. H.	...	...	The Age of Scandal. (820'9).
Wilde, O.	...	...	De Profundis. (824'6).
Heine, R.	...	...	Selected Lyrics. (831b).
Lavrin, J.	...	...	Ibsen. (835b)
Lewisohn, L.	...	...	Goethe The Story of a Man, Vols. I and II. (831b).
Strich, F.	...	...	Goethe and World Literature. (831b)
Weigand, H.	...	...	Goethe. (831b).

German Literature.

Heme, H.	...	...	Selected Lyrics. (831b).
Lavrin, J.	...	...	Ibsen. (831b).
Lewisohn, L.	Goethe (831b)
Strich, F.	Goethe and World Literature. (831b).
Weigand, H.	Goethe (831b)

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Gide, A.	Fruits of the Earth. (841b)
Starte, J. P	Bandelaire. (841b).

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Aristopanes.	The Birds (851b).
Euripides	The Medea. (851b).
—	The Hippolytus. (851b)
Sophocles	...	...	The Oedipus Coloneus with a Commentary, etc, of R. C. Jebb, by E. S. Shuckburgh (851b)

Oriental Literature.

The Wisdom of India. (860'4).			
Narasimha Sastri, C. R.	...	...	Studies in Sanskrit Literature (860'4).
Rangaswami Aiyengar, K. V.	...	...	Aspects of the Social and Political System of Manusmrti. (861'94).
Sunit Kumar Mukhyopadhyaya ...	...	...	The Vajrasuchi of Asvaghosha. (861)
Venkata Krishna Rao, U.	...	...	A Hand-book of Classical Sanskrit Literature (861'04).

Hindi.

Choudhary, H. N.	...	...	Tulsidas Ramayana. (869c)
Sukhsampatirai Bhandari	...	...	The Twentieth Century English-Hindi Dictionary. (869c).

Telugu.

Sree Tinnu Ramachandravanipala	Sree Alamelumanga Parinayamu (869j).
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Gundappa, D. V.	Sahitya Shakti. (869k)
—	Sri Chennakesava Antahpuragecte. (869k).
Krishna Rao, A. N.	Tayya Karnu. (869k)
Narasimachar, P. T	...	...	Abdye. (869k)
Puttanna, M. S.	...	...	Sumathi Madanakumarara Charitrc. (869k).
Sitarasasastri, V.	...	...	Nagarada Rani. (869k).
Kuppuswamy, B.	...	...	Makkala Manasu (869k).

Geography and Travels.

Bartholomew, J	...	...	The Advanced Atlas of Modern Geography. (910'3)
—	...	...	The Regional Atlas of the World. (910'3).
Bernard, T.	...	...	Land of a Thousand Buddhas. (914'2).
Brodrick, A. H.	...	...	Little Vehicle. (914'2).
De Gaury, G.	Arabian Journey and Other Desert Travels. (914'2).
Isherwood, C.	The Condor and the Cows. (914'2).
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Mayer, A.	Annals of European Civilization, 1501—1900. (904)
Morton, H. V.	In Search of South Africa. (914'2).
Nehru, J	...	...	Soviet Russia. (914'2)
Ranganatha Punja, D. R.	India's Legacy the World's Heritage, Vol. 1, Drividan. (909'2).
Shears, W. S.	This England. (914'2).

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Cary-Elwes, C.	Law Liberty and Love. (940'4).
Churchill, W. S.	The Second World War, Vol. III. (940'58).
Graves, R. and Hodge, A.	...	...	...	The Long Wee-End. (941'09).
Liddell Hart, B. H.	...	...	...	Defence of the West. (940'9).
Taylor, A. J. P.	...	...	...	From Napoleon to Stalin. (940'9).
Titmuss, R. M.	Problems of Social Policy. (940'58).

History—German.

Myck, E.	Bismark and the German Empire. (942'8).
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History—Spain.

Pidal, R. M.]	The Spaniards in their History. (945)
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History—China.

Eberhard, W.	A History of China. (951).
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History—India.

Agarwala, O. P. and Aiyar, S. K.	The Constitution of India. (966).
Bagachi, P. C.	India and China. (960'4)
Gosh, A.	...	...	...	A Guide to Nalanda. (961'1).
Hall, D. G. E.	...	...	...	Burma. (080/960'9).
Iyengar, A. S.	...	...	...	All Through the Gandhian Era. (960'4)
Mahtab, Sir Harekrishna	...	...	...	History of Orissa. (960'9).
Symonds, R.	...	...	...	The Making of Pakistan. (968a)
Venkata Ramaswamy, N.	...	...	...	Kampili and Vijayanagara. (963'8).

History—America.

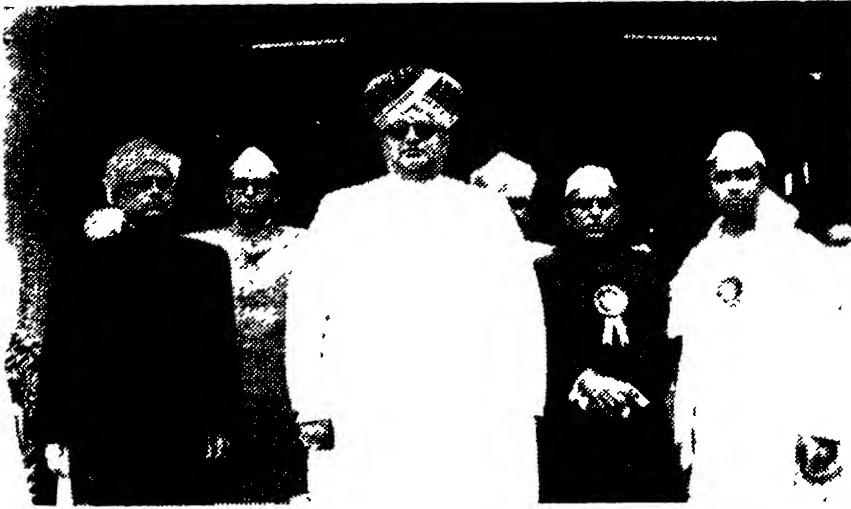
Leighton, I. (ed.)	The Aspirin Age, 1919—1941. (970'9).
Nicholas, H. G.	The American Union. (970'9).
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Aubry, J.	Brief Lives and Other Selected Writings. (920'4).
Cole, M. (ed.)	Growing up into Revolution. (923'3).
Deutscher, I.	...	...	...	Stalin. (23'2).
Gorham, H.	...	...	...	James Joyce. (928).
Hason, L. and B. J.	...	...	...	The Four Brontes. (928).†
Hare, H.	...	...	...	Swinnburne. (928)
Keer, D.	...	...	...	Savakar and His Times. (923'2).
Mortenson, B. M. E. and Doowins, B. W.	...	...	...	Strindberg. (928)
Pearson, H.	...	...	...	Dickens. (928)
Puner, H. W.	...	...	...	Freud. (921'14).
Savitri Devi Nanda	...	...	...	The City of Two Gateways. (920'4).
Shakespeare, Sir Geoffrey	...	...	...	Let Candles be Brought in. (923'2).
Steegmüller, F.	...	...	...	Maupassant. (918).
Subhas Chandra Bose	...	...	...	The Mission of Iqbal. (923'2).
Wydenbruck, N.	Rilke. Man and Poet. (928).
Young, D.	Rommel. (923'2).
Strong, L. A. G.	The Sacred River. (928)

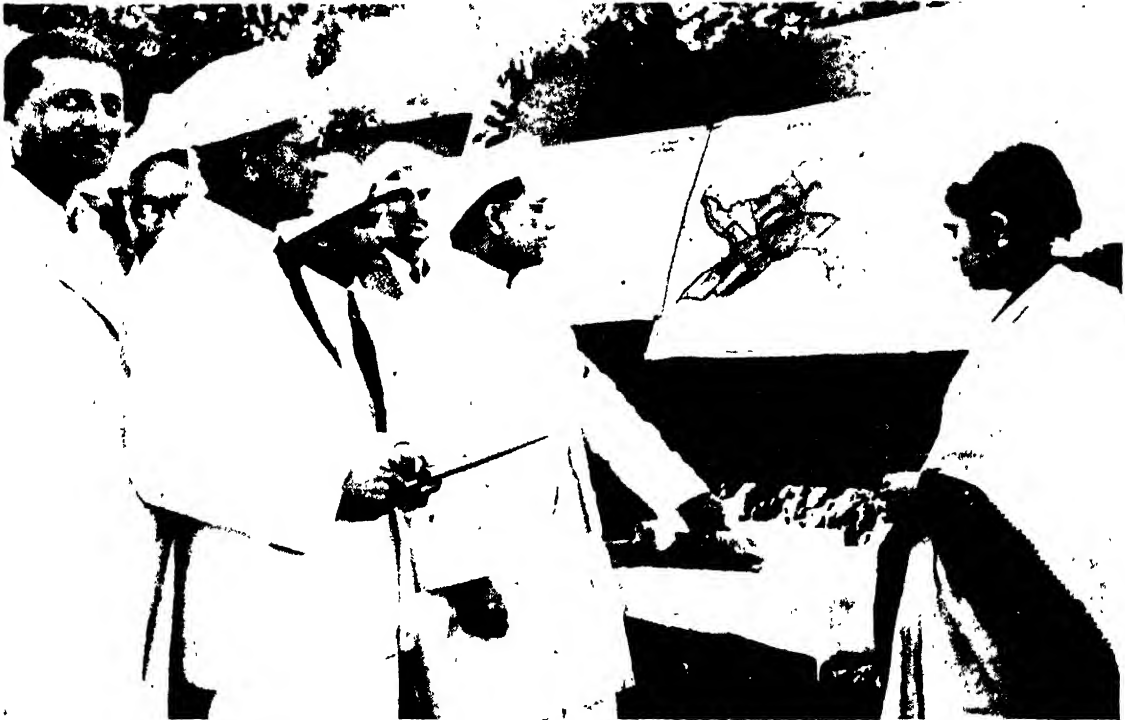
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His Highness the Maharaja inaugurated the Seventh Session of the Mysore State Journalists' Conference at Mysore. The Hon. the Chief Minister, the Hon. the Minister for Home Affairs and the President of the Conference are seen in the picture.

(Photo-- Janavant)



The Hon. the Chief Minister inspecting some of the maps of the Lakkavalli Project, during his recent tour. Srimati Sarojamma Reddy and Sri Sampath Iyengar, the Superintending Engineer, are also seen in the picture.

(Photo--Mr. Lowe.)

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

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[No. 11

“GANDHIJI—MODEL OF COURTESY AND KINDLINESS.”

RAJAJI'S TRIBUTE TO BAPUJI

“Mahatmaji was indeed a model of reasonableness, courtesy and kindliness. In spite of the firmest resolve on essentials, he had a readiness for accommodation in all else, which often surprised his opponents and took them by storm,” observed the Hon Sri C. Rajagopalachari while unveiling the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi in the Mysore Legislative Assembly Hall, on 23rd October 1950.

The portrait was presented by the Mysore Aid Committee at Bombay, constituted during the freedom struggle in Mysore in 1947 by the Mysoreans there *Rajasevaprakasha* Sri N. S. Gubbi, President of the Mysore Aid Committee, Bombay, was present in order to participate in the ceremonial function. There was a large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen, including the Hon. Ministers, Judges of the High Court, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Ex-Dewan of Mysore, Members of the Mysore Legislative Assembly and other invitees.

In the course of his introductory speech, the Hon. Sri V. Venkatappa, Speaker, Mysore Legislative Assembly, thanked the donors of the oil painting of Mahatmaji, the Mysore Aid Committee, Bombay, for their valuable gift to the Legislature and said that the picture of the Mahatma would have a special significance and be an inspiration to the law-making body. “In our legislatures in India, it is now more than ever necessary to remember that the members are servants of the people and that their entire aim should be service. Gandhiji taught us that hate begets hate and love compels love and that man can rise to his full stature only by Ahimsa and Satya, by gentleness and truth. May the world be guided by that light, and may we prove worthy of the teacher's supreme sacrifice and of his quenchless spirit which envelops us still like a benediction.”

In the course of his speech, the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari observed :—“As I said once before in Bangalore and repeated

on a similar occasion in Madras when I unveiled a picture of the guide, philosopher and friend who is gone from us, you do not make it easier for a man like me to forget his greatest personal grief by asking him to unveil pictures of the departed which, alas, however good, are not anywhere like what the man was. The more a picture is like him, the more keenly we see the difference between life and death.

But let me congratulate the painter on his work and the donor on his gift and let me ask the legislators who have received and are installing it to do nothing in their Assembly that would have hurt the original of the picture. I shall not lecture on what laws should be passed under the protecting shade of this picture. The legislators would rather seek to be guided by their electorates than listen to me or anyone else.

But there is the spirit of friendliness, of courtesy, of give-and-take, and of respect for essentials with a wise disregard

of unessentials which makes for harmony. Mahatmaji was indeed a model of reasonableness, courtesy and kindness. In spite of the firmest resolve on essentials, he had a readiness for accommodation in all else which often surprised his opponents and took them by storm. May this picture be an inspiration for utmost concern for the poor and lowly, for strength of character and devotion and diligent work in all which he was an exemplar.

I am most honoured by this privilege given to me by the Speaker of Mysore. May the Legislative Assembly of Mysore maintain the best traditions of parliamentary work and procedure."

The Hon. the Chief Minister's Tribute

"May the spirit of Mahatmaji be ever a beacon light to help us achieve greater acts of glory in a most exemplary manner and may his spirit prevent us from doing any acts unworthy of the Great Master," observed the Hon. Sri K. Chengalaraya Reddy, Chief Minister, in proposing a vote of thanks to the donor of the oil painting of Mahatmaji and to the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari who, he said, "was Mahatmaji's close associate and one of the front-rank leaders of India."

Continuing, the Hon. the Chief Minister said :—

"I am conscious that I am facing a double disadvantage. For one reason, it has been more or less a last minute surprise to me. I did not prepare myself for a speech. For another, I am overwhelmed by the solemnity of the occasion, solemnity for more reasons than one. We have met here to unveil the portrait of the Father of the Nation, the portrait of the Maker of Modern India, the portrait of one who was not only the Father of the Nation but who may be said to be the father of the globe as a whole. He is lost to us and he met the same fate as

many great personages of the past. I need not give instances of the great men who sacrificed their lives, whose lives were taken away by those for whose service such lives were dedicated. It is the portrait of such a great soul for the unveiling of which we have met here this evening.

It is unnecessary for an humble camp-follower like myself at such a great distance behind him to speak on the life of that great personality. Our great leaders like Panditji and the revered guest of the evening, Rajaji, and Sardarji, have all spoken of their great leader, their friend, philosopher and guide. What is there for me to say? Mahatmaji gave light to us all and served as a beacon to the nation to achieve the glory of freedom. He won freedom for us. He wanted to make that freedom secure, not only for the nation's advancement but also for the advancement of the entire Universe. He was preparing himself for that great task. Who imagined that the full span of 125 years that he longed to live, would be cut short?"

Continuing, the Chief Minister dwelt at length on the political awakening in the State and the struggle that they put forth to win freedom and recalled how Mahatmaji was all through closely watching the movement and guiding them, whenever they approached him for advice. "Mahatmaji was specially attached to Mysore," he observed, "and, of all places, he chose Mysore in 1927 and stayed for some days on the cool heights of the Nandi Hill to recoup his health. He came to us again and again. By that close and intimate contact, he did not get himself mixed up with Mysore politics but only set matters right at proper time and helped us to further the cause of the freedom movement and political progress in the State. Gandhiji had been responsible for the cordial atmosphere created in this State between former administrators and Congressmen.

Even till 1947, at various stages I may say with humility, the makers of the Mysore Congress did not lose a single occasion to run up to Bapu to get his advice and guidance at crucial moments. I remember 15th August 1947, when India attained her freedom and Mysore had yet to fulfil her task and follow the same path in such a manner as to serve as an example to other Indian States, we approached Bapu for his advice. He disposed us off in one sentence. He said: 'Well, if you have the stamina, if you have the strength, if you have the confidence, do the right thing and face the world.' That was the last advice he gave in our struggle for freedom in 1947.

Though his physical frame is no more with us, his kindly spirit pervades us all and the teachings and ideals that he preached and lived stand as the eternal light to all those who want to be guided and walk in his foot-steps. Let us consecrate ourselves to follow the foot-steps of that great leader and implement in our own humble manner the great ideals that he preached, from time to time, and let us make up our minds once again on this occasion to follow his teachings in word and deed alike to the maximum extent and serve the cause of the humblest and the poorest of the poor for whose upliftment Mahatmaji lived and died. He wanted to tell the nation that Narayana was Daridra Narayana and true service was service to the poor." Concluding, the Hon. the Chief Minister thanked the donors of the portrait, the Mysore Aid Committee at Bombay, and acknowledged the services of the Committee in Bombay in helping the cause of Mysore Congress during the Satyagraha of 1947. He said: "I hope and expect that our Mysore friends who are in Bombay, will not feel that their work is done after the attainment of freedom in Mysore. They have yet to help us in many ways. Our task

will become more and more difficult as time passes on. I hope they would continue to extend their help in several ways."

The Hon'ble Speaker's Speech

"It is our rare good fortune to be here to-day for the unveiling of Mahatma Gandhi's portrait by the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachariar.

The last few years have been among the most momentous in human history. Great changes have occurred in human affairs. If mankind is not to reel back into the beast, a new order should be built on a more secure foundation than power through violence—a firm foundation of trust, peace and good-will among men. This is the gospel that Gandhiji taught and died for. It is the divine word that when the world goes out of joint and evil seeks to prevail over good, a great soul comes to restore the moral balance, and it is borne in on us that the deep travail of India was the preparation for the coming of one who led us from despair to hope, and from darkness to light and raised us from submission and apathy to vigorous, yet hateless self-assertion and who taught the world a new way of life. He taught us that hate begets hate and love compels love, and that man can rise to his full stature only by AHIMSA and SATYA, by gentleness and truth. May the world be guided by that Light, and may we prove worthy of the Teacher's supreme sacrifice and of his quenchless spirit which envelops us still like a benediction!

On behalf of us all, I tender our grateful thanks to Sri C. Rajagopalachariar for consenting to unveil the Mahatma's portrait. It is fitting that he should do so, for he understood the Mahatma with the insight of love and spiritual kinship.

Sri Rajagopalachariar is one of those philosopher-statesmen whom our country has from time to time produced. He

illustrates Plato's conception of a Philosopher King. His life has been full of vicissitudes. Whether in jail as a prisoner or in Government House as Governor or Governor-General, he has ever borne the white flower of a blameless life, and he has, like the steadfast saint of scripture, been unshaken by suffering, unclated by success and free from ambition, fear and anger.

The memories of this day will invest the portrait with a peculiar sweetness and sanctity.

The picture in this hall will have a special significance and be an inspiration to the Law-making Assembly. In our legislatures in India, it is now more than ever necessary to remember that the members are servants of the people and that their entire aim should be service.

Before inviting Sri Rajagopalachariar to unveil the portrait, I should like to say a few words about the portrait itself. In 1917 when the people of Mysore started an active campaign for self-government, the Mysoreans who were in Bombay came together and constituted a Committee known as the Mysore Aid Committee. This Committee was of great help in the political struggle, giving material and

moral support. When His Highness the Maharaja announced in October that year the formation of a Ministry responsible to the Legislature and also provided for the setting up of a Constituent Assembly composed of elected representatives of the people to frame a constitution for Mysore, the Mysore Aid Committee resolved to present an oil painting of Mahatma Gandhi to the Constituent Assembly. The painting was delivered to the President of the Constituent Assembly in January 1949. Due to certain unavoidable circumstances it was not possible to instal the portrait immediately. When the Constituent Assembly was converted into the Legislature of Mysore, the painting was transferred to the Legislature with the consent of the President of the Mysore Aid Committee, *Rajakarya-prasakta* Sri N. S. Gubbi. This portrait is the work of a well-known painter of Bombay, Sri K. K. Hebbar. Our thanks are due to the Mysore Aid Committee for having made such a valuable gift to our Legislature and on behalf of the Members of the Assembly, I offer my grateful thanks to them.

I have great pleasure in requesting Sri C. Rajagopalachariar to unveil the portrait."

THE ROLE OF THE PRESS IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

His Highness Maharaja Inaugurated the Seventh Session of the Mysore State Journalists' Conference at Mysore, on 4th November 1950 In doing so, His Highness said:—

I am very happy to be here to-day to inaugurate the Seventh Annual Session of the Mysore State Journalists' Conference.

The power of the Press has always been acknowledged on all hands; and to-day in the context of independence and democracy in our country its power is almost supreme. That is a matter of which you may well be proud.

Maintain Standard of Journalism

But it has its corresponding responsibility. The greater the power the more the need for caution in exercising it. I should like you to exercise it in the direction of promoting the progress of the country and harmony in the public life of the State. As a writer in a recent issue of a Journal has stated, criticism must be helpful, honest, dignified and as far as possible impersonal. There is an old saying that every country gets the Government it deserves. The same is true of the Press. Every country gets the Press it deserves. If people take a delight in reading and encouraging a type of sensational journalism, there will be no incentive for a proper and sober Press. If people eschew what is not dignified and noble and encourage only high class journalism, there will be no occasion for any complaint. It is therefore very largely in the hands of the people themselves to enforce high standards of journalism in any country. I am glad to state that generally the Press in the State has kept up a high level of journalistic ethics

though I cannot conceal from myself or from you the existence of one or more journals which need some improvement both in matter and in manner.

It is these few journals which are sometimes the despair of the lover of freedom and tend to justify some kind or other of control. I presume that there is none among you who will encourage the misuse of freedom of the Press. There are, doubtless, instances when it is difficult to declare whether the use of freedom has been proper or improper. In such cases, you should judge objectively and give your considered verdict. Of all controls, self-control is the most effective and undoubtedly the most honourable. That is why the Press Advisory Committee has been constituted. While the lapses of erring journals will come up for discussion and the Committee will, I hope, decide consistently with the high standards of journalism generally maintained in the State, I expect the Committee will also suggest ways and means of improving the conditions of life and work of the journalists.

Journalism—a fine Art

Journalism in our country has not yet become a lucrative profession, if such it could be called. It is really a fine art, and like all other fine arts it is neither very paying nor easy. Those who pursue journalism do so for the love of it and they need to be encouraged to live not only above want but in decent comfort. I hope you will endeavour to ensure it for them.

Noble Profession

Yours is a noble profession. While you reflect public opinion you are also the educators of the public. Your views are often accepted by the public as their own and if they are not sound, the entire country will suffer. Your responsibility is therefore great indeed. Vision and wisdom must guide you ; and moderation in views as in language will pay rich dividends both in your increasing popularity and in the eventual happiness of the people.

Abolish Anti-Social Elements

We have launched on a great enterprise of establishing a Sovereign Democratic Administration in the country. The co-operation of every section is needed in achieving success. We have faced many a crisis during the last three years of our Independence and we are yet facing many, chief among them being the scarcity of food. The people have to be educated to meet the situation with faith and fortitude, and Governments have to be encouraged in their attempts at stepping up production of food-stuffs and putting down unsocial

activities. I expect you will heartily co-operate in doing so.

There is great and good work before us in the country. Poverty, ignorance, and disease have to be combated and abolished. There is no aspect of life on which you cannot throw light ; and your assistance will be invaluable to every patriot who seeks to serve the country, not to speak of the administration and the many Local Bodies and Public Institutions serving the cause of the people.

Enhance great tradition

You have built up a great tradition and I expect you will, both individually and collectively, maintain it and enhance its value. Many and varied problems that confront you will come up for discussion in this Conference and I hope they will be tackled with wisdom and restraint.

It now gives me great pleasure indeed to inaugurate this session of your Conference which, I hope, will be both pleasant and profitable.

I wish you all every success in your endeavours.



Sir M. Visvesvaraya recently discussed the progress of the Rural Industrialisation Scheme with the Ministers of the Mysore Cabinet. Photo taken on the occasion.



Sir M. Visvesvaraya discussing with Hon. the Minister for Finance and Industries.



The Hon. the Chief Minister performed the switching on ceremony of electric lights at the Agricultural Plot of Sri Veddapoli Mukataravappa, Chikballapur.



The Hon. the Chief Minister performing the planting ceremony of seedlings.

(Photos—Sri G. V. Pathi.)

FORTNIGHTLY PRESS CONFERENCE

THE HON. THE CHIEF MINISTER EXPLAINS MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE

At the Fortnightly Press Conference held in his Chambers on the 26th October 1950, the Hon. the Chief Minister touched on several matters relating to the food situation in the State, Sugar Supply, grant of Licenses to Liquor Bars, Delimitation of Constituencies, Rehabilitation of Refugees, Integration of Administrative Services, Census and other allied matters, and explained the present position with regard to these.

Food Situation

Dealing with the food situation in the State, the Hon. the Chief Minister revealed that at present there was a stock of 16,800 tons of rice, 11,200 tons of millets and 3,100 tons of wheat and wheat products, aggregating to 31,400 tons, which is less by 3,000 and 6,600 tons under rice and wheat, respectively as compared to the stock on the corresponding date in the previous year. The local procurement under this year's harvest was practically over. According to the telegram received from the Ministry of Food, they were expecting to get an import quota of 13,000 tons, made of 3,000 tons of rice and 5,000 tons each of wheat and milo. Taking into account the stock position and balance of October allotment and supplies expected under allocations given for November, the total resources of food to end of November would be 47,400 tons, made of 19,800 tons of rice, 16,200 tons of millets and 11,400 tons of wheat and wheat products. The Chief Minister made it clear that the food position in the State was not such as to give rise to any panic and they were hoping that the allotments made by the Centre would reach them in time. They could thus look forward to tiding over the difficult period of the year without great difficulty.

Sugar

Referring to the sugar position, the Hon. the Chief Minister said that the price of gur was fixed by Government consequent on the fixation of the ceiling price of gur by the Government of India. There was plenty of gur in the market at present. The ceiling price fixed by Government would enable sugarcane in Bannur and other areas to be diverted to the Sugar Factory, Mandya, for the manufacture of sugar. Thus, he said, the sugar position might gradually improve.

The Hon. the Chief Minister further stated that there might be no further cuts in sugar quota.

Licenses granted for opening Bars

The Hon. the Chief Minister next referred to some criticism that appeared in a local daily newspaper to the effect that a large number of licenses for new bars had been issued in Bangalore City, and that the number of bars had increased by 150 to 200 per cent. He expressed regret that the comments made were baseless and misleading. On the other hand, he stated, when the present Government took over the Administration, there were 15 bars in Bangalore City and Cantonment. Since then, only six additional licenses were issued and among these licensees, two

were issued to refugees who were in a helpless condition and they were given the licenses just to enable them to earn a living. Out of the bars for which licenses were issued, one had not been yet opened.

General Elections

With regard to the General Elections, the Hon. the Chief Minister observed that Government had sent the proposals on the delimitation of Constituencies to the Election Commissioner who had referred them to the State Delimitation of Constituencies Committee. To that extent the responsibility of the Government of Mysore was over. The electoral rolls were being printed and it was hoped that the work would be completed by the middle of November. The printing work had been entrusted to the Printers' Association and also to certain Presses outside in addition. Government were, however, attending to other allied matters such as appointment of election officers, calling for objections and their disposal, etc.

Dasara Procession

Referring to certain comments which were published in certain sections of the Press relating to the cancellation of the Dasara Procession this year, the Hon. the Chief Minister made it clear that regarding the cancellation of the Procession there was not "alleged differences in the Cabinet" and the cancellation was entirely due to the acute food position in the State. There were some who felt that there would not have been much difficulty, if the visitors were asked to look after themselves and that the Government might not have arranged for extra rations. If this had been done, it would only have been a direct invitation to black-marketing. The criticisms levelled against the Government for cancelling the Procession were therefore baseless.

Re-Settlement of Refugees

The Hon. the Chief Minister revealed that the first batch of refugees consisting of about 150 families was expected shortly and the State Government had almost finalised a rehabilitation scheme. A special officer had already been appointed to look into the preliminaries. The refugees would be settled in Anandapuram in Shimoga District, where about 700 acres of land were set apart for the purpose. An additional extent of 3 to 4 hundred acres would be added on later. The refugees would be granted lands, houses, agricultural implements, bullocks and advances repayable in easy instalments, provision of schools and medical aid, etc.

Planning Work

About development and planning, the Hon. the Chief Minister said that the Government were requested to forward the financial forecast of the State for the next five years to the Central Planning Commission which had asked for information in connection with the six-year development programme of the Government of India. The forecast relating to schemes worked out in the State had been sent accordingly.

Indian Administrative Service

As regards the integration of the Administrative Service of Mysore with the All India service, the Hon. the Chief Minister stated that the report of discussion on that subject which took place at the last session of the Mysore Legislative Assembly, had been communicated to the Government of India. The matter stood at that stage and it was not yet known as to when the Interview Board would come to Bangalore.

Recently, the Government of India had addressed the State Government in the matter of the integration of the Education

Service with the All-India Education Service. The State Government informed the Government of India immediately that there was no need for such integration and that the State would continue to have its own service.

Retrenchment

In pursuance of the economy drive, Government have abolished the posts of District Development Officers with effect from November 15 and their work would be entrusted to the Sub-Division Officers.

Sale of Elephants

Certain elephants were being sold and one young elephant was being sent *at cost* to Ankara.

Art Gallery

It was proposed to establish a permanent Art Gallery in Bangalore, since there was already the Chitrasala in Mysore. Its location and other matters were receiving attention.

Press Advisory Committee

The Hon. the Chief Minister finally referred to the reconstitution of the Press Advisory Committee in the State and said that the following members would constitute the Press Advisory Committee in Mysore for the coming year. This was based on the recommendation of the President of A.I.N.E.C. The Minister in charge of Information (The Chief Minister) would preside over the meetings and one or two Government representatives would attend the meetings of the Press Advisory Committee:

Press Advisory Committee, 1950-51.

Chairman:

The Hon. the Chief Minister

Members:

Mr. Pothan Joseph
Sri P. R. Ramaya
Sri M. S. Gurupadaswami
Janab S. G. Mohiyuddin
Sri K. Jeevan Rao
Sri T. Narayana
Sri H. K. Kumaraswami
Srinathi M. R. Lakshamma
Sri M. S. Bharadwaj
Sri H. S. Doraswami (Convener).

***LABOUR WELFARE IN MYSORE**

By the Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour.

I welcome this opportunity of a talk on Labour Welfare in Mysore. In order that this talk, though necessarily very brief, may yet convey to you some clear idea of this subject, I shall try to take a bird's eye view of Labour conditions and of what the State Administration has been doing to secure Labour Welfare.

Mysore has all along been in the vanguard of progress in many fields. Long before the rest of India realised that, in the context of Indian conditions, a mixed economy alone could conduce to the industrial prosperity of the country, far-sighted Statesmen in this State developed an industrial policy calculated to secure the general prosperity of the State. A sympathetic approach to the question of industrial relations formed a necessary part of that enlightened policy. Having developed a system of administration far in advance of most other States and Provinces, Mysore was also the first to undertake progressive legislation in the field of Labour. Consequently—and this is a matter for no small satisfaction to one and all concerned—the labour force in Mysore is generally conscious of its rights, and fairly well educated and not extravagant in its demands.

Social Security to Labour

This very circumstance has induced the Government to be increasingly solicitous to the welfare of Labour. Till the advent of the Popular Ministry, labour legislation in Mysore was of a purely basic character. But Mysore has always been a laboratory for experiments in many

fields, and true to this tradition, the present Administration has now shifted the emphasis in favour of measures of social security. Accordingly, it has taken action in two important directions. First, the Administration has made it clear that its Labour policy is based on the principle that Labour is a partner with Capital in the production of national wealth and in the maintenance of national services. Secondly, it has sponsored several enactments calculated to serve as the basis for a satisfactory frame-work of social and economic security for the workers.

Important Labour Acts

I shall not weary you with a catalogue of these Enactments. But I shall merely mention the more important among them, and particularly those which were passed within these two or three years, and the specific purposes which they are designed to serve: The Mysore Factories Amendment Act provides for holidays with pay to the workers and the starting of canteens in industries employing 100 or more workers. The Payment of Wages Act requires that every worker should be paid his wages at regular intervals. The Shops and Establishments Act provides facilities for leave and security of tenure to the workers in this hitherto neglected field. The Minimum Wages Act provides for the fixation of minimum wages and work-loads, with a view to eliminating all scope for exploitation of labour by the employers on the one hand, and on the other ensuring to the employers that the workers show satisfactory output. The

* Broadcast talk from the All-India Radio, Mysore, on 6th November 1950.

Employees State Insurance Act secures for the workers adequate security against the risks of sickness, maternity, disablement and the like. The Labour Housing Act authorizes the setting up of a Tripartite Corporation for building and providing houses for labourers. The Employment of Children Act prohibits the employment of children under a certain age in industries like beedi-making, carpet-making, transport, etc.

Of these, the Labour Housing Act is the first of its kind in India. Pending the constitution of the Housing Corporation, Government have advanced a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs and the City Improvement Trust Board of Bangalore has been putting up cheap and sanitary houses for the industrial workers in the city. These houses have been seen and highly appreciated by several eminent visitors and dignitaries. The benefit of this Housing Scheme is intended to be shared by industrial workers in all important towns and cities.

We had arranged to amend and amplify the Labour Act some time ago, with a view to making it more comprehensive and progressive. In view of central legislation in this behalf and the need for uniformity, further action has had to be stayed.

Further Progress

There are several other directions in which Mysore has gone ahead. In co-operation with the Central Government's scheme, an enquiry into the conditions of Agricultural Labour has been undertaken and much progress has already been made in this respect. A survey of the conditions of Plantation Labour has already been completed and the ways and means of improvement of its conditions are under consideration, since Plantation is the oldest and largest industry in the State. The Central Act governing Industrial Disputes has been applied to this State

and a Tribunal as well as Conciliation Officers has been appointed under that Act. Heads of Districts have been appointed Special Authorities under the Essential Services Maintenance Act. A Wage Committee has been appointed with a view to protecting the interests of Textile Labour, and action is being taken on similar lines in respect of other industries like Sugar, etc. The Shops and Establishments Act will soon be amended and made more comprehensive and up to date. The Officers of the Department have recently received practical training in foreign countries which are more progressive in the field of industry and action is being taken to depute one or two more officers to the United Kingdom within the next few months. The benefit of such training is about to be derived by the Women Welfare Assistant and by one of the Lady Investigators of the Department. Many other Officers of the Department have received—and are receiving—practical training at Bombay and Calcutta also.

Labour Officers

After we took over the administration in October 1947, a separate Labour Secretariat was constituted and a Labour Ministry formed. Labour Welfare Officers are being appointed to prominent Industrial Concerns run or aided by Government, to look after the interests and welfare of the workers therein. There are a number of Assistant Commissioners of Labour, each in charge of a Division. The Labour Commissioner has several Assistants—technical, statistical, etc. The welfare of women workers is looked after by a Lady Assistant helped by two Lady Investigators. The Department of Labour is publishing a Labour Gazette in English, Kannada and Tamil separately. As a result of action taken in all these directions, the work of the Department has admittedly shown substantial progress.

Jobs to Unemployed

A large number of unemployed persons were placed in suitable jobs through our Employment Exchange. We hold monthly meetings of Potential Employers and find ways and means of finding work for the unemployed. We have also opened vocational and training classes so that unskilled labourers may become trained and skilled workers. The I.L.O. have opened their Asian Branch of Technical and Field Services in Bangalore as their Headquarters. More and more industries are sought to be established in the State including Cottage and Village industries, on the lines drawn up by Sir M. Visvesvaraya; and it is the desire of the Government that no man who can work need remain unemployed,—a burden to himself and to the country.

Unemployment is bad enough. Strikes add to the acuteness of the problem. There were a few strikes during the last year. These strikes were generally due to differences of opinion between the workers and Managements with regard to grant of holidays, reinstatement of workers, confirmation, increments, etc. In most cases the Departmental Officers interceded and were able to effect satisfactory agreements and restore normalcy. A few cases had to be referred to arbitration. In a majority of the cases previously referred to arbitration under the Mysore Act, awards have already been passed and are in various stages of implementation. On the whole, labour conditions in the State may be said to be peaceful and satisfactory.

Words of Advice to Workers

I should like to take this opportunity of making an earnest appeal to workers generally. They doubtless have their own difficulties, grievances and ambitions, and are entitled to further relief in various directions. But speaking generally, they would do well to take patience and have

faith in the good intentions of Government,—as could be judged by what has actually been done for them so far. I want them to understand that their future interests will be as safe as they would desire, in the hands of the authorities. I want them to realise the paramount need for larger and better industrial output at this critical juncture in the history of our national life. The extent of loss and unsettlement caused by the recent strike in the Textile Mills of Bombay is deplorable. The strike is reported to have accounted for the highest number of man-days lost, viz., 2,948,415 in August alone. Added to this must be remembered the one day general strike in as many as 245 factories and other establishments in Bombay involving 74,271 workers, in sympathy with the general strike of the textile workers. If this loss was recorded in Bombay alone, the colossal loss which such stoppages of work elsewhere means for the country can easily be understood. The same applies to the case of the recent strike in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory also, in which as many as 528,048 man-hours were lost. Workers and Managements must both remember that the post-war period is beset with very many difficult problems. While the Government of the day are straining every nerve to solve them, it is not to be expected that any right-thinking man or organization will add to their difficulties. Speaking of Mysore in particular, I wish to make it clear that Government will continue to do everything in its power to improve the conditions of life and work of the labourers in the State, both industrial and agricultural, including those in the services, and I invite the workers, the Managements and the labour leaders to do the right thing at this crucial stage of our national reconstruction, by maintaining and promoting cordial relationship among themselves and contributing to the increasing prosperity of the State.

H.A.L. FACTORY, BANGALORE.

The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, held a Press Conference on 9th October 1950. Speaking on the H.A.L. Factory Strike, the Hon. the Minister for Law and Labour, said :—

I am glad to state that today almost all the employees resumed work in the H.A.L. Factory and normal conditions prevail. Government have issued orders for the release of those detained in this connection and for the withdrawal of the prohibitory orders.

The credit for this happy consummation goes largely to the employees themselves. They were ready and willing to resume work and only wanted assurances of honourable conditions for their return to duty. They got almost all that they wanted. I must thank every one who worked in this direction and congratulate them on the success of their good offices.

I have been criticised for not interfering earlier than I did. The fact is that I could not. Until last week, when we received a communication from the Centre that we were the appropriate Government, it was considered on all hands that we had no jurisdiction to interfere in the labour problems of this Factory. Then again there was really no need or occasion for me to come into the picture until I actually came in. This was a dispute between the employees and the management. Those who were authorised by the employees to negotiate very naturally contacted Shri H. C. Dasappa who was the head of the management. When employees or their representatives negotiate with the management, it is best to allow them to arrive at an understanding. Third parties generally hinder rather than help at that stage. When negotiations fail or when both parties or either of them would appreciate or need assistance, the Labour Department steps in to help in the solution of the problem. Such a stage was

reached when the Executive Committee of Employees' Association contacted the Labour Commissioner. He brought it to my notice and I immediately called a meeting of both parties in my Chambers and they both arrived at an understanding embodied in the Press Note issued on Friday night. I feel that both the management and the employees have shown practical wisdom and timely tactfulness in arriving at the decisions they did.

Assurance to Employees

The employees have got almost all that they wanted by way of honourable conditions for resumption of work, namely, assurances that there will be (i) no victimisation, (ii) release of those detained, and (iii) withdrawal of the prohibitory orders. Every employee is and will be taken back to duty on his return to work. A few employees who are said to have flouted the authority of the management and otherwise misbehaved in an unruly manner will be called upon and given an opportunity to explain their conduct. This is in connection with their conduct anterior to the strike. It will be admitted on all hands that no employee should defy authority in an undisciplined manner and get away with it and nobody should screen him. It is possible that the allegations against them are either exaggerated or not well-founded and that they behaved on the spur of the moment and under the stress of mass emotion in which case their conduct may not deserve serious notice. In any case the management have stated that they do not propose

to take serious notice in the matter although they desire that the employees should note that under no circumstances should they act in defiance of authority. There is nothing unjust or highhanded in this attitude of the management and nothing for which the employees need regret in having accepted their move in this behalf.

Appeal to Management

I have no doubt that the management will appreciate the situation and react in a spirit of cordiality. I must say that managements often fail to realise that an ounce of sympathy is better than a ton of discipline in securing efficiency and goodwill on the part of the employees. They rely far too much on the success and efficacy of what the Prime Minister characterised as the "Military Spirit", which, though it may seem to succeed for the moment, can never bring about that wholehearted co-operation from the employees which a gentle and generous treatment can alone inspire.

I expect that recent events have taught both the parties the wisdom of coming together in a spirit of give and take rather than stand on prestige or defy each other. I hope that the conflict now resolved will be the last for a long time to come. Meantime, the Government will always be ready and willing to help both labour and management in the solution of the problems that may arise from time to time by friendly advice, and if need be, by the constitution of Arbitration Tribunals under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Advice to the Labour

I wish to take this opportunity of stating to all employees, not only this Factory but of every mill, factory, concern, transport service and the like, that though they have always the right to strike, in accordance with law enacted in that behalf, there is in fact no need to do so since there is ample machinery for conciliation and arbitration to secure for them such reliefs as can reasonably be obtained. Under the Labour Act, both parties had to agree before a dispute could be referred to arbitration and often managements would not agree; but now, under the Industrial Disputes Act, a dispute could be referred to arbitration and an award obtained irrespective of the consent of parties. In these days of economic hardship and scarcity of food and other essentials of life, it is not only undesirable but almost a social crime to strike work, for by so doing they are inviting hardship on themselves and imposing additional hardship on the country. Everything that they hope to gain by a strike and often much more than what they can do thereby, they can gain by conciliation and arbitration. They have to choose their leaders wisely and be guided by them and not throw them overboard when they are sober, restrained and moderate. Problems arise from day to day and wisdom lies in solving them quietly and in a constitutional manner for which there is ample scope and machinery as I have already stated.



Sir M. Visvesvaraya takes a very lively interest in the Rural Industrialisation Scheme. He visited a number of villages where the scheme is in operation. Here he is seen making suggestions at Nelamangala on 14th November 1950.

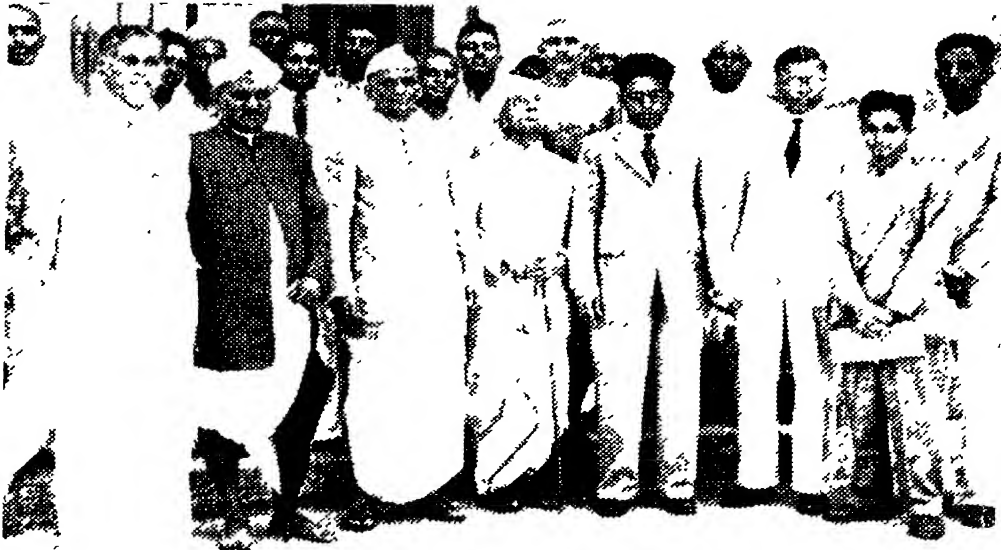


Photo taken on the occasion of the visit of the Hon. Sri H. Siddaiah, Minister for Revenue and Muzrai, to the Basaveswara Temple at Basavanagudi, Bangalore.

(Photo—Janavani.)



The Hon. the Minister for Law and Labour Inspecting the Beggar Colony on 8th November 1950.



The Hon. the Minister for Law and Labour making enquiries about the welfare of the beggars.

THE HON. SRI K. T. BHASHYAM'S VISIT TO THE BEGGAR COLONY

The Hon. the Minister for Law and Labour, who is also the Chairman of the Central Beggar Relief Committee, paid a visit of inspection on 8th November 1950 to the Beggar Colony on the Magadi Road. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, the Director of Agriculture, the Deputy Chief Engineer, Representatives of the Press and other Officers were also with him.

The Hon. the Minister went round every portion of the Colony, including the agricultural land attached to the Colony. Suitable instructions were given by him on the spot to the officers concerned in regard to remedying certain defects which were noticeable. He said that it was necessary that a lawn with flower-beds all round should be raised immediately round the central column in the Colony. The feasibility of establishing a Dairy Farm in the Colony and the starting of an electric laundry for washing the clothes of beggars was ordered to be examined. The Minister saw that some of the inmates were wearing torn clothes and he instructed the Superintendent of the Colony to make immediate arrangements for the supply of

new clothes for the inmates for the current year. The Public Works Department was asked to take up immediately the annual repairs to the building and also to see that the nuisance on account of bugs and other pests should be removed immediately, preferably by the use of D.D.T.

The Hon. Minister also inspected the Primary school attached to the Colony and found that the present school building was very damp on account of its exposure to rainfall. He gave instructions for the construction of extra *sejjas* to the building as also for the provision of a larger number of benches for the pupils. During inspection of the gardens, he gave instructions for the planting of guava, sapota and other useful plants in the garden as also for the trying of an experiment to plant casuarina trees on lands which were otherwise unfit for cultivation of foodgrains.

The Hon. Minister also heard representations from some villagers who had gathered at the spot to represent some of their grievances in regard to water supply, etc., and suitable instructions were issued for remedying these grievances, as early as possible.

INSPECTION BY THE HON. HOME MINISTER OF CERTAIN SERICULTURAL AREAS.

The Hon. Home Minister toured the sericultural areas of the State during the second week of September 1950. He inspected Government and aided grainages and met representatives of sericulturists and had discussions with them on the subject of improvement of the Sericulture Industry.

At Bidadi, he stressed the need for starting a Basic Seed Cocoon Farm with an area of 10 acres and instructed the Sericultural Inspector to raise a mulberry tope in the premises of the Bidadi grainage. The sericulturists of Krishnapuradoddi and Ganai were advised to

form co-operative societies through which they could obtain their requirements.

The aided grainages at Chickamuduvadi and Kankanhalli were also inspected by the Hon. Home Minister.

At Thyamagondlu, it was explained to him how sericulture in that area was revived by the extension of the mulberry area so that these areas may serve as buffer farms in times of difficulty.

The Hon. Minister also inspected the Government Silk Filatures, Kankanhalli, and met representatives of the Labour Association and the Staff who made certain representations to him.

* CENSUS IN MYSORE

By the Hon. Sri R. Chennigaramaia, Minister for Local Self-Government.

It gives me great pleasure to inaugurate this evening, at the request of the All-India Radio, a series of publicity talks on the Mysore Census of 1951. This Census will be the first since India broke the shackles of foreign domination and became a free nation. The Indian Census has always been a truly stupendous feat of administrative organisation; it is also the greatest and most significant of all the Censuses taken in the different parts of the world.

India has always been considered as unexcelled for the extreme economy of her Census as well as for the perfect co-operation she achieves between different parts of her Administration in carrying it out. Mysore has always attained an enviably high standard in its Census, and the great part played by the patriotic citizens of the State in maintaining this first-rate record is universally known. The populace has, in the past, realised to the full the responsibilities of its important role and striven unstintingly to keep Mysore's name unsullied. It is my sacred duty to-day to appeal to all of you to make the 1951 Census a success greater than ever before; and with this in view, to bend all your energies towards facilitating the work of the Census Commissioner for Mysore and his colleagues.

The first regular Census of Mysore appears, from available official records, to have been carried out almost exactly a century ago, in 1851. The State had a population of 3,426,458 then. By 1941, the population had jumped by 112 per cent. In 1951, we expect it to touch 82½

lakhs. Comparing Mysore's figures with those of All-India, between 1931 and 1941 India's population rose by 15·8 per cent, whereas, in the same period, Mysore's population saw a rise of only 11·8 per cent. Now, what is the object of gathering these figures? Why all this bother? Why this huge organisation? What is the compulsion to hold a Census? These questions are bound to arise in many minds. Western nations like America, Canada and Britain which are the acknowledged leaders of the Modern World spend crores of rupees on the Census and at each Census gather precious figures of great scientific value. It is with these statistics that they achieve such excellence in their administration. In each of these countries the development of Education, Industries, Agriculture, Public Health and various other fields of administrative activity is based on the sheet-anchor of Census data. Indeed, there is no branch of any nation's administration nor any scheme of a nation's development which is not affected by its man-power. This being so, the objective of a ten-yearly stock-taking of human resources is quite simple. The fabric of human society is constantly changing in texture; the Census surveys it in all its complexity and gives a comprehensive picture of its state at periodic intervals. In each village, it examines, once in a decade, the educational facilities provided, the availability of medical help, the occupations of its inhabitants, the fine arts they practise, and the other public amenities like fairs and festivals, and so

*Broadcast talk from the All-India Radio, Mysore on 4th October 1950.

forth. One of the main objectives of the Census is to assess periodically the progress achieved in all these fields. For, the Census shows whether such progress has kept up with the expansion of the population or whether it has lagged behind. The Census figures give us clear-cut answers to many important questions of the day—as for example whether our production under Agriculture, Food products, Industries and the like is commensurate or otherwise with the growth of our population. Indeed, the importance of the Census to the public and to the administrators alike, is immeasurable. To look at it from another angle, the forthcoming Census Report has to consider the relationship between the population and availability of the means of its daily existence, and discuss population and human progress. There is another object of the Census which I think is of paramount importance. The Census Report can take stock of the facilities provided by the Administration for the corporate life of the community; describe the effects of these facilities on the standard of life attained by the community; and build up a picture of the development of the people in the moral and cultural field. Patriotic as you are, I have no doubt, you will have grasped by now the marvellous range of usefulness of the Census and the value of the enormous contribution it makes to the solution of a country's problems.

Let us now examine briefly the duties of a citizen in regard to this great undertaking. In this democratic age, the statement that the Census, which has now become part of our new Constitution, is a "Census of the people, by the people and for the people" is true as never before. The Census is a ten-yearly stock-taking of the man-power wealth of a country. A good business man stops now and then to consider what his true standing is, how his capital is laid out, what

his expenditure amounts to, what his gains are, whether he has suffered a loss, and so on. This is sound business practice as well as an obvious duty. Likewise, a prudent Government should take stock of the nation's human resources every now and then. In this Census, castes, sects and other distinctions will have no prominence at all. But the composition of the people in various age-groups, their social and economic status, their occupational distribution, the number of unemployed, the different industries practised by the populace—such facts will be ascertained with meticulous care. It is only reasonable that the public should answer these questions when addressed to them by the Enumerators in the fullest and the most accurate manner possible. The answers furnished are as important to the public themselves as to the Government. They must remember that wrong answers lead to wrong conclusions. If the facts gathered are not correct and consistent, the great plans of Government that depend on them are bound to prove worse than useless. If the public should derive the full benefit of the Census, they must understand the working of the Census and must, consciously and with interest, co-operate with the Enumerators in recording correct facts. Over the 29,000 sq. miles which comprise roughly the area of our State, many lakhs of people will have to answer the Census questions. Nearly 30,000 Enumerators will be engaged on the job of asking these questions and their work will be supervised by about 4,000 Supervisors. Over a period of 20 days and more, in every nook and corner of the State, these workers will question every man, woman and child. Whether one is old or young or even a new-born infant, everyone without distinction has to get accounted for in the Census. The vast net laid by the Census Commissioner will catch every

person in the State wherever he may be. No one can resist the ubiquitous lure of his all-pervading voice. There is no escape. Every head of a household must grasp the meaning of each question and ensure that a full and correct answer is recorded. In England, the head of the household writes down the answers to the Census questions for the entire household and the task of the Enumerator is merely to collect the written-up forms. Such a procedure is still beyond India's reach; in Mysore it is even farther away. Burdened as we are with the tremendous weight of mass illiteracy, we can only dream of attaining the level of Britain. However, the moral is that if the coming Census should be a success, the citizens of Mysore should give it their unstinted support. They must consider it a part of their civic duty and a mark of their conscience to assist and co-operate with the workers of the Census Department. They must realise that every false answer is a disservice to the Motherland—apart from remembering that if the falseness of one's answer to a Census question is proved one is liable for punishment under the Census Act.

Now, a word to the Enumerators. There is no doubt that the success of the Census rests on them; on the patriotic devotion they show towards their work; on the industry and spirit of service they demonstrate. The Enumerators must feel that they are taking part in a National Crusade—a Crusade in search of Truth. Thereby the task of the Census Commissioner will be assured of complete success. It is the duty of Enumerators to elicit correct answers. Theirs is the responsibility to make the populace realise the evil consequences that flow from truthless answers. They must themselves understand that to record falsehood is to commit treason—and to become liable for the punishment that

treason deserves. The cost of the Indian Census is the lowest in the world—this must be a source of pride to them. We owe this tradition to the selfless devotion of the bands of enthusiastic Enumerators of the past Censuses. I pray that even the workers in the coming Census may be moved by the same noble zeal, and that their efforts may be rewarded in even more ample measure.

The statistics revealed by the Census will provide important material for the solution of our Food Problem. The gulf that exists everywhere between the population figures calculated from Census data and those arrived at by the Food Department is something of which all of us are acutely aware. But after the forthcoming Census the Food Department will perforce make its plans on the basis of the accurate statistics provided by the Census. The duty that devolves on the populace and on the Census workers is thus pregnant with grave consequences. A solution to the Food Problem will be difficult unless we can gather facts which are consistent with reality. Such examples of the vital role of the Census can easily be multiplied. But this is neither appropriate now nor necessary. In the words of one of our great men, the Enumerators and the Public are like two parts of a hinge, which work with each other in close and purposeful co-operation. That is how I wish to see the Enumerators of the coming Census approach their great task.

Before concluding this talk, I think it is appropriate to place before you a few words spoken on the Census by our beloved and exemplary leader Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. He said: "Few people outside realise that Census is an administrative operation of great dimensions and in addition is a scientific process. Indian Census in particular, covers the largest population in the world and it is also one

of the most economical administrative operations. The facts elicited during the course of the operation yield valuable data of sociological importance. In many matters it provides a useful guide for the effectiveness or otherwise of our economic policies."

With these few words, let me wish all success to the series of talks inaugurated to-day. And let me hope that Mysore's forth coming Census will, as in the past, be a source of pride to all her citizens.

EFFICIENCY AUDIT WORK.

During the quarter ending with September 1950, the Efficiency Audit Branch conducted inspections of 12 Government offices bringing the total number of inspections from the commencement of its work to 364.

Under the Scheme of Revenue Audit, one Taluk Office and one Sub-Division Office were audited with a view to detecting leakages of revenue due to Government. It was observed during the course of audit that booking of demands aggregating to Rs. 14,000 had not been taken to account and that action had also not been taken to recover the same. The concerned officers have been addressed in the matter for taking necessary action in the matter. Four Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies were audited during the quarter and the audit notes in that behalf have been forwarded to the respective Departments for taking suitable action.

The Audit staff of the Efficiency Audit Branch assisted the Anti-Corruption Branch in several investigations and enquiries conducted by the latter. The Agricultural Offices at Kadur and Kolar and the Agricultural Engineer's Office at Hebbal were inspected and the audit of the accounts of the said offices was conducted with a view to facilitating further investigations in that connection by the Anti-Corruption Branch.

In regard to the alleged misappropriation of Government money in the Office of the Senior Deputy Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, the accounts of which were audited by this Branch, the matter is now pending orders of Government. The question of enhancing the powers now exercised by the various Heads of Departments and other officers is being finalised in the Branch.

***WHAT WE EXPECT IN THE NEXT CENSUS REPORT**

By Sri P. H. Krishna Rao, M.A., Ex-Minister, Hyderabad Government

The Hon'ble Sri Chennigaramaiya in his broadcast talk inaugurating the series on the Mysore Census of 1951 has already told you that this Census will be the first since India became free. One result of this freedom which was secured at a great sacrifice is reflected in one of the questions in the enumeration pad,—“Displaced Persons.” This Census will show how many persons of both sexes have been uprooted from their home in Pakistan, how many are still unemployed on the date of Census, what their principal and secondary means of livelihood are, how many are from Bengal and how many from the Punjab and what their age and civil condition are. South India is not affected as much as North India by this partition and consequent migration, and the number of displaced persons to be settled in Mysore may not be large. This will not therefore materially affect either the composition of the population or the prosperity of even the particular regions in which such persons may settle. Even the little effect it may have will be reflected more in the Census of 1961 than of 1951 as there will not be much resettlement done before the date of the Census.

2. The most important departure from the last Census is under the question “Caste.” India as a secular State would desire to abolish all reference to caste, as caste is a disintegrating factor and the greatest need of the hour is unity and a strong centre. But a compromise had to be arrived at while framing the Constitution providing for certain privileges to Anglo-Indians, Scheduled Castes

and Tribes and some of the Backward classes. These groups have therefore to be specially classified for political reasons. Let us hope that this concession is only for the transition period and the Census of 1961 will not find any need for this question at all and that all will be treated alike as common citizens of India and no person will claim any privilege merely by the accident of birth.

3. As the Census Commissioner for Mysore has told you in his broadcast talk last January, the Census of 1941 cut across all conventions and introduced more changes than were attempted at any previous Census. First, the results of the population Census were studied against a historical and economic background. But information even approximately correct was not available. to take an example, on Agricultural and Industrial productions. It was therefore suggested that effective steps should be taken to remedy this grave defect if we wish to have a comprehensive policy, a plan and an organisation for the development of the country, and that as a first step it was necessary to have, as in all progressive countries, a permanent Statistical Department to determine the kind of statistics that would be required by the student and the administrator in an ever changing world, to collect them from the several departments of Government and other sources and bring out an annual publication in the quickest possible time. I hope this has been done and the present Census Commissioner will not have the same handicap as his predecessor.

*Broad cast talk from the A.I.R. Mysore on 15th November 1950.

4. Secondly, the Census was considered a very good opportunity for taking stock of the country's progress. The last Census Report therefore described not only the growth and distribution of the population but the progress the country had made since 1881 in developing its resources and in improving the health, education and efficiency of the people. The effect that world events like the First World War and the Great Depression, the character of the Government, the development of communications, the construction of irrigation works, the availability of electric power for industrial purposes, the industrial policy of Government, the shift of population from the country to the town had upon the prosperity and efficiency of the people was considered along with the effect of the plague and influenza epidemics on the growth and distribution of population. I am sure this method of presentation will be kept up in the next Census Report as well, as otherwise it would be difficult to compare the changes that have taken place in the decade. The Census Commissioner for Mysore has promised that his Report will aim at evolving "a philosophy of social measurement" and that it will be written to the twin themes of "Population and Sustenance" and "Population and Progress." To quote from his broadcast talk: "The pressure of population on land and other resources and the plans that have been drawn up for their effective conservation and development, the impact of external conditions on production and other indices—all these will be dealt with in the former. Under the latter theme, namely, Population and Progress, an appraisal will be attempted of the various sociological factors and their interplay, their effect on the State's progress, how the material development indicated in the earlier part has shaped our moral and cultural life, the development of social services and other amenities, and their influence on

culture, Government and the people and the evolution of political institutions in the State, the role of women in politics and society, development of various forms of art and their influence on the greatest of all arts, namely, the art of living."

5. The last Census Report also broke some new ground. A Census of Beggars in Bangalore and Mysore Cities was taken as a result of which Government formed a Committee to examine the question and a Beggars' Colony has now become an accomplished fact. A Census of Cattle in the two cities was taken along with the population Census to study the question of the adequacy of the milk supply and the effect on sanitation of the stalling of cattle in thickly populated areas. The congestion in the several localities of these cities, the existence of open spaces and parks and gardens, and the formation of extensions was examined with a view to planning and watching future developments. The problem of Housing is as important in Mysore as elsewhere. Information about the kind of structures and the floor space available for families both in the town and in the country was collected in great detail and suggestions made as to how the Government, local bodies, employers and private enterprise should co-operate to solve this problem in an organised manner. It will be the duty obviously of the next Census report to record what progress has been made in these directions.

6. Certain trends were also indicated, the most important of which was the continuing decline in the population of the Malnad. The touchstone for the effectiveness of the measures adopted will of course be the arrest of this decline. I am sure we will all eagerly await the results of the next Census as to how far this has been achieved.

7. More than anything, the task of the present Census Commissioner is a delicate

one as he has to record the changes in a transition period. The most significant thing that has happened during the last decade is the freedom of the country from foreign rule and the setting up of what are called Popular Governments. This has brought about not merely a change in the policy of Government and the standard of administration but a profound change in the psychology of the people. This has affected the efficiency of the people and consequently production. It will no doubt be difficult to measure the effect. But I have no doubt that some attempt will be made.

8. India has declared itself a welfare State and it will be its duty to ensure reasonable supplies of food, clothing and shelter and provide adequate facilities for education and medical relief. But unfortunately the State is handicapped with the need for controls. This is a feature that was absent during the last decade. If the Census Report concerns itself with

the matter of production at all it will have to examine the effect of controls on production and the priority of commercial crops like cotton and groundnut over food crops. There has been a tremendous increase in the decade in the expenditure on education and medical relief. Whether these have produced adequate results will have to be reviewed as well.

9. It has been the tradition that the Census Commissioner, though he is an officer of Government, has the freedom to record the conclusions that the data collected during the Census lead him to, without in any way committing Government to those views or conclusions. It is well recognised that those views are his own. He is acting more as a student. I hope this tradition will be kept up and that we will get a report unbiassed by fear or favour which will fulfil the great expectations that the people entertain from Census Reports in general and the present Report in particular.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE IN MYSORE.

During the Quarter ended 30th September 1950.

Janab Bashiruddin Ahmed, the then Rent Controller, who had been committed to Sessions to take his trial for offences under Section 161, I. P. C., and Section 5 (1) D. read with Section 5 (2) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, was convicted by the Sessions Judge and sentenced to two years R.I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 and in default, to undergo R.I. for a further period of six months, for each of the offences, the sentences ordered to run concurrently. His son, Janab Kabiruddin Ahmad, who was also proceeded against, was convicted and ordered to be released on bail on his executing a bond for a sum of Rs. 1,000 with one surety for a like sum to appear and receive sentence when called upon, within a period of one year and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.

Janab Mr. Fazulluddin, Excise Inspector, against whom a case of receiving illegal gratification had been instituted, absconded and he was subsequently dismissed from service.

Sri T. Huchappa, Revenue Inspector, against whom an enquiry into charges of corruption was instituted, was dismissed from service.

On charges of corruption, Muniswamiah and Kempiah, Revenue Inspectors, were administered warnings.

On a complaint by carting contractor of non-payment of the carting charges, Sri Y. S. Rachappa, the then Superintendent of Industrial School, Sagar, was ordered to make good the amount.

On charges of receiving illegal gratification from School Masters, increments accruing to Sri D. Shama Rao, Ex-Head

Clerk of the District Education Office, Shimoga, were ordered to be stopped for a period of two years and he was further ordered to be administered a severe warning.

Janab A. Khaleel, Clerk, Mandya, who had attempted to bribe and influence the clerical staff of the office of the Public Service Commissioner with a view to getting his name included in the list of the Deputy Commissioner's Unit, was administered a severe warning with a direction that repetition of such misconduct would result in his dismissal from Government service.

Sriyuts L. Boriya and Krishnaswamy, Clerks, Mandya Kasaba Education Range Office, who were reported to be in the habit of receiving small amounts as illegal gratification from poor teachers were transferred from the place with a direction that their further conduct should be watched.

Sri Keroji Rao, Special Revenue Inspector, Sira Taluk, who could not satisfactorily explain the possession of foodgrains of about two pallas, was reverted as a clerk for a period of three months.

Sri G. Srinivasa Iyengar, Accountant, Central Industrial Workshop, who was found to have preferred false claims of travelling allowance to the tune of Rs. 19, was administered a severe warning that repetition of such a thing in future would entail his dismissal from service. The excess amount claimed was ordered to be recovered from him.

The quota of iron materials to Messrs. Ammiruddin and Allijan of Mysore, who were reported to have been drawing in excess of their requirements, was reduced.

One Papiiah Naidu, who was found in unlawful possession of cement was prosecuted. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, in default to undergo S.I. for ten days by the City Magistrate, Bangalore.

Sri C. V. Srinivasa Iyengar, Assistant Surgeon, II Class, who misused Government articles supplied to the Dispensary and the services of the Water Carrier attached to the Dispensary, was warned against such malpractices.

One Head of a Department who participated in a Tea Party arranged by a Contractor connected with his department was suitably instructed.

Sri C. V. Sastry of Srirampuram, Bangalore, who was reported to be drawing rations in excess of the rationed quota was ordered to be prosecuted.

The number of persons in regard to the Ration Card held by one Sri Gundu Rao, was reduced after verification and further action is being taken.

The hotel found to be unauthorisedly run by Messrs. K. G. Thimmiah and B. K. Shivappa was ordered to be closed.

The license of Nagabhushana Rao, retail cloth dealer of Shimoga, was cancelled as it was found to be in addition to the one granted to his brother Mandre Narayana Rao.

After completion of preliminary enquiries, charges are framed against the former Inspector-General of Police, one District Superintendent of Police, one Police Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, two clerks, one Daffedar and one Police Constable of the Police Department, one Assistant Engineer, one Sub-Engineer and one Sub-Overseer of the Public Works Department, two Amildars and three Revenue Inspectors of the Revenue Department and one Revenue Inspector for Depressed Classes, one Principal of a College, one Manager of the Office of the University, one Headmaster of a Government High School, one Headmaster of a Government Middle School and one Depot Clerk of Bangalore Rural Area; and further action is being taken in this behalf.

After completion of regular enquiry, final report is submitted to Government against one General Manager of a Silk Factory and orders thereon are awaited.

The two officers referred to in the Press Note issued in regard to the work of the Anti-Corruption Department for the quarter ending with 30th June 1950 as having been warned are Sriyuts M. S. Srinivasa Murthy, the then Sub-Registrar of Bangalore City, and Channabasappa, Sheristedar, Magadi.

THE MYSORE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1948-49.

FINANCES

The total amount realised during the year 1948-49 under Revenue Heads stood at Rs. 1,184.40 lakhs and the net expenditure met from Revenue was a like sum showing neither a surplus nor a deficit. The total receipts and expenditure under both Service and Debt Heads were Rs. 2,080.65 lakhs and Rs. 2,114.39 lakhs, respectively and the Cash Balance at the close of the year was Rs. 345.55 lakhs.

EXCISE AND INCOME-TAX

The total demand under Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 2,04,41,157 of which a sum of Rs. 2,01,49,682 towards current demand and a sum of Rs. 7,596 towards old arrears were collected.

The net demand under income-tax and collections after refunds amounted to Rs. 1,08,02,604 and Rs. 85,60,304, respectively. The net demand under super-tax was Rs. 64,06,461, of which a sum of Rs. 52,28,629 was collected. The incidence of taxation per head of population under income-tax and super-tax was Rs. 1-8-6 and Re. 0-14-0, respectively.

FORESTS

The total area of State Forests, reserved lands and village and minor forests was 4,696.78 square miles. Two thousand nine hundred and sixty-four acres of plantations were formed during the year. The total Revenue of the Department including the receipts from sandal oil amounted to Rs. 42,97,899. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 27,39,496.

FOOD SUPPLIES

Under the Foodgrains Acquisition Order, 15,73,446 pallas of paddy, 1,93,894

pallas of ragi, 12,170 pallas of jola and 4,052 pallas of other foodgrains were acquired during the year. The seasonal conditions during the year not having been satisfactory, the yield of crops, particularly the dry crops, was low. The value of all foodgrains purchased during the year amounted to Rs. 3,73,16,799 locally and Rs. 5,22,34,652 from outside the State. The net deficit to Government on account of the transactions amounted to Rs. 1,09,15,544. The total subsidy for the State including the Civil Station, Bangalore, was Rs. 1,50,61,703. The food position caused some anxiety during the months of November and December 1948, but thanks to the timely assistance from the Centre, the difficulty was tided over.

TEXTILE SUPPLIES

The control over cloth and yarn was re-imposed in the State in August 1949, in consonance with the policy laid down by the Government of India with a view to preventing hoarding and profiteering by the merchants dealing in cloth and yarn. There was a departure from the system obtaining during the period of previous control, in that three agencies, namely, nominees, wholesalers and retail cloth dealers were instituted for the movement of goods from the mills to the consumers, with suitable margins of profits. The entire production of cloth from local mills was allotted to the State during the year. There was a uniform accumulation of stocks with the nominees, wholesalers and retailers. About 1,200 powerlooms and 35,000 handlooms were receiving yarn through licensed dealers and Government yarn depots.

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural season for the year was once again a sub-normal season for Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. The seasonal prospects were normal and satisfactory in Mysore, Mandya and Shimoga. In Bangalore and Hassan, the season was not good. The year must be considered as the best so far as agricultural prices were concerned for producers and middlemen. Six agricultural institutions were working and establishment of one more Kannada Agricultural School was sanctioned during January 1949. Necessary measures were initiated to improve the school farms in several directions. For the "Grow More Food" Scheme, a Special Officer designated as Commissioner for Food Production was appointed, charged with new programmes and policies. The main measure undertaken was an organised distribution of improved paddy seeds under the departmental auspices. A scheme for State wide tractor service was launched, with a view to bring a large area of current fallows under cultivation.

SERICULTURE

Cheap Italian silk which had been imported on the validity of licenses issued previous to the ban placed on the imports of foreign silk during the early part of the year seriously competed with the indigenous silk, whose cost of production remained high on account of high labour charges, high cost of food-grains and other commodities. This position eased in the latter part of the year, when stocks of foreign silk were soon sold out. Four and a half lakhs of foreign race disease-free layings were prepared and issued to about 320 specially selected seed cocoon rearers of foreign races free of cost. Twenty Government and 103 active aided grainages in the State produced and supplied 201.84 lakhs of disease-free layings during

the year, of which 174.88 lakhs were cross breeds. Practical training in Sericulture was given to 81 students in the Central Farms. The Tariff Board appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the Silk Industry and make suitable recommendations for its protection and development, selected Mysore as the venue for the enquiry and the Board visited important sericultural areas in the State in September 1948. The Government of India granted protection to the Industry by means of Tariff commencing in the first instance from 1st April 1949 to end of May 1951.

LIVE STOCK

The designation of the Department "Civil Veterinary Department" was changed into the "Department of Animal Husbandry Services", during the year. There were 9 out-breaks of rinderpest in Hassan, Mysore, Tumkur and Kolar Districts. The number of animals protected by preventive inoculation and vaccinations was 12,043. Two thousand seven hundred and forty cases of black-quarter were registered. Three lakhs sixty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-nine cattle were vaccinated against the disease. The total number of institutions at the close of the year was 182. There was one veterinary institution for nearly 27,400 heads of cattle. Twenty-six post-war schemes at a total cost of Rs. 1,01,82,872 were sanctioned.

CO-OPERATION

The membership of the agricultural societies rose from 96,135 to 2,18,626, their share capital from Rs. 19,04,355 to Rs. 37,33,614 and their total working capital was Rs. 79,64,879. There were 553 non-agricultural credit societies. They had a membership of 1,04,338. The co-operative movement extended its activities in diverse directions both in the urban and rural parts.

TRADE

Owing to the shrinkage in the receipts under "Raw Materials", the total volume of imports declined from 18,448,996 railway maunds in 1947-48 to 18,344,089 in 1948-49. The total exports registered an increase from 5,406,925 railway maunds to 6,835,285 railway maunds.

INDUSTRIES

There were 508 large industrial establishments and the total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 92,213. Of these, 477 were perennial and the remaining 31 were seasonal. Ten cotton mills were working in the State and the quantities of piece-goods and yarn produced were 53,597,170 yards and 26,944,031 lbs. respectively. There were 5 woollen mills with 185 power-looms and 9,962 spindles, producing 3,464,682 lbs. of woollen piece goods and yarn.

IRRIGATION

The Visvesvaraya Canal and its distributaries provided water supply to a total area of 93,126 acres. During the monsoon period, supply was made available for irrigation as per programme. On account of very large extent under paddy and sugarcane, the demand for the supply of water was very great throughout under the Visvesvaraya Canal. To make the best use of the storage in the Reservoir during the summer, a programme of supplying of water for growing kar ragi was drawn up and an extent of 19,511 acres was planted with kar ragi and kar paddy under the several distributaries and tanks. Water supply to the vast extent of irrigation of nearly 1,53,000 acres was attended to. Some of the activities of lift irrigation scheme were to render technical advice to the ryot population in the matter of sinking of wells, installations, repairs and maintenance

of oil-engines and the electric pumping sets.

RAILWAYS

The open line mileage owned by the State and the District Boards was 721.55. Of the total mileage, 9.88 miles comprise the broad gauge line of the Kolar Gold Field Railway branch, which is worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The total capital invested on all the State lines amounted to Rs. 785.50 lakhs. There was an increase of about Rs. 69 lakhs in the gross net earnings, thus showing an increase in the net return on capital (exclusive of interest on capital) from 4.43 to 12.94 per cent.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

With the growing demand for service of electricity all round the State and even from adjoining Provinces, the Department had been vigorously engaged on the execution of many works as quickly as possible with the resources that were available and achieved appreciable progress in the various undertakings.

The gross receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,33,26,510. The quantity of power generated was 373,414,700 units. The number of villages, towns and cities electrified to end of June 1949 stood at 402. The number of power and lighting installations stood at 8,925 and 76,745, respectively, at the end of the year.

GOLD MINING

The total output of gold and silver was 180,039.771 ozs. and 12,796.66 ozs., respectively. The total value realised was £ 4,077,242, the increase being due to increased production and continued high prices for gold in the market. On the recommendation of the Gold Duty Relief Committee, a net relief of Rs. 1,04,97,000 was sanctioned after deducting royalty and tax.

MEDICAL

At the end of the calendar year 1948, there were 451 medical institutions. Of these, 415 were classified as public, 27 as non-public, five as private-aided and four as private non-aided; 73 institutions were grouped as hospitals and 378 dispensaries; 56 institutions were specially for women and children and 395 were general; 84 institutions were considered as urban and 367 as rural. There was, on an average, one institution for every 64·7 square miles of area and for every 16,108 of population.

THE MYSORE TRAFFIC BOARD

Though the grant of fresh bus lines had been stopped in pursuance of the Nationalisation Scheme, new bus services were sanctioned to private operators in place where it was found absolutely necessary to provide facilities to the travelling public. The number of such services sanctioned was 87.

In accordance with the scheme of the Government of India for adopting a uniform policy for the numbering of motor vehicles, the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act was amended providing for the re-numbering of motor vehicles in the State as MY.....X and MY.....Z instead of MYX..... and MYZ.....with effect from 1st July 1949.

THE ROAD TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

In accordance with the scheme of Nationalisation, the Government buses on roads, radiated from and converged to Bangalore and the Buses so operated touched several taluks and district headquarters in the State except Shimoga. Under the first stage of the Nationalisation Scheme, about 20 private operators voluntarily surrendered their lines in lieu of which they were permitted to ply their buses on other routes to meet the needs of the travelling public. A few Govern-

ment buses are touching State Frontiers and in the interest of avoiding inconvenience to travelling public proceeding beyond the State, correspondence was carried on with the Regional Transport Officer of the contiguous area to take up the question of running Government buses to important places beyond the State like Madanapalli, Kollegal and Denkanikote. The services were inaugurated on 12th September 1948. On 30th June 1949 there were 120 buses in operation working 162 services a day.

The capital invested was Rs. 12,76,515 and the total revenue realised for the year amounted to Rs. 13,21,574 yielding an average of 139 pias per vehicle mile.

STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE

The total value of stores the purchase of which was arranged by the Stores Purchase Committee in behalf of the several Departments of Government, both from firms in India and abroad, amounted to Rs. 3,30,57,159. The value of orders placed with firms in foreign countries was Rs. 1,63,48,947 and the value of orders placed with firms in India was Rs. 1,67,02,212. A noticeable feature was the increased volume of orders placed with Indian firms as compared with foreign firms in the past year.

EDUCATION

The year marked a further progress in the field of education and there was an all-round increase of pupils in all grades of institutions. On 1st March 1949, there were 10,962 public institutions with a total enrolment of 7,80,188 pupils. Besides these, there were 369 village indigenous schools with a strength of 6,568. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population of school-going age was 71·56, the percentage for boys being 97·30. On an average there was one school for an area of 2·60

square miles and for every 646 persons. The total expenditure on Public Instruction including that of the University Education amounted to Rs. 2,78,87,411. The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 3-12-11. Of this, a sum of Rs. 3-4-8 was met from State Funds. The Mysore Adult Education Council continued its activities during the year and conducted 4,055 literacy classes and made 34,022 persons literate.

ANTI-CORRUPTION MEASURES

Amongst the allegations enquired into the Branch and proved in several cases were misuse of official position and authority for personal gain, black-marketing in iron and cloth, booking of articles over the Railways without valid permits, extortion of illegal gratification at Sub-Registry Offices and other Offices in dealing with Government work in general and by Railway Station Masters in allotting wagons to the merchants, ticketless travel in trains and receiving of bribes in the matter of giving appointments and transfers and in making grants of lands, etc. Investigations in respect of 21 cases in which the allegations were proved resulted in the concerned Government officials being punished. Eleven cases of black-marketing involving 17 persons in which prosecutions had been launched were pending trial at the end of the year.

EFFICIENCY AUDIT

The Branch conducted 160 inspections during the year. Cases of leakages and loss of revenue due to Government amounting to about Rs. 92,000 in all, were brought to light during inspections. Necessary action was taken with a view to issuing instructions for preventing delays and irregularities and for effecting such changes in the office procedure as would conduce to greater despatch of work.

REFUGEE RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

The Mysore State Refugee Relief Committee appointed by Government in December 1947, continued to function satisfactorily. The number of displaced persons from Pakistan registered in Mysore State up to end of June 1949 was 7,296. Almost all of them have settled down in Bangalore. They were given all possible facilities and concessions to help them to settle down permanently. After negotiations with the Central Government, a loan of three lakhs of rupees was obtained for rehabilitating the displaced persons in business and industry and rupees four lakhs and eighty thousand for constructing houses for those displaced persons. Three delegates from Mysore participated in the Delhi Conference on Refugee Housing Scheme.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE MARKETING DEPARTMENT

The Mysore Weights and Measures Act

During September 1950, 8,628 units of weights and measures were presented for testing as against 8,089 units in the previous month and 4,666 units in the corresponding month of the previous year and that 7,986 units of weights and measures were certified for correctness as against 7,400 units in the previous month and 4,166 units in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 157-4-6 was realised as testing fee as against Rs. 411-11-9 in the previous month and Rs. 278-15-0 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A total number of 413 units of weights and measures of different denominations aggregating to the value of Rs. 608-6-0 were sold by the Testers of Weights and Measures during the month under report as against 713 units of weights and measures valued at Rs. 710-15-9 in the previous month and 831 units of weights and measures valued at Rs. 1,117-11-6 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

In addition to 20 old cases that were pending, 10 more cases (one in Kolar, 4 in Mysore, 3 in Davangere, 2 in Hassan) were launched. Out of the total number of 30 cases, 14 cases (one in Ramanagaram, one in Kolar, 4 in Mysore, 5 in Chikmagalur, 3 in Davangere) ended in conviction. A total sum of Rs. 170 was realised as fines as against Rs. 65-8-0 in the previous month and Rs. 138 in the corresponding month of the previous year. The remaining 16 cases (2 in

Ramanagaram, 2 in Kolar, 2 in Nanjangud, 5 in Chikmagalur, one in Davangere and 4 in Hassan) are pending.

The total number of weights and measures presented for testing was highest in Bangalore City with 3,086 units and Davangere came next with 1,436 units.

Regulated Market at Mysore

The Regulated Market at Mysore continued to work satisfactorily. During the month under report, 36,471 pallas of groundnuts, 3,651 pallas of til seeds, 274 pallas of castor seeds, 35 pallas of niger, 426 pallas of horsegram, 76 pallas of greengram, 180 pallas of alasande, 12 pallas of avare, 5 pallas of honge seeds, 7 pallas of Urd, 1,047 maunds of tamarind, 184 maunds of soapnuts, 462 bags and 185 maunds of jaggery and 3,34,890 cocoanuts were auctioned. A sum of Rs. 2,081-14-9 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess etc., and also a sum of Rs. 1,040 towards license fee.

Regulated Market at Davangere

The Regulated Market at Davangere continued to work satisfactorily. During the month under report, 192 maunds of cotton (Kappas), 2 maunds of cotton seeds, 1,11,616 maunds of groundnut pods, 2 pallas of sesamum, 3 pallas of niger, 57 pallas of castor seed, 322 pallas of horsegram, 23 pallas of greengram, 228 pallas of bengalgram, 110 pallas of blackgram, 12 pallas of avare, 17 pallas of thogari and 10 pallas of coriander

were sold in the Market. A sum of Rs. 1,709-15-9 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, etc., and also a sum of Rs. 1,536 towards licence fee.

Regulated Market at Tiptur

The Regulated Market at Tiptur continued to work satisfactorily. During the month under report, 10,046 bags of copra, 5.2 cart-loads of cocoanuts or 3,73,894 cocoanuts, 548 bundles and 176 bags of jaggery and 2 pallas of oil seeds were auctioned. A sum of Rs. 887-14-6 was collected by the Market Committee as Market cess etc., and also a sum of Rs. 165 towards licence fees.

Regulated Markets at Chitaldrug and Shimoga

The Government have constituted the First Regulated Market Committees at Chitaldrug and Shimoga.

The Mysore Agricultural Produce Grading and Marking Act

The five Egg Grading Stations continued to work during the month. The number of eggs graded and their value is as follows :—

Serial No.	Name of the Grading Station	No of Eggs graded	Value				Total grading fee collected
			No	Rs.	a	p.	Rs
1	Coorg Orange Growers Co-operative Society, Bangalore	5,322	760	7	0		.
2	Government Poultry Farm, Hosarghatta	681	89	13	0		..
3	Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore.	42,291	4,758	10	0	77	1 0
4	Free Egg Grading Station, Civil Station, Bangalore.	16,428	1,728	12	0		...
5	Central Egg Marketing Co-operative Society, Bangalore.	1,189	239	8	0		
	Total ..	67,411	7,577	2	0	77	1 0

A sum of Rs. 77-1-0 was collected as Grading fee by the Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore, during the month under report.

Drafting of Marketing Surveys

The collection of information for drafting of the reports on the marketing of (a) Fruits and Vegetable Products, and (b) Dry Fruits and Nuts and the supplementary information for the revision of the reports on the marketing of Fish and Groundnuts was continued.

Agricultural and Livestock Statistics

Information regarding the availability of fruits and vegetables in Bangalore Market during the month of September 1950 was collected and furnished to the Military authorities.

A monthly report of the weekly market rates of copra, cocoanut and cocoanut oil as at Tiptur and Arsikere was sent to the Secretary, Indian Central Cocoanut Committee, Ernakulam for publishing the same in their monthly Bulletin.

Co-operative Marketing

The Mysore Milk Supply Union at Bangalore and the Milk Supply Society at Mandya continued to work satisfactorily. The Milk Union at Bangalore supplied 12,800 lbs. of milk to its members and Milk Supply Society at Mandya supplied 2,060 seers of milk to its members during the month under report.

The District Marketing Societies at Bangalore and Mandya continued to work satisfactorily.

Market News Service

The arrangements made for the collection of daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities and live-stock and live-stock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and broadcasting the same through the A.I.R. Broadcasting Station, Mysore, was continued. Arrangements were also made to publish daily market rates in some

of the local daily newspapers, such as, "Deccan Herald," "Janawani" and "Viswakarnataka." The weekly market of Arecanuts received from Madras were furnished to the Areca Marketing Co-operative Society at Shimoga, Sringeri and Arkalgud and those of cocoanut products received from Delhi and Kanpur to the Secretaries of the Arsikere Cocoaout and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society and the Regulated Market Committee, Tiptur. The auction rates of Coffee as prevailing at Chikmagalur were furnished to the Central Government. The weekly

market rates of different varieties of the Arecanuts as prevailing in Bangalore were furnished to the Provincial Marketing Officer, Madras.

Sri K. Nanjappa, B.A., Assistant Marketing Officer, Bangalore, attended a meeting of the Dasara Exhibition Co-operative Committee held at Mysore under the chairmanship of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. He also visited Channapatna and Ramanagaram to investigate the possibilities of establishing a Regulated Market for Cocoons in the State.

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*NEGLECTED SOIL CONSTITUENTS THAT AFFECT PLANT AND ANIMAL DEVELOPMENT

By J. E. McMurtrey, Jr., and W. O. Robinson.

One by one, new elements have been added to the list of those known to be necessary for plant growth and health. Some of these elements are needed in only a few parts per million of soil; yet without this trace, plants—and animals also—suffer from serious diseases. This is one of the most interesting fields of modern research in plant and animal nutrition. It is dealt with in this article.

Because of its complex nature, the soil commonly contains small quantities of numerous chemical elements certain of which, in suitable compounds, are necessary in small amounts for plant and animal development. Frequently, however, elements that are essential at low concentration become toxic if they are available in slightly higher concentrations. Unusual soil constituents frequently occur naturally or they may be added by man accidentally—and sometimes intentionally in controlling insects, rodents, weeds or plant diseases—in amounts that are deleterious to plant development and to the animal feeding upon the plants.

The response of the plant or animal to a deficiency or excess of an element in the diet can most accurately be recognised and measured by the symptoms produced. The actual quantities involved are frequently so minute that routine chemical procedures are not sufficiently delicate to measure amounts that produce striking effects on the plant or animal organism. Recent careful study of the effects of these elements on growth has supplied the explanation of failures in plant and animal development previously attributed to unknown causes or in some instances erroneously to other conditions.

It is now generally admitted that for normal development, plants require the following chemical elements in suitable compounds: Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen,

nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulphur, iron, manganese, boron, copper and zinc. Animals may require all of these and in addition, sodium, chlorine, iodine, and cobalt. The quantities necessary for the normal development of plants or animals vary considerably. Those required in small quantities include iron, manganese, boron, copper, zinc, iodine and cobalt. The members of this last group are the ones that commonly become toxic in slightly larger quantities than those required. Another group of elements that are toxic at relatively low concentrations includes aluminum, arsenic, barium, chromium, fluorine, lead, selenium, and thallium.

The elements present in plants and animals in very small quantities are commonly referred to as "rare", "trace", or "minor" elements. None of these terms is entirely suitable; most of the elements are in no sense rare, they do not occur in traces in all plants or soils, nor are the effects they produce on plants or animal development of a minor nature. There appears to be no completely satisfactory term that can be used to refer to this group of elements. The term "secondary elements" is used frequently in the following discussion to contrast this group with the primary group that includes nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and calcium. However, this use of the term is merely for convenience and is not to be

* From "Agriculture and Animal Husbandry—April–August 1950"—U.P.

construed to mean that they are of any less importance for normal plants and animal development.

The importance of the secondary elements to plant growth was not generally realised till early in the present century. The methods used to demonstrate the necessity for them was to grow plants in media from which the elements under investigation were withheld. In such tests however, the few parts per million of boron, zinc, manganese, etc., necessary for plant growth were frequently present as impurities in the water supplied, in the chemicals ordinarily used in preparing the nutrient solutions, the sands, or in the containers. It was only by exercising the strictest chemical control in excluding traces of the elements under study that proof of the plant's requirements could be established.

Every few years a new chemical element has been added to the list of those that plant physiologists consider essential to plant growth. Early in the present century Gabriel Bertrand and co-workers announced that manganese, boron, and zinc are necessary for plant development. More than 20 years elapsed before this was generally accepted. A few years ago the same chemist announced that nickel and cobalt were present in all soils and plants, and that in plants these elements were concentrated in the leaves. He raised the question whether they are not really essential plant constituents. Nickel and cobalt occur in plants in the order of only a few parts per million.

The quantities of many of the secondary elements in plants are equivalent to only a few pounds per acre. This in terms of the soil is but a few parts per million, and since the soil is such a complex mixture of a great number of different minerals, many of which are of complex composition, it is only natural to suppose that the average soil would contain enough

of the secondary elements to produce normal plant growth.

However, even before the agricultural workers of this country devoted much attention to the presence of the elements required in small amounts in relation to plant growth, they began to notice that in many places certain crops gave poor yields and were affected by what are now known as deficiency diseases. Familiar examples of these are the sand drown of tobacco, the magnesium deficiency disease of potatoes in the highly fertilized soils of Maine and in the sandy soils of the Coastal Plains, the chlorosis of tomatoes on certain Florida marl soils, pecan rosette, and citrus mottle leaf.

The sand drown of tobacco has been found to be due to a deficiency of magnesium. If the soil contains less than 0.2 per cent of magnesium oxide (MgO) the tobacco plant is liable to suffer from sand drown. The chlorosis of tomatoes on certain Florida soils can be cured by the application of a few pounds per acre of manganese. In fact, a light application of stable manure furnishes enough manganese to remedy the chlorosis. Pecan rosette and citrus mottle leaf yield to the application of relatively infinitesimal quantities of zinc.

Yellows of tea has been corrected by use of sulphur compounds. It has recently been shown that internal cork of apples, top rot of tobacco, cracked stem of celery, internal browning of cauliflower, and heart rot and dry rot of sugar beets can be controlled by the use of small applications of boron of the soil on which these crops are grown. Copper compounds have produced remarkable results especially on peat soils and in correcting the permanent wilting of the upper leaves of the tobacco plant caused by copper deficiency.

In some cases soil deficiencies are not revealed by any effect on plant growth yet the plant is not being supplied with a sufficient quantity of some elements to

produce a normal healthy growth of animals feeding on it. Among examples of this is the failure of cattle to develop normally when feeding on the products of the sandy soils of Florida, which do not supply enough iron and copper, or possibly cobalt, to the plant. In New Zealand, the lack of enough cobalt in certain soils causes the "bush sickness" of sheep. The abnormal occurrence of human goiter in parts of Switzerland and of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Washington is due primarily to a deficiency of iodine in the soil.

History furnishes one very pertinent example that appears to give a sound precedent in the application of elements that are not necessary for plant growth but the lack of which causes deficiency diseases in animals. Nearly all vegetative growth is so deficient in both chlorine and sodium that both these elements must be taken with the food to create the hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice and to counterbalance the large excess of potassium ingested with the plant. This problem was unconsciously solved by the physiological craving for salt, and the deficiency is easily made up by merely supplying salt to the animal. In some cases where a particular secondary element is not directly needed for plant growth, it appears that the soil deficiency might best be corrected in the same way.

Sometimes a certain element may be present in the soil in abundance, but because it is not in available form, plants or animals may suffer from the lack of that element. The unavailability may be due to the insoluble nature of the soil minerals containing the element in question. In other soils the reaction, acid or alkaline, may be such that the element is not sufficiently soluble in the soil solution. For instance the liming of soil to the neutral point and beyond may cause chlorosis due to lack of iron or manganese. A very small quantity of zinc

in an acid soil may be sufficient to prevent pecan rosette, whereas in a neutral soil many times more would be quite ineffective.

Deficiencies of the secondary elements, except of iodine in special cases, are not likely to occur in soils formed from the decomposition of granite and other igneous rocks. These soils contain a great variety of minerals in the sands and silts, and also generally contain a relatively large amount of fine clay—the soil-absorption complex, which has the property of retaining many of the elements in a form not readily washed out by percolating water but still available to plants.

Many soils, such as the very sandy soils of the Coastal Plain, contain very little of the absorption complex, and the sands and silts contain very few minerals other than quartz. These soils are likely to show deficiencies of secondary elements necessary for the normal development of plants and animals. Soils of volcanic origin such as those of the Hawaiian Islands and New Zealand may show deficiencies in a number of elements. Soils high in calcium carbonate may produce deficiency diseases owing to the fact that boron, iron, manganese, and perhaps other elements are rendered relatively insoluble by that compound.

It is evident that in the future more attention must be paid to soil deficiencies of all elements essential for normal development of plants and animals. Larger crops grown on highly cultivated soils are exhausting the reserves in all cases where the crops are removed from the soil. There is also another potent factor operating in the same direction. The commercial fertilizers applied to obtain larger yields are for the most part comparatively pure salts, which, through the phenomenon of base exchange tend to displace the secondary elements in the soil and cause them to be used by growing crops or carried away in the drainage

water. These commercial fertilizers are different from farm manure in that they do not ordinarily contain enough of the secondary elements to be of any significance. It is not unreasonable to believe that some small parts of the increased yield following the application of commercial fertilizers is due to the increased availability of the secondary elements rather than entirely to the nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium applied.

There is a tendency at present to use very concentrated salts as fertilizers to reduce carriage and application costs. With the use of these concentrated fertilizers the depletion of elements not supplied may be more rapid. Most pronounced in this direction will be the depletion of the sulphur, magnesium, and calcium reserve in the soil. Heretofore very little attention has been paid in the fertilization of lands to sulphur and magnesium. The reason for this is that potash salts and superphosphate, which are the principal constituents of most commercial fertilizers, frequently contain magnesia and commonly calcium with more sulphate than phosphate. Thus a deficiency of calcium, sulphur, and magnesium has not occurred as generally as would otherwise have been the case. American soils contain on the whole less sulphur than phosphorus, but if other sulphates such as ammonium sulphate and potassium sulphate are used in the newer concentrated fertilizers, no sulphur deficiency could occur.

While the continuous use of chemical fertilizers tends to deplete the essential elements not supplied to the soil, the use of stable manure, leafmold, wood ashes, and peat tends to conserve them. On dairy farms, a large part of all elements is returned to the soil, and the secondary elements contained in such concentrates as are purchased from the outside are, therefore, actually added to it. Leaf litter, leafmold, and wood ashes contain many

of the elements taken from the forest soil in proportions desirable for the nourishment of the trees. The undesirable ones have been largely eliminated. Furthermore, the secondary elements in leafmold, particularly manganese, are in a very available form. In long continued experiments at Woburn and Rothamsted in England it has been found that stable manure has maintained the fertility of the soil over much longer periods than has the use of chemical fertilizers containing nitrogen, potash, phosphorus and sulphur. The numerous chemical elements contained in the manure are undoubtedly an important factor in this observed maintenance of fertility.

Many of the elements naturally occurring in soils are as undesirable as some of them are necessary. Our present information leads us to believe that selenium, thallium, fluorine, chromium, lead, and probably arsenic, are undesirable soil constituents even at the lowest concentrations.

In some instances elements are added to the soil in the form of spray residue or by direct treatment as, for example, the relatively heavy applications of lead arsenate to the soil of nurseries for the control of the Japanese beetle. The addition of lead and arsenic appears to be unqualifiedly undesirable from the standpoints of the maintenance of soil fertility and of safeguarding animal health. Copper and sulphur are frequently added to the soil in the form of spray residues. The quantities of both these elements added per acre are comparatively small and except in extreme cases would be beneficial rather than harmful. The long-continued use of sulphur without liming would, however, cause a considerable rise in soil acidity and result in the depletion of the soil bases.

The problem of the addition of secondary elements to commercial fertilizer is a complicated one and must be conservatively

handled. The compatibility of carriers of secondary elements with other ingredients of the fertilizer mixture is to be considered. It will frequently be difficult to obtain a uniform mixture of the small amounts required. In many cases the chemical reaction of the clay or absorption complex as well as the question of economy will be a determining factor. Thus the addition of a pure manganese salt to a clay saturated with calcium will very soon result in the precipitation of insoluble manganese dioxide. A similar reversion to an insoluble form apparently occurs with zinc. Molybdenum and copper and other elements with similar properties have relatively insoluble sulphides. The presence of the sulphide ion in the soil may render these elements too insoluble to be of practical use.

Some of the secondary elements have very narrow ranges of concentration in which they are of use to plants. Boron is one of these. For many plants in water-solution cultures a few parts of boron per million are absolutely necessary for plant growth, while 20 or more parts per million are fatal to many plants. A familiar example of boron toxicity occurred during the World War when potash sources containing considerable borax were used in potato and tobacco fertilizers. In some cases as little as 30 pounds per acre resulted in greatly diminished yields, and applications in excess of 50 pounds killed the plants.

Although the search for unusual plant constituents is still in its infancy, it has developed that certain plants when grown

in some environments concentrate one or another of these elements. Thus it has been found that the Australian silky oak, members of the *Symplocos* genus (sweet-leaf), the clubmosses, and hickory are notable aluminum absorbing plants. According to spectroscopic determination some mushrooms have been found to contain 0.01 per cent of silver. In the Danube region in Europe the scouring-rush (*Equisetum palustre*) is reported to be a "gold digger." A certain violet absorbs so much zinc that it has been named *Viola Calaminaria* from the zinc-bearing mineral calamine. The woody aster and various species of *As'ragalus* take up so much selenium that a few ounces of the dry plant are a lethal dose for sheep. Other instances might be cited. As the study progresses, doubtless many other plants with voracious appetites for unusual elements will be discovered.

It has been reported, but is as yet unconfirmed, that barium is concentrated in the eyeballs of animals, zinc in the reproductive glands, bromine in the pituitary body, and cobalt and nickel in the pancreas. The same authority reports that boron is concentrated in the pistils of flowering plants.

The lack of accurate information on the content of secondary elements in soils and plants and the effect of small quantities of these elements on animal and human health constitutes an important problem for further research.

(Reproduced from *Soils and Man, Yearbook of Agriculture* 1938.)

WORK OF THE CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1950.

Steady progress in regard to the ploughing and cropping operations is noticeable in respect of the Co-operative Farming Societies noted below :—

A. Co-operative Farming Societies sponsored by Government in accordance with Government Order dated 1st March 1950.—

1. Arehalli Kaval Co-operative Farming Society.

2. Vonakemaradi Kaval Co-operative Farming Society.

3. Talikatte Kaval Co-operative Farming Society.

4. Uddur Aspathar Kaval Co-operative Farming Society

5. Kumbhapur Co-operative Farming Society.

B. Other Co-operative Farming Societies not directly sponsored by Government.—

6. Belagumba Grow More Food Co-operative Society.

7. Koratikere Kaval Co-operative Farming Society.

In all, about 1,300 acres of land have been ploughed while an extent of about 1,000 acres has been sown with crops like ragi, jola, cotton, navane, chillies, gram and pulses in respect of the above Societies.

With a view to concert measures for the development of house-building on co-operative lines as recommended by the Select Committee of the Mysore State Co-operative Seminar, an inaugural meeting was held on 23rd August 1950 under the distinguished presidency of the Hon'ble the Home Minister. Representatives of House Building and other important Societies, leading co-operators all over the State, besides prominent merchants and others attended the meeting. The Mysore Provincial House Building Corporation, Ltd., was registered at Bangalore on 28th August 1950. Steps

have been taken to collect necessary capital by way of share subscriptions and deposits.

In order to render assistance necessary for the revival of the Gani industry, a central co-operative organisation called the "Mysore Gani Oilmen's Co-operative Society" was registered at Bangalore on 25th August 1950.

With a view to ameliorate the economic condition of the cotton handloom weavers, the Mysore Provincial Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., was registered at Bangalore on 14th August 1950. A Special Officer of the status of an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who was entrusted with the conduct of the survey of the Handloom Weaving Industry, is proposed to be appointed as the Secretary of the Society.

During the month under review, the first Board of Management of the Mysore Provincial Silk Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society was appointed for a period of three years consisting of 12 prominent gentlemen interested in the advancement of the industry with *Rajasevasakta* D. C. Subbarayappa, B.A., as President of the Society, besides the Director of Sericulture, the Director of Industries and Commerce and the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies who are serving on the Board as *Ex-officio* Directors. A Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies has been posted as Assistant Secretary of the Society. The activities of the Society have already commenced.

The Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies started as an adjunct to Rural Development Scheme, continued to make headway in rural parts.

THE MULTIPURPOSE SOCIETY SCHEME IN MYSORE

This scheme was inaugurated on the 13th April 1919.

Societies and 82 Taluk Societies have been organised so far.

Objects of the scheme

(a) To bring the benefits of Co-operation to every village in the State however remote or interior ;

(b) To train village-folk in habits of self-help, co-operation and leadership ;

(c) To arrange for the equitable distribution of all controlled commodities including rations, seeds, manure, agricultural implements, etc.;

(d) To rectify the lop-sided development of the co-operative movement in the direction of credit by organising institutions which cater for all the needs of the raiyat.

Main features of the scheme

The multi-purpose society scheme is part and parcel of the new rural development set-up and these institutions are eventually expected to be the vehicles of rural development work. The whole State has been divided into 746 Revenue Circles and each Circle is the headquarters of a Multi-purpose Co-operative Society. Each of them will cover a group of twenty or twenty-five villages. At each Taluk Headquarter, there will be a Taluk Multi-purpose Co-operative Society acting as a wholesale distributor and as a co-ordinating and supervising agency. The Circle Revenue Inspector will be the *Ex-officio* Secretary of the Circle Multi-purpose Co-operative Society and the Inspector of Co-operative Societies, the Secretary of the Taluk Multi-purpose Co-operative Society.

In accordance with the scheme, 746 Circle Multi-purpose Co-operative

Concessions given by Government

1. Agricultural implements, seeds and manure were ordered to be issued to these societies on a consignment basis and supply of these goods to raiyats were made exclusively through them.

2. The Circle Societies were permitted to act as depots for sale of controlled foodgrains, sugar and kerosene.

3. On all sales of fertilisers, seeds, etc., a commission of 2 per cent and 4 per cent is being paid to the Taluk and Circle Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies, respectively.

4. In the matter of staff, the following concessions were ordered :—

(i) The Revenue Inspectors and Inspectors of Co-operative Societies were directed to work as Secretaries of the Circle and Taluk Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies, respectively.

(ii) One clerk and one peon at Government cost have been provided for each Circle Multi-purpose Co-operative Society. One fieldman, one salesman and one watchman, working in the agricultural depots, have similarly been transferred to the Taluk Multi-purpose Co-operative Society.

(iii) Transportation charges in respect of agricultural implements, seeds, manure and rationed articles are being met by Government.

(iv) Rents of godowns engaged for stocking agricultural articles, etc., are being met by Government.

Working of the Scheme

Though the scheme was inaugurated on 13th April 1949, Societies actually started work from 1st September 1949. Several of the Circle Societies commenced work even later. A minimum share target of Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 5,000 was fixed for the Circle and Taluk Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies respectively.

Progress

Progress of the scheme can be judged under the following heads : --

- (a) Share Capital
- (b) Deposits
- (c) Total working capital
- (d) Membership
- (e) Sales
- (f) Turnover

(a) Share Capital.

	As on 31-3-50	As on 30-6-50
	Rs.	Rs.
Taluk	4,99,342	5,06,490
Circle	20,35,906	21,87,393
Total	25,35,248	26,93,883

(b) Deposits

	As on 23-3-50	As on 30-6-50
	Rs.	Rs.
Taluk	84,147	1,43,041
Circle	32,268	63,760
Total	1,16,415	2,06,801

(c) Total Working Capital.

	As on 31-3-50	As on 30-6-50
	Rs.	Rs.
Taluk	6,31,811	7,09,861
Circle	23,12,363	23,71,649
Total	29,44,244	30,81,410

(d) Membership :

	As on 31-3-1950	As on 30-6-1950
Both Circle and Taluk	151,587	162,596

(e) Sales :

	By 31-3-1950	By 30-6-1950
	Rs.	Rs.
Both Circle and Taluk	1,65,66,806	2,20,89,071

(f) Total turnover :

	By 31-3-1950	By 30-6-1950
	Rs.	Rs.
Both Circle and Taluk	3,31,33,612	4,41,78,142

Articles dealt with and Activities

In the early stages, these societies dealt only in controlled foodgrains, agricultural materials, kerosene and sugar. This restriction has now been removed and they are being encouraged to stock all articles required by the raiyat including pulses, salt, soap, match boxes, paper, etc. Several enterprising Multi-purpose Co-operatives have taken up activities like sale of cart-materials, manufacture of soapnut powder, rattanware, etc. One Circle Society has taken up short term credit work.

Audit

The necessity for a thorough audit of these Societies has been fully realised. Proposals for the immediate formation of a Co-operative Audit Unit for auditing the accounts of these societies are under the immediate consideration of Government. In the meantime, the question of entrusting audit this year at least to certified auditors and thereby expediting audit is under the examination of the Department.

General

On the whole, village-folk appear to have appreciated not only the ideology of

the new scheme, but the material benefits it confers. In the early days, there were some complaints regarding the timely supply of iron implements. Government since then have succeeded in securing a handsome quota and the position has been greatly eased.

One point to be noted is that Government has not given a pie of subsidy so far to these Societies. The helps it has given are placing certain staff at their service temporarily and meeting certain charges incidental to the work like godown rent and transport charges. Government would, however, have incurred this expenditure in any case even if the Multi-purpose Scheme had not come into force, as it had to maintain agricultural and food depots.

The following points are exercising the attention of the Department in this connection:—

(1) How to relieve the Revenue Inspectors and Co-operative Society Inspectors of some portion of the work so that we may ensure efficiency and uniformity.

(2) With progressive decontrol, Multi-purpose Societies will have gradually to take up other activities calculated to benefit rural parts. These

will include—

- (a) Stocking all articles required by the raiyat for his daily needs;
- (b) Marketing his produce;
- (c) Provision of credit facilities;
- (d) Construction of godowns and storages;
- (e) Construction of community centres;
- (f) Undertaking other aspects of Rural Development work;
- (g) Small scale Public Works contracts;
- (h) Collection and sale of eggs, butter and fruit;
- (i) Assistance to Cottage Industries;
- (j) House-building and other activities.

The Co-operative Seminar at Nanjangud has recommended a re-orientation of the work of these Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies so that they may act as primary units for all central co-operative institutions. The Department is working out methods for ensuring such a re-orientation.

(3) The Seminar has also put up proposals for the amalgamation or affiliation of old Societies and the new Multi-purpose Societies when their jurisdictions conflict. These are under examination.

(4) The question of supply of trained personnel is a very important one. Arrangements have to be made for training a large number of young men for work in these Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies as Secretaries, Clerks, Accountants, etc.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

TREE PLANTING

The following progress report on Tree Planting up to end of 15th September 1950 is published for general information :—

In accordance with the suggestion made by the Government of India regarding the celebration of the Tree Planting Week called "VANA MAHOTSAVA" starting from 1st week of July, Government inaugurated the Tree Planting Campaign on 1st July 1950. Arrangements were made to provide seedlings, plants, etc., to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for distribution in rural areas. A special appeal was also made to Educational Institutions, Seva Dals, Scouts and other organisations to take part in the campaign. As per particulars so far received by the Commissioner for Rural Development in Mysore, a total of 12,95,257 seedlings of various kinds have been planted from 1st July 1950 up to the end of 15th September 1950.

Sl. No.	From whom received	Target	No. of seedlings planted
1	Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore ...	4,00,000	1,28,086
2	Do Mandya ...	4,00,000	1,94,598
3	Do Mysore ...	4,00,000	1,09,256
4	Do Tumkur ...	6,00,000	1,06,209
5	Do Chitaldrug ...	6,00,000	1,21,763
6	Do Hassan ...	3,00,000	1,92,391
7	Do Shimoga ...	6,00,000	8,38,040
8	Do Kolar ...	6,00,000	27,493
9	Do Chikmagalur ...	8,00,000	47,566
10	Director of Industries and Commerce ...	...	96
11	Director, Animal Husbandry Services ...	...	8,765
12	Superintendent, Government Gardens ...	...	6,077
13	Director of Agriculture ...	...	49
14	Chief Engineer of Mysore ...	...	13,429
15	Commissioner, Bangalore Corporation ...	...	1,126
16	Commissioner, Mysore City Municipal Council ...	...	187
17	President, District Board, Shimoga ...	...	339
18	Do Hassan ...	...	480
19	Do Chikmagalur ...	...	432
20	Do Kolar ...	...	418
21	Do Bangalore ...	...	142
22	Manager, R.W.C., D. B. Pur ...	...	2,624
23	Manager, R.W.C., Anandapuram ...	...	1,851
24	Municipal President, T. Narasipur ...	...	50
	Total ...	...	12,95,257

(Press Note, dated 9th October 1950).

THE REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

The Regional Employment Exchange, No. 3, Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore, registered 1,220 persons during the month of September 1950, of whom 161 were ex-servicemen, 58 women and 1,001 others inclusive of A. B. Standard. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and State Government was 94 and from private employers was 46 thus bringing the total to 140.

Four hundred and twenty-one persons (144 ex-service Personnel and 277 others) were referred to employers against the reported vacancies.

Sixty-six persons were placed in employment during the month, as against 123 in the previous month. Of those placed, 31 were ex-servicemen, 31 others and 4 women.

The registrations of 237 ex-servicemen and 1,863 civilians lapsed during the month. Five hundred and seventy-six ex-servicemen and 3,522 Civilians were on the Live Registers of the Exchange at the end of the month, for employment assistance. From the inception of the organisation up to the end of September 1950, 40,564 persons were registered, 14,198 were submitted against reported vacancies and 2,704 persons were placed in employment.

(Press Note, dated 14th October 1950).

HEALTH OF LIVE-STOCK DURING SEPTEMBER 1950

In their order of severity outbreaks of Rinderpest, Blackquarter, Anthrax, Haemorrhagic-septicaemia, Foot and Mouth Contagious-goat-pleuro-pneumonia Ranikhet, Rabies and Sheep-pox were encountered in the State during September 1950. Altogether 218 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the several contagious and infectious diseases, as against 258 villages during the previous month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar districts, while Hassan, Mandya and Shimoga districts were least affected. These diseases accounted for 732 attacks, of which 610 succumbed, as against 838 attacks and 622 deaths during the previous month. The Departmental staff conducted 30,753 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except Foot and Mouth disease. In the absence of a reliable

method of vaccinator intervention, other prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot and Mouth disease.

As many as four outbreaks of Rinderpest, of which one was among sheep, were registered in Sagar, Thirthahalli and Davangere taluks accounting for 40 attacks and 28 deaths. Prompt measures of control were undertaken by the Department to check its spread and 276 cattle and 50 sheep including goats in the infected villages and 8,470 cattle and 1,908 sheep including goats in the neighbouring 23 villages extending over a radius of three miles were protected against the disease. The disease appeared to be well under control at the end of the month under report.

Diseases caused by internal parasites were reported from 105 villages resulting in 23 deaths, as against 119 villages accounting for 39 deaths during the previous month. The special staff attached to the Parasitic Disease control units of the Department dosed 6,477 animals, as against 6,429 animals during the previous month.

The rest of the Livestock remained free from diseases during the month and, fodder and water were generally available throughout the State.

DRAWING SIX DAYS' RATIONS

In order to reduce the pressure on cereals, a number of persons all over India have voluntarily agreed to draw their quota of cereal rations for six days in the week only. It is earnestly hoped that similar offers will be made by persons in this State also, which Government would greatly appreciate in the present acute food position. In order that the savings accruing out of this offer is fully availed of by the Government, the following procedure would be followed in the State:—

Persons desiring to draw their rationed foodgrains only for six days in the week are requested to present their ration cards to the respective Food Inspectors of the Division in the statutorily rationed areas and to the Amildars of the concerned Taluk or to any officer authorised by the Amildar in this behalf in non-rationed areas, with an application signed by the holder of the ration card or by the head of the family, as the case may be, saying that he would like to draw only six days' rations in the week in his ration card with effect from the next rationing week. The officer concerned would forthwith stamp the card or cards with the words "six days" and will intimate the above fact to the concerned distributing centre for issuing six days' ration every week. The Authorised retail distributors would be supplied with a correspondingly lesser quantity of cereals from the Government godowns. (Press Note, dated 16th October 1950).

CEMENT CONTROL ORDER RELAXED

The Controller of Civil Supplies and Chief Cement Rationing Authority in Mysore, has notified for the information of the residents of Bangalore City, Civil Station and Mysore City that, due to the larger supplies of cement available for civilian use in these localities and the gradual improvement in the stock position of cement in the State, it is proposed to slightly relax the existing control over cement in these three localities.

Instructions have, therefore, been issued to all the Cement Dealers at Bangalore City, Civil Station and Mysore City to issue cement to a *bonafide* consumer during a month upto one ton, without a permit, as a tentative measure, for a period of two months only.

The consumers in these three localities may, therefore, approach the Cement Dealers within their areas for their cement requirements, for a period of two months only, if their requirements per month do not exceed one ton.

In respect of quantities exceeding one ton, the existing procedure will be continued. (Press Note, dated 24th October 1950).

FOOD OFFENCES

During the fortnight ending 15th September 1950, six cases of prosecution for food offences were disposed of in the Corporation area of Bangalore as under:—

For unauthorised hoarding of 213 seers of ragi and 152 seers of paddy a person in Karagappa Gardens, was convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 250, in default to suffer simple imprisonment for one month.

For effecting unauthorised transport of rationed foodgrains, five persons were convicted by the First City Magistrate, Bangalore, to various terms of simple imprisonment and to pay fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30. In all these cases, the foodgrains concerned were also confiscated to Government.

During the fortnight, other Departmental punishments such as warnings, forfeiture of part of security deposits, etc., were awarded to five licensed retail dealers in rationed foodgrains and one fuel licensee as under:—

A licensee of III-A Division was administered a warning for issue of rations on a cancelled ration card, and another in the same Division was warned for an irregularity in the issue of rations to a cardholder.

For issue of rations on an invalid ration card by a licensee of the VI Division, a sum of Rs. 100 was forfeited to Government out of his security deposit.

For a shortage of 32½ viss of sugar observed in his shop during the course of verification, a licensee of the III Division, Civil Area, was fined Rs. 100.

A fuel licensee was fined Rs. 10 during the fortnight for using crude weights to weigh fuel in his shop.

(Press Note, dated 16th October 1950).

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

During the fortnight ended 15th August, seasonal conditions continued to be fair and rainfall was reported from all over the State except in Chitaldrug District and some Taluks of Kolar and South Mysore. The paddy crops in heavy rain zone of the Malnad were stated to be in good condition and incidence of disease and pest infestation definitely brought under check. Transplanting of paddy in the channel areas was in progress, and more than 70 per cent of the area under the old channels and nearly 30 per cent of the area under the new channels had been transplanted.

Dry land sowings had been completed on more than 90 per cent of the land and the recent showers in the first and second weeks of August had helped this crop considerably.

During the fortnight ended 31st August, the 'Maghe' rains were full and plenty all over the State and seemed to have come at a most opportune time to save the standing crops and permit the crop cultivation in the districts of Chitaldrug and parts of Mysore and Kolar where early rains had altogether failed. Reports were received that tanks were filling in Kolar and Tumkur Districts, and agricultural operations were in active progress. Paddy crop in general, and the dry-land crops all over the State, were reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

Apart from a spasmodic attack of cut-worm on ragi and isolated attacks of case-worm on paddy and hoppor on jola crops were fairly free from pests and diseases.

Tapioca cuttings were obtained and supplied to Chikmagalur and Shimoga districts. Arrangements were being made to obtain some more cuttings. It was hoped to secure seed material for about 140 acres.

The Director of Agriculture toured in the distress taluks of Gundlupet, Chamaraajanagar, Yelandur, Heggaddevankote, Nanjangud, T.-Narsipur and Hunsur and met and addressed the gatherings of raiyats and principal agriculturists and leading men of these taluks. Arrangements were made to rush paddy and ragi seed to replace the earlier crops lost on account of inadequate rainfall.

The Director of Agriculture also addressed cotton growers in Nanjangud and Heggaddevankote where a record area had been sown too long with staple cotton and it was noted with gratification

that the crop was coming up exceedingly well in these areas and people were anxious to extend their areas in the coming year.

The Agricultural Planning Committee of Madhyapradesh visited the State and discussed the agricultural problems with the departmental officers. They visited the Government farms and raiyats' fields where demonstrations were being held.

Problems relating to the Research Schemes sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research were discussed with the Assistant Agricultural Commissioner to the Government of India who visited the Government farms at Hessarghatta, Hebbal and Visvosvaraya Canal. (Press Note, dated 25th October 1950).

PRESS REPORT REFUTED

There has recently been some criticism in a local Kannada Daily newspaper, "Pouravani", dated 17th October 1950, alleging that a large number of licenses for new bars have been issued in Bangalore City, contrary to the accepted policy of Government to achieve total prohibition. This criticism is far from truth as will be apparent from the following facts and figures :—

On 21th October 1947, when the present Government took over the Administration there were 15 bars in Bangalore City and Cantonment. Since then, only six additional licenses were issued, and among these licensees two were refugees who were in a helpless condition and who were given the licenses just to enable them to earn a living. Out of the bars for which licenses were issued, one has not been yet opened. Actually, only five new bars have been opened in Bangalore City and Cantonment during the last three years.

Hence the statement that the number of bars has increased by 150 to 200 per cent is entirely untrue. It is equally untrue to say that new licenses have been issued in 20 to 30 cases. It is very much regretted that such baseless and misleading statements are made in the Press without making any attempt to know or verify the facts.

(Press Note, dated 26th October 1950).

INTENSIVE CULTIVATION SCHEME

It was reported in a section of the Press that Shimoga has not been included in the zones selected for intensive cultivation in connection with the scheme of grants from the Centre to the State's Food Plan. This is not correct. The Government have selected Shimoga, Mysore and Mandya Districts for drawing up intensive cultivation schemes and these schemes will be placed before the Central Government in due course.

(Press Note, dated 27th October 1950).

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

In accordance with the planned policy of making electric power available to irrigation pumping sets and for lighting and heating purposes, the Electrical Department has made considerable progress in the servicing of installations. Every effort is being made to see that the demand is met as expeditiously as possible in the areas where the need is felt most acutely. The following statement shows the number of installations serviced during the month of September 1950:—

	Districts				
	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lighting	407	86	56	68	71
Heating	67	4	...	1	1
Power	29	9	1	1	7
I. P. Sets	9	5	...	4	13
Cinemas	1T	1	1	1T	...
St. Lights	92	10	27	181	7
Villages electrified	3	...	...	1	...

	Districts				
	Chikmagalur	Chitaldrug	Hassan	Srinagara	Total
	7	8	9	10	11
Lighting	44	72	63	76	943
Heating	...	1	2	1	77
Power	3	5	4	6	65
I. P. Sets	...	2	2	2	37
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	4
St. Lights	6	3	...	75	341
Villages electrified	...	...	1	2	7

(Press Note, dated 27th October 1950).

BASELESS NEWS

There appeared recently, in a section of the local Press, an item of news alleging that the Government are considering the proposal to grant House Rent Allowance to Government Servants whose salary does not exceed Rs. 200 and that this allowance would be in addition to the usual dearness allowance that they have been getting. There is absolutely no basis for this news. There is no such proposal being considered by Government.

(Press Note, dated 28th October 1950).

CEILING PRICE OF JAGGERY

The Government of India have recently announced the ceiling prices for jaggery (Gur) throughout India, including Mysore State for which a ceiling price of Rs. 21 per maund of 82-2/7 lbs. has been fixed. Accordingly the maximum price for jaggery in Mysore will be Rs. 6-2-0 per local maund of 24 lbs., or Re. 0-12-3 per viss of 3 lbs. this being the highest price inclusive of all merchandising and other incidental charges, at which jaggery (Gur) can hereafter be sold or purchased in wholesale or retail transactions in this State. In the case of jaggery (Gur) sold on F.O.R. basis, the price shall not exceed the above ceiling price.

The ceiling price as above comes into force at once and all transactions of sale or purchase above the ceiling price prescribed will be illegal and punishable under the law with imprisonment, fine or both. Jaggery (Gur) in respect of which a transaction is entered into above the ceiling price will also be liable to be confiscated.

(Press Note, dated 30th October 1950).

FOOD OFFENCES IN BANGALORE

Sixteen cases of prosecutions for food offences were disposed off during the fortnight ending 30th September 1950, the details of which are as follows:—

One person was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 in default to undergo simple imprisonment for 30 days for opening a coffee bar in Kempegowda Road, without getting it recognised by the Food Department.

Fifteen other persons were convicted and sentenced to various terms of simple imprisonment and fines ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 for unauthorised transports of rationed foodgrains.

Departmental action was taken in three cases as follows:—

For certain irregularities observed in the stock accounts, a licensee of IV Division was warned.

A fuel licensee of the I Division was administered a warning for having made a wrong entry in the Ration Card in respect of fuel issued to the cardholders.

A fuel licensee of IX Division was warned for having shifted the fuel depot premises without the permission of this Department.

(Press Note, dated 30th October 1950).

REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

The Regional Employment Exchange, No. 3, Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore, registered 1,248 persons during the month of October 1950, of whom 165 were ex-servicemen, 88 women and 995 other inclusive of A. B. Standard. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and State Government was 58 and from private employers was 16 thus bringing the total to 74.

Two hundred and six persons (106 ex-service Personnel and 100 others) were referred to employers against the reported vacancies.

Fifty-three persons were placed in employment during the month, as against 66 in the previous month. Of those placed, 18 were ex-servicemen, 33 others and 2 women.

The registrations of 197 ex-servicemen and 1,446 civilians lapsed during the month. Five hundred and nineteen ex-servicemen and 3,113 civilians were on the Live Registers of the Exchange at the end of the month, for employment assistance. From the inception of the organisation up to the end of October 1950, 41,812 persons were registered, 14,404 were submitted against reported vacancies and 2,757 persons were placed in employment.

(Press Note, dated 6th November 1950).

SURVEY OF HISTORICAL RECORDS

The heads of all the Muzrai Institutions are requested to assist the Regional Committee for the Survey of Historical Records in its work and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts are also requested to help the Committee by furnishing information regarding the repositories of records in their districts. Owners of old records and manuscripts may contact the Secretary, the Regional Committee, Mysore, and furnish information regarding the details of their collections.

EXPORT OF GROUNDNUTS

Government have withdrawn with immediate effect the Notification No. S.D. 3084—C. 107-47-43, dated 3rd November 1948, banning the export of groundnuts (both shelled and unshelled) from any place within the State to any place outside the State.

In effect, groundnuts (both shelled and unshelled) may be exported from the State without any permit or restriction.

(Press Note, dated 10th November 1950).

FOOD OFFENCES.

During the fortnight ending 15th October 1950, eight cases of unauthorised transport of foodgrains were disposed of in the Bangalore Corporation Area, the accused in these cases having been convicted and sentenced to undergo Simple Imprisonment till the rising of Court and to pay a fine of Rs 15 each, or in default, to suffer Simple Imprisonment for another four days.

A licensee of the IV Division was administered a warning for irregularities in foodgrains transactions observed in his shop.

(Press Note, dated 11th November 1950).

THE PRESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Certain comments have been published in a local paper to the effect that the recent reconstitution of the Mysore Press Advisory Committee, with the Hon'ble the Chief Minister as its President, was not based on strict democratic principles, and that the Committee should consist of purely editors of newspapers. In this connection, Government wish to inform the public that the Mysore Press Advisory Committee consisting of the following members was recently reconstituted on the recommendations of the President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference. It has been the accepted practice in the neighbouring Provinces that the Minister in charge of Information would preside over the meetings of the Press Advisory Committees.

PERSONNEL OF THE MYSORE PRESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. Mr. Pothan Joseph, Editor, "Deccan Herald", Bangalore.
2. Sri P. R. Ramaiya, Editor, "Daily News", Bangalore.
3. Sri M. S. Gurupadaswamy, Editor, "Prajamata", Bangalore.
4. Sri K. Jeevan Rao, Editor, "Kalachakra", Bangalore.
5. Janab S. G. Mohiyuddin, Editor, "Alkalam", Bangalore.
6. Sri T. Narayana, Editor, "Mysore Patriko", Mysore.
7. Sri H. K. Kumaraswami, Editor, "Aruna", Mysore.
8. Srimati M. R. Lakshamma, Editor, "Sodari", Bangalore.
9. Sri M. S. Bharadwaj, Editor, "Chitra-gupta", Bangalore.
10. Sri H. S. Doreswamy, Editor, "Pouravani", Bangalore (Convener).

(Press Note, dated 16th November 1950).

SPECIAL COSMIC RAY BALLOON ASCENTS

Letter No. 601—0-136, dated 16th October 1950, from the Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, College Road, Madras-6, to the Meteorologist to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore, is republished for general information.—

"The University of Rochester and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, are releasing balloon-borne equipment from Madras for measuring the intensity of primary cosmic rays. The equipment which will be contained in a black gondola (cylindrical drum) tied to a yellow parachute and balloons, would, after floating for several hours, land a hundred or more miles from the starting point. If any one reports find of such equipment to any Meteorological Station, the Officer-in-charge will please —

(i) send an EXPRESS telegram to METCENTRE, MADRAS, giving the name and complete address of the finder. The finder will be paid a reward of Rs 100;

(ii) request the finder to gather all the parts carefully and store them in the shade,

(iii) request the finder to put a wet cloth on the gondola;

(iv) request the finder to wait for somebody from METCENTRE, MADRAS, to come and collect the equipment from him.

As these experiments are believed to be of great scientific value, would you kindly co-operate and assist in the speedy and efficient recovery of the instruments?"

(Press Note, dated 18th November 1950).

HEALTH OF LIVE-STOCK

In their order of severity, outbreaks of Rinderpest, Blackquarter, Anthrax, Hæmorrhagic-septicæmia, Foot and Mouth, Contagious-goat-pneumonia, Rabies, Ranikhet and Sheep-pox were encountered in the State during October 1950. Altogether 292 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the several contagious and infectious diseases, as against 218 villages during the previous month.

The number of outbreaks was highest in Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore Districts, while Mandya, Hassan and Shimoga Districts were least affected. These diseases accounted for 1,409 attacks, of which 1,062 succumbed, as against 732 attacks and 610 deaths during the previous month. The Departmental staff conducted 52,007 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except Foot and Mouth disease in the absence of a reliable method of vaccinator intervention, other prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot and Mouth disease.

As many as eight outbreaks of Rinderpest, of which four were among sheep and goats, were registered in Honnali, Channagiri, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Taluks accounting for 32 attacks among cattle and 214 attacks among sheep and goats of which 17 cattle and 202 sheep and goats succumbed. Prompt measures of control were undertaken by the Department to check its spread and 3,532 cattle and 705 sheep including goats in the infected villages and 16,744 cattle and 1,815 sheep including goats in the neighbouring 70 villages extending over a radius of three miles were protected against the disease. The disease appeared to be well under control at the end of the month under report.

Prevalence of an obscure disease akin to Gastro-enteritis among cattle and buffaloes in Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts was reported during the month from ten villages with 106 attacks and 58 deaths. The research staff of the Department was promptly deputed to investigate its occurrence and during the month they have protected 2,757 animals in those Districts against this disease.

Diseases caused by internal parasites were reported from 96 villages resulting in 76 deaths, as against 105 villages accounting for 23 deaths during the previous month. The special staff attached to the Parasitic Disease control units of the Department dosed 6,380 animals, as against 6,477 animals during the previous month.

The rest of the Live-stock remained free from diseases during the month and, fodder and water were generally available throughout the State.

(Press Note, dated 20th November 1950).

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

List of books added to the University Library from 1st September 1950 to 1st November 1950.

General and Reference Works.

Ralph, R. G. The Library in Education (920)

Philosophy.

Barth, K. The Knowledge of God and the Service of God. (108).
 Born, M. Natural Philosophy of Cause and Chance. (104).
 Dunne, J. W. Nothing Dies
 Joad, C. E. M. A Critique of Logical Positivism. (122).
 Macmurray, J. Reason and Emotion. (101)
 Rajamannar, P. V. Ancient Knowledge and Modern Research. (133).

Psychology.

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THE HON. THE CHIEF MINISTER PAYS HOMAGE TO SARDARJI

— o : —

The tragic news of Sardar's passing away has stunned me. My grief is too deep to find expression in words. Alas, the great and beloved Sardar is no more.

The country is forlorn by the passing away of the stalwart leader. And a giant among men has been snatched away from us by the cruel hand of fate.

His monumental services will ever be cherished with reverential gratitude by the nation for whose welfare he laboured unremittingly in such a heroic and devoted manner.

He was known to be an "Iron Man" but few know that he had a heart full of human kindness and affection.

The masterly way in which he brought about the integration of India in recent times was the crowning glory of his magnificent leadership.

He evinced a deep and abiding interest in Mysore and her problems. He had, as I know, a special affection for Mysore. His advice and guidance was always available to us. Mysore has reasons to pay a special homage to the departed leader.

May the soul of Sardarji rest in peace !

All Public Offices, Courts and Educational Institutions throughout the State were closed on Friday the 15th December and Saturday the 16th December 1950, in view of the sad demise of the Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister. Flags were flown half-mast on all Public buildings for seven days from the 15th instant. There were no public entertainments during that period.

Public meetings were held in cities, towns and villages to mourn the sad demise of Sardarji. May the soul of Sardarji rest in peace.

THE MYSORE STATE JUDICIAL OFFICERS' CONFERENCE IN BANGALORE.

INAUGURATED BY THE HON. THE CHIEF MINISTER.

The Hon Sri K. C. Reddy, B.A., B.L., Chief Minister of Mysore, opened the Mysore Judicial Officers' Conference at the Legislative Assembly Hall, on 17th December 1950. Rao Bahadur P. Medapa, Chief Justice of the High Court, presided over the function. While opening the Conference, the Hon. the Chief Minister said :—

Homage to Sardarji

We have met under the shadow of a great national calamity, for, the sad demise of beloved Sardarji cannot but be regarded as a national calamity of the first magnitude. I feel deeply moved and overwhelmed by intense emotion and but for the insistent call of duty and a timely reminder from your President, I would not perhaps have been able to be present to open this conference as had been agreed to. Let us pay our reverential homage to the matchless and stalwart Leader whose mortal frame has been consumed by fire, but whose fame will be immortal and whose memory will ever remain green in the hearts of millions of people, for whose service he had dedicated his life. Let us all fervently pray that his soul may rest in peace ! The words of the Father of the Nation that the only answer to death is to forget it, must give us courage to face the future and do our duty to our country.

I thank you warmly for the opportunity you have given me to open this conference. I qualified myself for the practice of the profession of law but, as you may be aware, never really practised it at any time. I presume you have considered it appropriate to invite me to be in your midst, in view of the office I happen to be holding at present. Let me assure you that I value this opportunity greatly.

Primary task of Judicial Officers

I have listened with great interest to the speech of your Vice-President and have taken full note of the many problems and difficulties that face you. The primary task of all judicial officers is to seek and find out truth. That task is no doubt a very difficult one, but it must also be remembered that it is a noble quest, for Truth is God. Not the least amongst the great things preached to us by the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, is to think deeply and examine carefully all matters with a view to find out the truth for oneself and after finding it to stick to it at all costs. The extent of the success of your endeavours to arrive at truth will be the measure of your contribution towards the Gandhian ideal of life.

Law connected with Life

Your Vice-President has stated, and in my opinion correctly, that Law is inextricably connected with life and that legislation becomes progressively complex with the progress of life. This cannot but be so. As has been aptly stated by Hon'ble Shri Harilal J. Kania, the Chief Justice of India, Law is primarily concerned with the drama of life and its essential humanity and the whole drama of man's progress from savagery to civilization is the drama of the Law. Man's notions of justice cannot therefore be static. It is to adapt itself

to the ever changing conditions in the social, political and economic fields and new social and economic conditions call for a corresponding progressive concept of justice. This, in turn, demands progressive legislation. To-day, when our country is passing through a period of transition and transformation, it is inevitable that those whose task is to administer justice will have to face and solve many complex legal problems. The strain on the judicial officers must be great, but I am confident that the subordinate judiciary of our State will be equal to the occasion. Your past traditions and present performance under the able guidance of the Honourable Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court engenders in me that confidence.

Work of Subordinate Courts

The reputation of any country in the matter of the administration of justice depends in no small measure on the work of the subordinate courts. The decisions of the Subordinate Courts, more often than not, become final either because the law does not permit an appeal or because the parties cannot afford to approach the High Court or the Supreme Court. The subordinate judiciary in the State should therefore consist of the best men available in the field and it is a duty due to the public to keep them reasonably contented. The Government is always anxious to give a sympathetic consideration to the reasonable representations of the judicial officers regarding their scales of pay and emoluments. In the matter of recruitment to the intermediate cadres of Subordinate Judges and District Judges, I may assure you that the recommendations of the High Court will receive from the Government the importance they deserve and I have no doubt that your interests are safe in the hands of the Judges of your High Court.

The Bench and the Bar

A reference has been made to Article 217, Clause 2 of the Constitution. That article accords recognition to the claims of both the Bench and the Bar alike in the matter of recruitment to the High Court. It must be admitted that the Bench and the Bar are the obverse and reverse of the same coin, that they are one and indivisible and that both co-operate in the task of the efficient administration of justice. I have no hesitation in assuring you that due consideration will always be given to the claims of both the limbs of the administration of justice in the matter of recruitment to the Bench and every endeavour made for the selection of the best men. Let me state that from the reports I have received from your Chief Justice and the other Judges of the High Court about your attainments and work, there is ample talent amongst you to aspire and deserve the coveted place of the Judge of a High Court. The question of the appointment of judicial officers to the different posts referred to by your Vice-President in his speech is a matter which calls for further investigation. I have no doubt that there are some offices of a quasi-judicial nature which may with advantage be filled from your ranks. The matter of separating the judiciary from the executive is, as you are all aware, receiving the full attention of the High Court and the Government.

Bulwarks of Democracy

Courts of Justice are the bulwarks of Democracy and the lower courts are obviously the front bastions. It is upon you, Gentlemen, that the citizens and the litigants of the State depend for the speedy and efficient administration of justice. I hope that, in your deliberations, you will think out and devise proper

measures to aid you in the discharge of your duties even more efficiently than before and in an ever increasing measure to the good of the State. Gentlemen, there are some other important matters to which I would have liked to refer on an occasion like this. I am afraid I do not feel like doing so now. I am sure,

however, that the worthy President of your conference will deal at length with the several problems concerning the judiciary in the State.

I thank you all once again for giving me this opportunity and now I have great pleasure in declaring this conference open and wishing it all success.

FORTNIGHTLY PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE HON. THE CHIEF MINISTER.

The Hon. Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, who returned from Delhi on 21st November 1950, met Representatives of the Press at a Conference in his Chambers on 22nd November and explained to them several matters which he took up with the Government of India during his recent visit to Delhi. The following details were given to the Pressmen.—

Food Position.

We will be getting 725 tons of sugar immediately to tide over the present bad position and the supply of another 300 tons of sugar has been promised. At present, therefore, we have a thousand and odd tons of sugar to help us, and we have asked for another 2,000 tons.

We are also badly in need of wheat. A request has been made to the Government of India to divert 1,000 tons to the State from out of the Bombay Reserve Godown and also a portion out of 3,000 tons of wheat which is likely to reach the Madras Port shortly.

As regards the allotment of foodgrains till the end of the year 1950, we have asked for additional allotment of 29,000 tons of foodgrains.

much foodgrains as possible from Burma and other places, keeping in view the target of self-sufficiency by March 1952.

Meantime, it will be our endeavour to step up the rations on the basis of allotment we are likely to get from the Government of India and also on the basis of more or less satisfactory seasonal conditions prevailing in the State except in some areas, namely, Bangarpet, Mulbagal and Kolar Taluks in Kolar District and Molakalmuru, Challakere and Jagalur taluks in Chitaldrug District.

As regards latest seasonal conditions in the State, reports from Kolar have not been encouraging and relief works by way of construction of channels and tanks have been started.

Basic Allotments for 1951.

Tentatively, we have prepared a budget of our requirements. We want about 168,000 tons. The basic food policy has been, firstly, to continue controls in some form or other and secondly, to import as

Exemption under Articles of the Constitution.

The question of exemption of Mysore from the superintendence and control under the relevant Articles of the Constitution as applied to Part B States was taken up with the Government of India.



The Hon. Sri K. C. Reddy, the Chief Minister, speaking at the Anniversary of the Mysore Road Transport Workers' Association held at the Town Hall on 3rd December 1950.



The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, opened the canteen of the Indian Telephone Industries at Krishnarajapuram on 6th December 1950. Photo taken on that occasion.



The Hon. Sri K. C. Reddy, the Chief Minister, the Hon. Sri Gopal Reddy, Finance Minister, Madras, and others at the Anniversary of the Mysore Road Transport Workers' Association. (Above).



The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam unveiled the portraits of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and Dr. Rajendra Prasad at the Anniversary.

It was stated at the time when the Constitution was being finalised, that it may not be necessary to extend the application of the Articles, for example, to States like Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. Subsequently, a Memorandum was sent by the Government of India, indicating the relationship between Government of India and Part B States.

After discussions, I was assured that the provisions of the Memorandum would not apply to Mysore. Specific orders of the President exempting Mysore under Article 371 would receive consideration.

I. A. S. Scheme.

There is no idea of our getting away from the position already accepted in this regard. The constitutional and legal aspects raised by the Assembly were brought before the Government of India. The Government of India have been advised that there is no such legal or constitutional difficulty and that the I.A.S. and I.P.S. which were in existence at the time of Integration of States, could be extended to Part B States. The matter needs further scrutiny before any finality is reached. The Selection Board is expected to come to Mysore in January next. The selection will be made without prejudice to the decisions to be taken later in consultation with the Government of Mysore. Discussions on various aspects will be taken up after the selection and the position becomes clear. In any case, the prospects of our service men will have to be fully safeguarded and the Government of Mysore will leave no stone unturned to secure this result.

Military.

As regards the integration of the Mysore Army with the Indian Army, it was urged on the Government of India that not only in respect of army personnel but in respect

of personnel of other integrated departments also, their prospects should be assured and that officers and men of the Mysore Army should not come to grief because of integration.

The Government of India were face to face with the need for retrenchment in the entire Indian Army. It was also necessary from the Government of India's point of view to mechanise the Army more and more. The retrenchment in the Mysore Army, it was disclosed, would not be out of proportion, compared to the percentage in other 'B' States and the Indian Army. Regarding the Officers of the Mysore Army, I have the assurance that even those who will not be acceptably graded will be given a short service of one year within which period they may qualify themselves for being up-graded. It has been strongly urged that such of those who cannot be kept in the Army should be provided with alternative employment in other departments or that sufficient finances be given for rehabilitating them in gainful occupations. With regard to this question, the Government of India have given an assurance of sympathy and all possible help. They have also agreed to re-examine the mustering-out concessions to such of the personnel as cannot remain on medical and other grounds. I brought to the notice of the Government of India unequivocally that unless full justice is forthcoming in the matter, there will be considerable discontent and frustration. The future of the personnel of the other federated departments was also discussed. The prospects and continuance in service of the men would not be prejudicially affected. Further details are still being considered.

Public Service Commission.

I have had discussions regarding the constitution of a Public Service Commission in Mysore. Certain matters were

thrashed out and certain positions arrived at. In the light of the same, the matter will be considered by the Government.

Railway Line.

You will be interested to know that I have drawn the attention of the Government of India to the immediate need of the Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam Railway line. The necessity for the line is fully realized by the Government of India and the highest priority will be given to this question.

It was also urged on the Government of India that the Bangalore Station should be remodelled urgently. The necessity for putting up of a Hotel at Jog or nearest Railway Station to Jog has been brought home to the Government of India.

The question of diversion of the Reserve Fund of the Mysore Railways to partly finance the Bangalore Trolley Bus Scheme was discussed.

Tourist Traffic.

Definite progress has been made in the direction of promoting tourist traffic in Mysore State. The Government of India have agreed to contribute towards the location of the Tourist Office in Bangalore as also for bringing out tourist literature. Certain definite proposals have been placed before them and it may be taken for granted that the Government of India will give their utmost support for fostering tourist traffic in the State. Decisions with regard to this question will be taken early and it is hoped that arrangements will be in full swing by January next.

Rehabilitation of Refugees.

The Government of India have agreed to provide an additional grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for giving loans to refugees. Regarding the construction of 200 houses to be

built for them, they have agreed to give the cost of the sites also. A further allotment for houses to be built later on may be expected.

As regards the rehabilitation of the East Bengal refugees, the Government of Mysore have taken all necessary steps and are awaiting final sanction of the Government of India and the allotment for implementing the scheme. The issue of final orders in the matter will be expedited.

It is likely that refugees may not come in large number to start with.

Finance.

So far as the current year's budget is concerned, a capital programme of Rs. 4½ crores has been provided and the Government of India have approved of the same. The ways and means position as indicated in the budget was to dispose of the Mysore Government securities to the extent necessary. The Government of India felt that such selling of securities would be injurious and advised us not to pursue that matter. Meantime, they have promised to give a loan of Rs. 1 crore. But, I have asked them to grant us at least Rs. 2 crores out of the amount that may be made available to Part B States.

Meanwhile, an offer has been made by a North Indian Bank to advance a loan to us on satisfactory terms. This fact has also been brought to the notice of the Government of India. It has been strongly urged that a quick decision on this vital question is urgently called for. It is hoped that the matter will be finalised to our satisfaction by about the middle of next month.

Separate proposals for the financing of capital projects connected with the Mysore Iron and Steel Works are also under consideration of the Ministry of Industries.

The Government of India are also agreeable to sanction a loan or give a grant

for the promotion of cottage industries in the State and for the implementation of the Visvesvaraya Scheme. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been asked for and this amount is likely to be sanctioned.

Drugget Industry.

The installing of a processing plant in connection with the Drugget industry in the State has also been taken up, and

financial help from the Government of India is sought.

Telephones.

The condition of the telephone system, obtaining in the State at present, has been brought to the notice of the Government of India and I am assured that the service in Mysore will be improved before long.

*** INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN MYSORE**

By Hon. Sri H. C. Dasappa, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Finance and Industries.

To be asked to discuss the State's policy and programme of industrialisation within the short space of fifteen minutes is rather a tall order and so you must forgive my getting down to brass tacks, without indulging in the luxury of an introduction. You must forgive me too for dealing with this important subject in barest outline, for anything more than this would, for the same reason, be impracticable.

Our Objective and Policy.

Let me first explain our objective in chalking out our development programme. As I have said on previous occasions, the State must play an active role in the industrialisation of the country with a view to promote a rapid rise in the living standards of the people by exploiting the resources of the country, increasing production and offering increased opportunities to one and all for employment in the service of the community. Government has retained the initiative in securing the necessary degree of industrialisation as rapidly as possible. Basic industries of National importance such as Iron, Steel,

Cement and Electric Power Generation have all been either State enterprises or nationalised in public interests. Though the rest of the Industrial field has been left open to private enterprise, the State has not hesitated to take the lead in sponsoring activities in other fields also, especially when private enterprise has been lacking. A number of large scale and medium scale industries have thus come to be established through Joint-Stock Companies sponsored by the State, with Government participation both in Capital and Management. Facilities such as land, water and electric power have readily been made available whenever private enterprise has been forthcoming. Government have not hesitated to go to the rescue of several of even these private companies facing collapse in times of crisis. They have taken over control of such concerns, advanced necessary finance, placed their working on a sound basis and handed them back to company management. An outstanding example of such intervention and assistance is the case of Sri Krishnarajendra Mills of Mysore City.

* Broadcast talk from the All-India Radio, Mysore, on 4th December 1950.

A vital part of our programme of industrialisation is the development of cottage industries which are particularly suited for the exploitation of local resources and offer scope for individual or co-operative enterprise suited to the genius of our country. Training centres are being run all over the State with a view to afford training facilities and also demonstrate and popularise the use of improved tools, machines and processes. Mechanisation of cottage industries as far as possible making use of cheap electric power available in the country and integration of cottage and small scale industries with large scale industries are some of the measures being adopted to solve the main handicap, viz., marketing difficulty facing cottage industries. The promotion of Khadi and handloom weaving, encouragement to indigenous industries like silk reeling, mat-weaving, pottery, coir-making, tile manufacture, and metal work, provision of facilities for industrial education, scientific and industrial research, rural industrialisation, financial help to educated unemployed in particular and generally to industrialists, are some of the activities being pursued towards this end.

Implementation.

Let us now examine how far this policy has been implemented, for only thus can you determine to what extent the new democracy has justified itself in the field of industrial development. If you have been listening-in thus far, you will have noticed that our industrial programme comprises a four-pronged drive covering—

- (i) Large scale industries,
- (ii) Medium and small scale industries,
- (iii) Cottage Industries, and
- (iv) Rural industrialisation generally.

Development of Large Scale Industries.

The main item in this programme has been the expansion of the Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati. Work connected with the setting up of Electric Pig Iron Furnaces with a view to increase production of Pig Iron from the present 25,000 tons to 100,000 tons per year is proceeding satisfactorily and the furnaces are expected to go into production next year. Plans for the setting up of a Bessemer Electric Duplex Plant as well as a Billet and Light Structural Mill with a view to facilitate conversion of this pig iron into various categories of consumable steel sections are also actively being pursued and there is no doubt that placing in the market 100,000 tons of finished steel instead of the present 25,000 tons will go a long way in giving relief to the general public suffering under acute steel famine conditions from a long time past.

Production of Ferro Silicon which was commenced in Mysore on an experimental scale amidst the II World War has now come to stay in Mysore. The reconditioned Furnace under construction at Bhadravati Works has just been completed and Mysore production of this essential ingredient for Steel manufacture will hereafter be adequate not only for the present requirements of India but also for the future Steel Production Units proposed to be set up by the Union Government. Construction work at Bhadravati in regard to the first Acetic Acid Plant of India is also nearing completion. Future production of over a thousand tons of this valuable by-product of the wood distillation industry is expected to meet the requirements of the country and thus eliminate imports.

The new Cement Plant, the establishment of which, involves the raising of Cement output from 60 tons to 260 tons a day has just started working and I am confident that scarcity conditions in

cement supplies will soon be past history. Since there are special facilities available for the purpose, arrangements for production of Calcium Carbide and Alloy and Tool Steel at Bhadravati Works are also being planned. *The over-all cost of these expansion programmes at Bhadravati will work out to nearly Rs. 4½ crores.*

I must mention in this connection other industries due to be established at Bhadravati. The Chemical Fertilisers Industry aimed at producing 25,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate and another 25,000 tons of Nitro Chalk with a view to assist the 'Grow More Food' Campaign is to be established at the place. The Foundry Section of the Bangalore Machine Tool Project to be established by the Union Government is also to be set up at Bhadravati.

As you all know, Mysore abounds in the precious yellow metal and a prosperous Gold Mining Industry producing about 180,000 ozs. of the metal per annum has been established at Kolar Gold Fields. Government are also exploring other areas in the State and work connected with the Bellara Gold Mine Project is proceeding briskly. About 3,000 tolas of Gold has been extracted so far and water and electric power facilities are soon to be extended to the area with a view to facilitate conduct of operations on a larger scale. Let us hope and pray another Mining City springs up at Bellara.

Mysore was the earliest in the field of Electrical equipment manufacture. Production of transformers and motors in the Government Electric Factory, of electro-porcelain in the Government Porcelain Factory and of lamps in the Government-sponsored Lamp Works has been carried on for some time past. With a view to take up production of high tension insulators and developing manufacture of transformers, motors, florescent lamps

and other equipment on modern lines, Government engaged the services of the Westing House Electric Company as consultants and a scheme costing nearly 10 crores of rupees in all is ready for execution. Implementation of the same in collaboration with the Westing House Electric Company and in close co-operation with the Union Government is being pursued.

Substantial progress has been achieved in securing expansion of the Textile Industry consistent with the requirements of the State. During this period of three years, the spindlage has been increased from 168,000 to 218,000 by offering substantial financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 40 lakhs and other help for the establishment of three Textile Mills. An increase of over 1,000 in the number of power-looms has also been secured by similar effort. This means virtual completion of the Post-war Development Programme drawn up during the War.

Another venture likely to materialise in the near future is the Raw Film Industry to be started on a Joint-Stock Company basis at a capital cost of Rs. 2½ crores. Other development schemes which have either been sanctioned or are under active consideration are the setting up of an additional Sugar Production Plant at Shimoga, the expansion of the Paper Factory and the establishment of a Clocks Manufacture Industry in collaboration with the world renowned firm of Messrs. Favre Leuba. These are some of the important large scale industries being established or expanded at present. Unfortunately owing to the heavy strain on the State's Finances resulting from circumstances beyond control, it has become necessary for us to defer several other useful projects such as the manufacture of Bicycles, Rayon, Aluminium and products. Government will however

be only too glad to render all possible help to private Entrepreneurs coming forward in these fields.

Medium and Small Scale Industries.

Fairly rapid progress has been recorded in the expansion and establishment of the Medium and Small Scale Industries. Government had to take over control of the working of the Mysore Lamp Works sometime ago and the production of lamps has now been raised to 6,000 lamps per day compared with about 1,400 lamps that was being produced at the time of taking over control. Expansion in output apart, other useful lines of development such as production of street series and high wattage lamps are also under rapid progress. The Mysore Sugar Company, another Government sponsored and Government-managed concern, has successfully completed its scheme for production of a very fascinating variety of confectionery at the rate of a ton per day. These have proved so popular in the market that the concern is already examining plans to expand production in this unit started only in September 1949.

The Mysore Tobacco Company have finished erection of the Re-drying Plant imported from America and its successful working has helped exploration of foreign markets. Allied activities of the Company, *viz.*, cultivation and curing of Virginia Cigarette Tobacco, have expanded cent per cent this year and the production is already over a million pounds.

The Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Company assembled the first receiver set in October 1949 and regular production of receiver sets has since been going on at a high level of workmanship. It has in the extrusive plastics department contributed to the addition of more items to the list of "Mysore Firsts" in India. Electrical cables, wire

straps, beadings and a host of other articles are being produced at present. A scheme is under way for the local manufacture of energy meters and the Chief Electrical Engineer has been deputed to Japan in this connection.

I must make a special mention of the Government Soap Factory whose products have deservedly won a nationwide reputation. A scheme for expansion of this Factory at a cost of Rs. 1½ crores has had to be deferred but a small scale expansion involving an expenditure of about 3 lakhs and estimated to step up production by 500 tons is to be taken up shortly. The output of the reputed Mysore Silk Fabrics is also to be doubled shortly at a total cost of Rs. 7 lakhs.

The improvement of the Mysore Implements Factory at Hassan which is manufacturing agricultural implements and improved types of bullock carts is also under contemplation. Another useful adjunct to the Food Production Drive is our Fruit Preserving Unit which is at present operating on a Pilot Plant scale. A scheme is also in hand for the expansion of the Central Industrial Workshop in Bangalore at a cost of about Rs. 10 lakhs with the object of enhancing its productive capacity to over three times its present outturn.

Cottage Industries.

As explained earlier, Government attach great importance to the development of cottage industries, particularly on account of their suitability to the conditions prevalent in the country. Reputed authors have placed on record how in the past, millions of artisans and craftsmen flourished in the countryside and one of them, Dr. Buchanan who conducted an economic survey of India in 1800 at the instance of Lord Wellesley has stated that Hand-spinning occupied the leisure hours of "all the women of

higher rank and of the greater part of the farmers' wives". It is unnecessary to recapitulate the course of events which killed these handicrafts and made "India" into just a consumer of foreign goods. Vigorous action is necessary to revive these cottage industries and handicrafts in the country.

The marketing difficulty is the biggest handicap facing cottage industries at present. They are unable to compete with goods produced in large scale Manufacturing Units which enjoy the decisive advantage of low production costs. Provision of raw materials at reasonable cost, cheap power and technical advice are the other important requirements of cottage workers. All these problems need to be tackled on a comprehensive basis and action is being taken to secure implementation of necessary measures in close co-operation with the Union Government.

As you are doubtless aware, Mysore was the first State in India to organize the Khadi Industry as a State concern and this industry, dear to all our hearts, has been encouraged and assisted by the State Government over a period of two decades. The past three years have been years of accelerated development with special emphasis on the training of workers and the manufacture of equipment. Liberal grants and subsidies have been given to this most deserving cause and a sum of Rs. 1,80,000 has been advanced as working capital to the existing centres. Under the ægis of the Mysore State Charka Prachara Sangha and with substantial financial assistance given by Government, a Khadi Vidyalaya for training workers and a workshop for the production of spinning wheels and other equipment have been established in Medikeripura. A Committee was constituted to make comprehensive proposals for further development and the report

which they made is receiving the consideration of Government.

With a view to rehabilitate the Handloom Industry, on which nearly 25 lakhs of our families depend for sustenance, as many as 42 handloom training and demonstration centres and yarn depots are functioning all over the State. A scheme is now under way for forming a Provincial Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society for making yarn available to handloom weavers at a fair price and for assisting in the marketing of cloth and generally to organise the industry. This scheme, which involves an outlay of about Rs. 4.7 lakhs, will take over 45 of the existing centres and a Dye House.

The manufacture of druggets has received a much needed fillip; thanks to the efforts of the Joint Drugget Advisory Board for Mysore and Madras and the keen interest taken in this industry by the Union Government. The scheme of standardisation and inspection recently introduced is expected to restore confidence in the American Market and to step up our exports from 1 to 5 lakhs of square yards. Like our world-renowned sandalwood oil, it promises to prove one of our best dollar-earning propositions.

Rapid Industrialisation of Rural Parts.

Government have accepted the scheme for securing a rapid industrialisation of rural parts put up by the distinguished Engineer Statesman of Mysore Sir M. Visvesvaraya and are implementing it in Bangalore and Kolar Districts. The two districts are divided into 208 convenient Village Group Unit Areas and Development Work in these villages are attended to by the respective group development committees. The general public has responded enthusiastically and a sum of over 2 lakhs of rupees has already been collected as voluntary contributions from the villagers. The essence of the scheme

is to give full scope for initiative on the part of village leaders so that production and income from industries are increased in the group areas concerned. The other objective is to spread habits of discipline, self-help and collective effort amongst the rural population. Government agrees with the view that encouraging initiative on the part of the local leaders appears to be the only practical way of tackling the problem of poverty facing the country and let us hope that substantial progress will be recorded in these two districts. It is the hope of Government that it will be possible to extend the scheme to other districts also in due course.

Facilities for Technical Training.

With the object of providing adequate facilities for technical training and of promoting industrial education in general, Government have established a net work of Industrial Schools and training centres covering practically every taluk headquarters. In addition to these, there are major institutions like the Sri Krishnarajendra Technological Institute and the Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute at Bangalore while five similar institutions have been sanctioned for the mofussil. An Occupational Institute at Hassan and another at Davangere and a Technical School at Bhadravati have recently been started. Such subjects as Textiles, Radio Technology, Sound Recording, Automobile Engineering, Glass Technology, Ceramics, etc., can now be studied by any of our young men desiring to do so.

Financial Assistance.

While training young men in various industrial arts, Government are keen that they should also have every scope to start industries on their own and with this object, have evolved a scheme of granting

loans to the educated unemployed. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh per year is placed at the disposal of the Industries Department for this purpose while larger schemes and projects are considered by Government on their merits and necessary facilities given. Pending the establishment of an Industrial Finance Authority in the State, Government have been most generous in promoting all deserving industries and enterprises by granting them financial assistance either through loans or guarantees. The measure of assistance so far rendered in this behalf will be evident when I say that over Rs. 50 lakhs has so far been advanced from the State Exchequer to various private concerns in the State in which Government have no participating interest, not to speak of guarantees afforded. The amount advanced to Government-sponsored concerns is naturally very much greater while the total amount invested in Government-owned concerns works up to nearly Rs. 14½ crores.

As I said at the outset, considerations of time have prevented me from giving you anything more than a sketchy idea of our industrial programme. What is a matter of far greater regret to me is that considerations of finance have prevented our implementing even a small number of the other development schemes that we had planned to undertake. We are moving in difficult times indeed and must take first things first, concentrating on what will best serve the basic need of our people—the need for food, clothing and shelter. Nevertheless, I am confident that you will have been convinced from my brief talk that during the past three years, despite financial stringency, controls, devaluation and other handicaps, Mysore has not, by any means, rested on its laurels, but has been—as it will ever be, always on the march.

JAI HIND.

THE HON. SRI K. T. BHASHYAM ADDRESSES DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS.

The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, addressing the Members of the District Board at Mysore in the District Board Office, on 20th November 1950, said :—

I am grateful to you for the honour you have shown towards me. It has been a source of great pleasure to me to have spent a week in this District and seen some of the many improvements which you have effected to make the life of the people more and more happy.

It was told everywhere that roads which were next to impassable have been made motorable and this was said of many of the roads over which we travelled with ease and comfort. I have always held that the first requirement of a village in these days, next to electricity of course, is a good road connecting it with adjoining villages. It opens out the life of the village and makes for progress and prosperity.

I have seen a new life surging among the people in our villages and it was heartening to see it. Not only are they awakened, as from a deep slumber, and yearning for around improvements, they are also becoming self-reliant and co-operative. It was a delight to open schools and dispensaries built either entirely or largely out of the donations of one or more residents of the village. Within the last week, I had the pleasure of declaring open a Primary School building at Shanadahalli in Guudlupet Taluk and another at Heggandur in Hunsur Taluk, the site of the former being donated by a lady and the building constructed by a resident of the village and the latter being donated and built by an ordinary public-spirited citizen of that village. It was particularly praiseworthy that women are becoming more and more interested in such public improvements. I have

always held that an enlightened woman is the light of the home, an asset to the family and a university in herself to those around her and particularly for her children. I am free to confess that modern education such as is imparted, costly as it is for our boys, is positively harmful to our girls. We must change and change betimes the curricular of studies, particularly of our girls, to suit the genius of our people and the needs of our society. That however is a digression. I was indeed glad and grateful to find that women in villages were as interested in public improvements as men and that they came forward with donations of land and money for building schools, hospitals and the like. I felt that we need no more guarantee of a bright and prosperous future for our country.

I was very pleased to declare open during the last week two dispensaries one at Kittoor in Periapatna taluk and another at Hosur in Krishnarajnagar taluk. These were also built largely out of donations by local benefactors. These dispensaries have to be watched and encouraged with special care. They are an experiment which I hope will be successful. Hitherto we have had either ayurvedic and unani dispensaries or purely allopathic ones. These two dispensaries offer treatment in both systems. Allopathic treatment is costly and often unsuited. Ayurvedic and Unani are out of fashion and therefore not up to the mark though they can be more effective and easily available. My impression is that the ayurvedic and unani systems are best adapted for treating diseases and ailments while the allopathic

is best suited for treatment of wounds and other surgical needs. A combination of both appears to be easy, practicable and useful. If these dispensaries succeed, we can have similar ones all over the country to the great advantage of the people.

I have no doubt that your President is largely responsible for drawing out the generosity and public spirit among the citizens in the service of the country. He is one of the most popular Presidents that I have seen and very justly so. Under his guidance and largely as a result of his enthusiasm and drive your District Board has been able to achieve a volume of improvement works which will do credit to any District Board. I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating him and you and those who have worked with and under you on the many achievements which have been effected in this District.

I must tender my thanks to my esteemed friends Sri Rangaramiah and Sri Nanjaraj Urs, the Presidents of the

District Development Committee and the District Congress Committee, respectively, for giving me the pleasure of their company throughout the tour and making valuable suggestions. May I strike a personal note of gratification at observing the enthusiasm and the teamspirit among the workers in this District. Wherever I went I have met with the utmost courtesy and regard and it seemed to me that the period of trial and tribulation for our people is ending. We have had good and timely rains this year and I feel that with the usual assistance from the Centre we may face the future with confidence and hope. I wish to thank the people of this District and all those officials and non-officials alike who have helped to make this tour pleasant and instructive to me, and in particular, I wish to tender my very grateful thanks to my talented and esteemed friend, your President, Sri H. M. Channabasappa.

Friends, I thank you once again.

VISIT TO NELAMANGALA.

By the Hon. Ministers for Finance and Industries and Local Self-Government.

In connection with the opening of a new building for the Industrial School and the opening of new shops built by the Municipality at Nelamangala, the Hon. Minister for Finance and Industries and the Hon. Minister for Local Self-Government paid visit to Nelamangala on 25th November 1950. They were received at the Travellers' Bungalow by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, the Deputy Director of Industries, the Sub division Officer, the Municipal President of Nelamangala, Members of the Municipal Council, and other important persons. The Hon. Ministers proceeded to the Nelamangala Bus Stand where the Minister for Local Self-Government opened the three newly built shops by the Municipality at a cost of Rs. 4,000. Then the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Industries opened the newly built building for the Industrial School. The building has been built at a cost of Rs. 22,000 and is very spacious. The Municipality are acquiring some more land for the extension of the building to incorporate the carpentry and smithy sections. Sri Gubbi Huchappa, Chairman, Taluk Rural Development Committee, welcomed the Hon. Ministers and other distinguished guests. Sri Mallasetappa, Municipal President, presented an address to the Hon. the L.S.G. Minister and Sri Varadaraja Setty, Municipal Councillor, presented an address to the Hon. the Finance Minister. In reply to the address, the Hon. the Minister for L.S.G. thanked them for all the kind words expressed of him, appreciating the services rendered during 1938 as a member of the Reforms Committee and also in persuading the Depressed

Class Members to desist from forming themselves into a separate community. Coming to the needs of the Municipality, he suggested to take up the schemes one after the other, water supply first and drainage next. Regarding water supply he suggested that the Municipality should first deposit their quota without asking for a loan from Government and that the Government would favourably consider the grant to be given by them. With regard to the other demands such as the tarring of the main road, improvements to the Netaji Park and installing a radio, therein, etc., he assured them of sympathetic consideration of Government.

The Hon. the Minister for Finance and Industries said that much of his work was lessened by the speech of the Minister for L.S.G. in replying to the various demands of the Municipality. With regard to the starting of a tile factory and improvements to the industrial school by adding the carpentry and smithy sections and installing powerlooms, he suggested, that the school should be run on the basis of self-sufficiency, a training-cum-production centre. It is not the policy of the Government of India, he said, to increase the number of powerlooms at the cost of handlooms. "I see that bed sheets prepared here, being good in quality, are more popular and this may be improved and increased in production. Drugget industry which is also a cottage industry may also be developed in this School," said the Hon. the Finance Minister. He appreciated the statistical information read out by Sri Byata Rangappa. The Hon. the Minister for Industries distributed the prizes for persons who had bred good cattle.

THE HON. SRI K. T. BHASHYAM'S VISIT TO THE CENTRAL JAIL.

The Hon. the Minister for Law and Labour paid a visit of inspection to the Central Jail, Bangalore, this morning. He spent over three hours making detailed enquiries in all sections of the Jail. He gave instructions in regard to the several improvements to be effected inside the Jail. As regards food supplies, he suggested that, as far as possible, ragi may be supplied to the prisoners instead of jola and maize. He also suggested that a buffer stock of foodgrains to the extent of at least one week's requirements may be kept in the Jail. He instructed that the grants in respect of several improvements to Jail industries should be got expedited. A number of prisoners represented to him that they might be transferred to the Mysore Jail and the Hon'ble the Minister suggested relief being given by such transfer subject to there being no objection against such transfer. He also made several suggestions for the improvement of the place, especially where women prisoners are housed. He gave instructions to see that small pamphlets in local vernacular calculated to facilitate the work of adult literacy in the Jail may be obtained and supplied to the prisoners, as also pamphlets in Tamil for the benefit of

the tamilian prisoners. He also suggested various improvements in regard to fixing up of shutters, sun shades and sanitary arrangements, etc. The present Library in the Jail is rather ill-equipped and he gave instructions to see that new and popular books should be bought at once so that such of the prisoners who could read, may derive the fullest benefit. Instructions were also given for the examination of the question of employing a paid collecting agency for the dhobi section of the Jail, so that this section may be made more popular with the outside public. The Hon. the Minister instructed that the Hindu temple inside the Jail may be supplied with oil lamps, harmonium, etc., and the mosque be supplied with candle sticks and copies of Quoron, etc. He also inspected quarters for the office staff and gave suitable suggestions for improvement of sanitary arrangements there. A representation was made to him by the Work Instructors that hours of work for them on Saturday may be limited to 1 P.M. The Hon. the Minister suggested that suitable proposals in this regard as also the question of granting house rent allowance to them may be submitted to Government for scrutiny.



The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam inspected the Central Jail, Bangalore, on 8th December 1950. Here he is seen examining the food given to the prisoners. (Above).



The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, is seen receiving the petitions from some of the prisoners.



The Hospital Section of the Central Jail, Bangalore.

THE HON. SRI CHENNIGARAMIAH'S TOUR.

The Hon. Sri R. Chennigaramiah, Minister for Local Self-Government, left for Dodmetikurke, Arsikere Taluk, on the 16th November 1950. At Arsikere, he was received by the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, the President, Arsikere Town Municipal Council and others. He presided over the function of laying the foundation-stone of the District Board High School Building at Dodmetikurke. Addressing the gathering the Minister said that the present Government were spending a considerable amount both on education and distribution of electric power. Though there was no provision in the District Board Act to run High Schools, the Government had accorded necessary permission to the District Boards, to run High Schools. This showed their keenness for promoting education without regard to cost. He advised the students to be disciplined and to emulate the example of Subhash Chandra Bose and to retain the new-won freedom of the country.

Next, he paid a visit to the Harijan Colony at Dodmetikurke and advised them to keep the surroundings clean and tidy. In the evening, he inspected the Veterinary Hospital maintained by the District Board.

At Haranahalli, a request was made by the Chairman of the Village Panchayet for releasing 800 acres of forest land for cultivation. At Dudda, the residents prayed for starting a High School. After reaching Hassan, he met the members of the Hassan Journalists' Association and the Municipal Councilors. The latter submitted to the Minister a Memorandum containing their requests.

On the 17th, he left Hassan for Igoor via Saklespur to lay the foundation-stone to the bridge at Igoorhalla. On the way he inspected the Municipal and the Taluk Offices at Alur and Saklespur. At Magolu, the Harijans prayed for special grant for building houses to which the Minister promised that the request would be considered sympathetically. Before, laying the foundation-stone at Igoorhalla he inspected the sites under dispute. The Minister, while laying the foundation-stone, referred to the poverty of the people of Malnad, though Malnad was blessed with Nature's beauty and bounty. Although the people in Maidan parts enjoy healthy climate, there was not enough to eat for them; while, on the other hand, people in Malnad, though they were blessed with Nature's bounty, were afflicted with that fell disease, Malaria, which sapped their strength. He assured them that the present Government were taking severe measures to combat Malaria.

At Yeslur, the Minister was received with great ovation by the residents. While laying the foundation-stone of the school, he thanked the donor for having generously come forward to help the cause of education in the most interior part of the State and commended his example to others. He expressed both pleasure and sorrow, pleasure because he was in the midst of rich people, and sorrow because he was surrounded by very indigent people. He wished that the rich people would, following the example of Mahatmaji and Nehru, share their wealth with the people and thereby tone down extreme poverty.

After presiding over the function of laying the foundation-stone to the Foot-Bridge at Kyathehole, he left Yeslur for Hassan where he halted for the night.

On the 18th morning, the Minister, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, President, Municipal Council, and the Health Officer, inspected the town as also the Sandal Koti. In the afternoon, he left for Mallipatna for laying the foundation-stone to Nyadahalli Bridge. On his way to Mallipatna, he inspected the Arkalgud Taluk Office.

At Mallipatna, the Minister expressed the hope that the bridge to which he was

laying the foundation-stone would come up soon and Nyadahalli would become the centre of commercial activity connecting Hassan and Mysore with distant Cannanore as also Coorg.

In the evening he returned to Koratagere via Arsikere, where he paid visit to the Kasturi Ba Sibira.

On the morning of the 19th instant, the Minister, in company with the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, inspected the Multi-purpose Co-operative Society at Koratagere. In the evening they inspected the Irkasandra Valley and returned to Bangalore at night.

SOME HELMINTH PARASITES AND THEIR CONTROL.*

By KAYESES.

There is no need nowadays to impress the importance of helminth parasites for agriculturists in foreign countries, but in India, the farmer still does not seem to attach much importance to the presence of these parasites in cattle, sheep, goat, etc. The reason is fairly obvious. The parasites live inside the body of the hosts and the farmer gets no opportunity to see them, and, secondly, because the parasites produce no very striking and dramatic effects on the host. But the farmer little realises that these parasites, specially when attacking the young animals, retard their growth, produce toxins and reduce general debility of the animals thus making them more vulnerable to some fatal amoebic or bacterial infection. There are few animals that are killed directly as a result of these parasites, but the majority of the deaths of stock animals, is indirectly influenced by these parasites.

One of the most common parasites of domesticated mammals is *Fasciola gigantica*, commonly known as the liver fluke. This parasite is about 1-1½" long and is leaf-like. It is found in the liver and bile duct of cattle, buffalo, sheep and goat. Besides entirely damaging the liver of the cattle, it sometimes chokes the bile duct also, and the disease produced by the parasite is known as *fascioliasis*. In order to control the spread of the parasites two steps can be taken: (a) direct attack on the adult parasites in the animals, by means of medicines known as anthelmintics, and (b) attacking the larval stages, which are found outside the final host by various means. It is therefore necessary to know the life history of the parasite. *Fasciola gigantica* shows a typical life history of the trematodes. The eggs are deposited by the adult parasites in the bile duct and from here they come out carried by the faeces. When these eggs

* From "Agriculture and Animal Husbandry—April—August 1950"—Uttar Pradesh.

are dropped in water, they start developing and produce a free swimming larva known as miracidium in about 10 days. This larva has a life of about 5-6 hrs. only and must find a suitable intermediate host, which is fresh water snail during its life. The intermediate host of *Fasciola gigantica* in India is *Limnaea acuminata*. The miracidium on entering the snail develops into a sporocyst. Each sporocyst produces many rediae and each redia in its turn produces many free swimming cercariae. The cercariae after swimming for sometime attach themselves on grass and weeds in water, secreting resistant wall around themselves. These are known as metacercariae, and when accidentally taken up by the animals, develop into adult parasites, thus completing the life cycle.

Hence to have infection free animal, prevention is better than cure, both economically and in efficacy. If we can eradicate the snails, the parasite will automatically be eliminated, but since this is more or less impossible, and also unnecessary, means should be adopted by which the cattle do not graze in ponds containing these snails. Also as many snails as possible should be destroyed by handpicking, keeping ducks which feed on these snails, and flooding and draining alternately. The last method can be successful only if the supply of water to the pond can be controlled by such means as canals, etc. The snails can also be destroyed by mixing copper sulphate in water, but this method is impracticable due to its cost besides other inconveniences.

The infected animals should not be allowed to graze in the same pond with the healthy ones.

There are several medicines which are used for the treatment of *fascioliasis* such as carbon tetrachloride, extract of male fern, Igitol (Bayer). A veterinary surgeon

should be consulted about the dosage, etc. of these medicines.

There is another group of trematodes which causes heavy loss to cattle and the parasites are collectively known as Schistosomes. In India several species are found but the most damage causing species is *Schistosoma nasalis* which causes nasal granuloma in cattle, sheep and goat. This is a much smaller parasite living in the blood vessels of the nasal region. The male and the female sexes are distinct though they remain in copulation all the time. The life cycle is much the same as in *Fasciola* with the difference that the sporocyst produces, directly numerous free living cercariae which attack the animal by penetrating through the skin. The general control measures are the same as in the previous case but since the free swimming cercariae have a limited life, infection can be prevented by keeping away the cattle from infected water or at least supplying them with drinking water which has been kept standing for about 4 days.

The third group of trematodes causing loss to cattle is known as amphistome. These parasites are medium in size and are found in the rumen of cattle, buffalo, sheep and goat. Numerous species of amphistomes are found in India, the more important of which are: *Paramphistomum cervi*, *Cotylophoron cotylophorum*, *Gastrothylax crumenifer* and *Fischhoederius elongatus*. The amphistomes are present in the majority of animals and cause little damage during their adult age. Heavy or medium infection of immature amphistomes cause serious disturbances, collectively known as amphistomiasis. The amphistomiasis generally causes death directly or in the rest of the cases make the animal so weak that it falls victim to other infections very easily. The life history is the same as in *Fasciola* except that several of

the fresh water snails serve as intermediate hosts of these amphistomes. The immature amphistomes when present in fairly large numbers seem to do more damage than the adult parasites.

The second group of parasites is known as tapeworms or cestodes. These parasites may measure from few mm. to several yards in length. Usually, the buffalo and cattle are not seriously affected by these parasites but sheep and goat always carry a heavy load of several species viz., *Moniezia expansa*, *M. benedeni*, *Stilesia globipunctata*, *Avitellina centripunctata*. These parasites are usually very long and remain attached to wall of the intestine by a small muscular head embedded into the mucosa. The life history of these parasites was unknown till recently but now it has been found that the eggs pass to the outside with the faeces where they are taken by very small oribatid mites. These mites love damp and grassy places and cannot survive in comparatively dry and hot places. The egg develops into a cysticercoid inside the body of the mite and when the mite is accidentally taken up by the grazing animals, the cysticercoid develops into an adult parasite in the host. Since the mites are moisture and cold loving creatures, animals should be kept away from damp pastures, specially early in the mornings after dewy nights. As the sun comes up, the heat and light increase, both of which are not liked by the mites, which go closer to the ground. The mites, can be destroyed by such insecticides as 'Gammaxane' but the process is too costly to be used on extensive scales. For rotation grazing, it should be remembered that the cysticercoids develop fully in about 3-4 months inside the mites, and that they remain infective for a period of about 6 months.

The larval stages of some species of cestodes known as *Taenia* infect the domesticated animals with sometimes very

serious consequences. *Taenia solium* is found in man and its larval stage, known as *Cysticercus cellulosae* is found both in man and pigs. Man becomes infected with the adult worm through eating pigs' flesh improperly cooked and then, again, if an egg is swallowed by a man or a pig, it develops into a larval form. Adult *Taenia solium* is found in man and larval stage, *Cysticercus bovis* is found in the flesh of cattle. *Taenia hydatigena* is found in cattle, sheep, goat, antelopes, etc. *Taenia echinococcus* is the worst of all, because of its mode of reproduction. The adult parasites are found in dogs and the larval stage, known as hydatid, is found in almost all the organs of cattle, horse, sheep, camel, elephants and man. The larval form is a bladder, often the size of a ball, known as "hydatid cyst". Multiple infections produce very large number of heads and the fluid contains "Sand" which is nothing but numerous infective heads. Rupture of the cyst inside the host causes serious consequences as numerous cysts develop as a result of "Sand". *Taenia multiceps* is found in dogs and jackal and the larval forms, *Coenurus cerebralis*, are found in sheep, camel, pig, etc. Each coenurus contains numerous heads and is found in the brain of cattle, sheep, etc.

In all these cases, the infection can be prevented by seeing that the food, etc., given to the cattle is not contaminated by the faeces of dogs.

The third group of parasites that infect these animals is round worms or nematodes and cause probably the greatest amount of damage, for these parasites not only attack these animals but majority of the crops also. It is rather unfortunate that our country has done almost no work on these crop parasites and it is hoped that soon the Government will take up this serious problem in these days of food shortage.

There are numerous round worms which attack the domesticated animals, the more important of them being *Haemonchus contortus*, *Bunostomum trigonocephalum*, *Stephanofilaria assamensis*, *Dictyocaulus filaria*, *Oesophagostomum radiatum*, *Varestrongylus pneumonicus* and others. We shall examine the life history of *Oesophagostomum radiatum* as an example. This parasite is found in the intestine of cattle, buffalo, sheep and goat. The parasite is commonly known as bovine nodular worm and causes Oesophagostomiasis.

The eggs pass out along with the faeces to ground and start development in the presence of moisture. The larva develops fully inside the egg in 12 to 14 hours after the eggs have left the host and are ready to hatch. There are five stages in the evolution of the hatched larva into the adult, the first, second and part of third being free living and the rest being parasitic in the animals. In this case, no intermediate host is required and the life cycle is said to be direct. The free living third stage is the infective and the fifth, the adult stage.

The first stage is passed in the faeces and lives for about 24 hrs. after which ecdysis or moulting takes place and it enters the second stage. The life of this stage is about 48 hrs. and after another ecdysis the larva enters the third stage, the infective stage. This stage is migratory and is capable of living at least for several weeks under favourable conditions. These larvæ are closely associated with the grass, specially where it is damp and the infection is picked up by the animals while grazing. Inside the host, the fourth and the fifth stages are reached by ecdysis and the life cycle is completed.

The only preventive measures possible are therefore (1) to keep the cattle away from damp grass (2) to graze them only after the dew has been dried up by the

sun, and (3) giving dilute solutions of copper sulphate occasionally. Copper sulphate, carbon tetrachloride, and nicotine sulphate are very good preventive medicines and also anthelmintics against oesophagostomes and other nematodes.

General control measures.

The cost of control is usually excessive specially for a country like India, where majority of the agriculturists are poor, and therefore it should be balanced against the loss. Control may be nationwide or individual, the former being much better and effective than the latter. This will naturally involve close co-operation between the Government, agriculturists, veterinarians and parasitologists. It will be necessary to obtain authority by legislation but this can be done only if the agriculturists demand it.

Though a number of anthelmintics are already known and more and better are being discovered everyday, but these parasites can be controlled only by preventive measures. One more difficulty in our country is that there are no fixed grazing fields or pastures, the animals grazing anywhere and everywhere grass is available. If the grazing grounds were restricted, both biological and chemical control measures could be used not only more effectively but economically also. We cannot very well treat the whole of the sub-continent with even the cheapest of the chemicals—water. There are certain measures which should be at least known to the farmers and breeders of animals.

(1) Eggs—Eggs of trematodes will develop only when dropped in water which is at least 2 feet deep and contains suitable fresh water snails, which serve as intermediate hosts. It is more or less impossible to destroy these eggs. Nematode and Cestode eggs develop on moist earth and these can be killed either by

hypochloride or bleaching powder, used specially where the faeces are abundant.

(2) Infective stages—In a number of trematodes, these consist of metacercariae which remain attached to weeds present in water. Such metacercariae are usually found near the water level. If cattle are prevented from grazing such weeds, these parasites will have little chance of surviving. In other trematodes the infection may be active, *i.e.*, the cercariae enter the body by penetrating through the skin, circulating with the blood stream and reaching its place. In nematodes, usually the infective larvae are present in grass tufts in damp places and are taken in by the animals while grazing. In this connection special mention should be made of comparatively low lying areas where large number of infective larvae are always washed down with the rains. Cattle should be kept away from such areas, specially while the grass is still wet either due to light showers or dew. In cestodes the arthropods carry the infective larvae. These small animals love damp and shady places.

There is a very strong argument why we should study the host parasite relationship and try to base remedial measures upon these. It is always cheaper and easier to apply control measures which may gradually be incorporated as normal practice than resort to costly and sometimes, toxic use of anthelmintics. In preventive measures, biological control is always more efficient and cheaper than chemical or manual measures. Here it should be remembered that in the case of helminth parasites, one parasite entering the body of the host, remains one parasite, unlike bacteria which are capable of

dividing indefinitely inside the host.

It will be advisable here to give some instructions regarding the disposal of manure. The manure may either be disposed off in such a way so as to keep it out of harms way or it can be treated in a way in which the larvae and eggs may be destroyed. In the latter case, it will be necessary to study the physiology of eggs and larvae of the parasites.

Firstly, the manure should be collected several times a day from the animal houses and the cobbled floor washed well with water. The manure, if stored for a sufficient time, away from the animals, the eggs and larvae will be destroyed without any further treatment. The majority of eggs and larvae are destroyed due to the heat produced inside the manure pits, except in the outer six inches of the heap. Steam can be used with apparent advantages. In order to destroy the eggs and larvae of the outer layer, the manure should be turned every four days or so. The practice of drying the manure, as done in this country, and later on using it as a fuel, is very efficient, but the manure for crops is lost in this way. It, therefore, seems that a better way is to store the manure in pits, out of reach of the animals and to sprinkle nitrogenous fertilizers such as nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and calcium cyanide, on the top, finally covering it with a little loose earth. In this way, this manure can safely be used for fertilizing the crops.

Rotational grazing should be employed wherever possible as the larvae and eggs have a limited life in which they must bring about the infection. This is however possible only on organised farms.

relaxation of control over distribution to a large extent. To afford relief to consumers in the State, the margin of profit allowed to yarn dealers was reduced from Rs. 11-12-0 per cent to Rs. 8-8-0 per cent with effect from October 1949. Merchants could resort to free sales particularly to new powerlooms not in receipt of regular quotas. Unwanted counts of yarn were exported to some extent.

In view of heavy export of yarn outside India by the mills under the export drive and free sales permitted of one-third production supply of yarn declined from November 1949 and steps were taken by the Department to distribute the available quantity of yarn equitably. To counter the deficit, efforts were made by the Department to get *ad-hoc* supplies and the dealers were permitted to purchase yarn earmarked for free sales from mills outside the State.

The Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1948

Sources of supply and distribution.—

The main sources of supply of cement to the Mysore are (1) Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, (2) The Madukkarai Factory, Coimbatore, (3) Dalmia Factory, Dalmiapuram and (4) India Cement Ltd., Madras. The estimated quantity of supplies works out to 4,300 tons, based on the production programme of 1,800 tons per month from the Bhadravati Works and 2,500 tons per month from the Madukkarai Factory.

During the months of February and March 1950, the Government of India increased the allotment from 2,500 tons of cement from Madukkarai Factory to 3,000 tons and they allotted another 2,000 tons of Dalmia Brand Portland cement later.

Issue of Licenses.—There were 190 cement stockists appointed under the

provisions of the Cement Rationing and Licensing Order 1948, of whom 143 firms were dealing in Chamundi and Nilgiri Brands, 45 in Dalmia Brand and two firms in Shanker Brand cement. Most of the Taluk Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies have been licensed to deal in cement. Fifty-five licences have been issued in favour of the Taluk Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies during the year under reference besides permitting 43 Town Co-operative Societies, Banks and other private firms to deal in cement.

Twenty-nine cases of violation of the provisions of the Order were booked during the period of which 18 cases resulted in conviction, seven cases were pending decision in the courts and in four cases disciplinary action was taken by the Department.

Cotton

The Cotton Licensing Order 1949 which came into force during April 1949 was replaced by the Mysore Cotton Control Order, 1949 during October 1949 which was issued parallel to the Government of India enactment. The Cotton situation in the State continued to be generally satisfactory.

The Mysore Drugs (Control) Act, 1950

As the prices of drugs shot up very high owing mainly to devaluation of the rupee, the Government of India enacted in October 1949 an Emergency Drugs Act and on similar lines the Government of Mysore also promulgated "The Mysore Drugs (Control) Emergency Act, 1949" on 3rd October 1949, fixing the prices of various drugs. As the supply position of the drugs did not improve, the Emergency Act was replaced by a regular Act, *viz.*, The Mysore Drugs (Control) Act (Act No. VI of 1950) from 1st April 1950. The prices of various drugs have been fixed under the provisions of the Act.

Paper

The following Paper Control Order continued to be in force in the State (until their repeal in Notification No. C. 116—Co. 5-50-2, dated 1st May 1950 and No. C. 444—Co. 17-50-2, dated 5th July 1950).

- (1) The Paper Control (Economy) Order 1946.
- (2) The Paper Price Control Order 1946.
- (3) The Paper Control (Distribution) Order 1944.
- (4) The Paper (Prices of Imported Paper) Control Order 1944.

The supply position of all varieties of paper was satisfactory.

Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948

This Act continued to be in force in the State. Four cases were booked under the Act during the period of which three cases resulted in conviction and another case was pending decision before the Court.

Typewriters

Typewriters required for Government Department were continued to be got through the Government of India. Between 1st July 1949 and 31st March 1950, 25 applications for supply of typewriters involving 35 typewriters were dealt with by the Department. Consequent on the devaluation, the cost of American typewriters (*e.g.*, Remington and Underwood) increased to a great extent. The Heads of Departments were therefore circularised as to the desirability of going in for Halda and Olivetti typewriters in preference to

American typewriters, in view of the comparatively higher prices of later.

Enforcement

During the period under report, sanction was accorded for prosecution in 22 cases for violation of the Cloth Control Order, in 83 cases, the licenses of cloth dealers were cancelled. In 96 cases, the licenses of wholesale and retail dealers and procurers were suspended for period ranging from one month to six months for violation of the instructions issued from the Department from time to time.

Receipts and Expenditure

The entire administrative expenditure of the Department towards salaries, establishment, contingencies and Travelling Allowance amounting to about Rs. 1.80 lakhs is well within the receipts of the Department of nearly 5.50 lakhs realised by way of licensing fees and centage on cloth, yarn and cement.

Rewards

During the year under report suitable rewards to the extent of Rs. 2,000 were granted to confidential informants, Enforcement staff of the Department and Police Officers, who helped in detecting cases of hoarding, black marketing, smuggling and other infringement of Textiles, Cement and other control orders in force. Thirty-five cases ended in conviction and fines and property to the value of about Rs. 3,255 was confiscated to Government.

The working of the Department during the year was satisfactory.

WORK OF THE MARKETING DEPARTMENT FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1950.

Administration of the Special Acts.

1. *The Mysore Weights and Measures Act.*—The Government have enhanced the rates of fees to be paid for testing and stamping weights and measures with effect from 1st October 1950 as per the recommendation made by the Chief Marketing Officer.

During the month under report 3,989 units of weights and measures were presented for testing as against 8,628 units in the previous month and 4,328 units in the corresponding month of the previous year and that 3,715 units of weights and measures were certified for correctness as against 7,986 units in the previous month and 4,141 units in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 565-2-0 was realised as testing fee as against Rs. 457-4-6 in the previous month and Rs. 253-2-6 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A total number of 746 units of weights and measures of different denominations aggregating to the value of Rs. 1,227-8-0 were sold by the testers of weights and measures during the month under report as against 413 units of weights and measures valued at Rs. 608-6-0 in the previous month and 293 units of weights and measures valued at Rs. 450-9-6 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

In addition to 16 old cases that were pending, 14 more cases (one in Kolar, 3 in Mysore, 2 in Ramanagaram, one in Nanjangud, 3 in Chikmagalur, one in Shimoga, 3 in Hassan) were launched. Out of the total number of 30 cases, 9 cases (one in Kolar, 3 in Mysore, 4 in Ramanagaram, one in Hassan) ended in conviction. A

total sum of Rs. 141-0-0 was collected as fines as against Rs. 170 in the previous month and Rs. 175 in the corresponding month of the previous year. The remaining 21 cases (2 in Kolar, 3 in Nanjangud, 8 in Chikmagalur, one in Shimoga, one in Davangere, 6 in Hassan) are pending.

The total number of weights and measures presented for testing was highest in Bangalore City with 1,061 units and Mysore came next with 361 units.

The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act.

2. (a) *Regulated Market at Mysore.*—The Regulated Market at Mysore continued to work satisfactorily. During the month under report, 29,392 pallas of groundnuts, 1,338 pallas of til seeds, 86 pallas of castor seed, 50 pallas of niger, 175 pallas of horsegram, 20 pallas of greengram, 106 pallas of cowpea, 20 pallas of honge seeds, 5 pallas of avare, 6 pallas of urd, 689 pallas of chillies, 445 maunds of tamarind, 23 maunds of soapnut, 277 bags of jaggery and 1,26,715 coconuts were auctioned. A sum of Rs. 1369-10-3 was collected by the Market Cess, etc., and also a sum of Rs. 125 towards license fee.

(b) *Regulated Market at Davangere.*—The Regulated Market at Davangere continued to work satisfactorily. During the month under report, 6,98,422 maunds of groundnut pods, 176 pallas of sesamum, 12 pallas of niger, 22 pallas of castor seed, 24 pallas of greengram, 38 pallas of blackgram, 1,767 pallas of bengalgram,

284 pallas of thogari and 22 pallas of coriander were sold in the market. A sum of Rs. 7,699-8-0 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, etc., and also a sum of Rs. 1,420 towards license fee.

(c) *Regulated Market at Tiptur.*—The Regulated Market at Tiptur continued to work satisfactorily. During the month under report, 23,371 bags of copra, 516 cartloads or 3,59,148 coconuts, 490 bundles and 147 bags of jaggery and 3 pallas of oil seeds were auctioned. A sum of Rs. 1,015 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, etc., and also a sum of Rs. 110 towards license fee.

3. *The Mysore Agricultural Produce Grading and Marking Act.*—The five Egg Grading Stations continued to work during the month. The number of eggs graded and their value is as follows :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Grading Station	No. of eggs graded	Value	Total Grading fee collected
			Rs. a p	
1	Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society, Bangalore	2,669	260 0 0	
2	Government Poultry Farm, Hessarghatta	681	89 18 0	
3	Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore	48,953	5,580 18 0	94 5 0
4	Free Egg Grading Station, Civil Station, Bangalore	16,547	1,649 8 0	
5	Central Egg Marketing Co-operative Society, Bangalore	2,618	285 3 0	
	Total ..	71,468	7,865 5 0	94 5 0

A sum of Rs. 94-5-0 was collected as grading fee by the Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore, during the month under report.

Drafting of Marketing Surveys.

The collection of information for drafting of the reports on the marketing of (a) fruits and vegetable products; and (b) dry fruits and nuts and the supplementary information for the revision of the reports

on the marketing of fish and groundnuts was continued.

Agricultural and Livestock Statistics.

Supplementary information on the marketing of chillies in the State was collected and furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, New Delhi.

Information regarding the availability of fruits and vegetables in Bangalore market during the month of October 1950 was collected and furnished to the Military Authorities.

A monthly report of the weekly market rates of copra, coconuts and coconut oil as at Tiptur and Arsikere was sent to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam, for publishing the same in their monthly bulletin.

Co-operative Marketing.

The Mysore Milk Supply Union at Bangalore and the Milk Supply Society at Mandya continued to work satisfactorily. The Milk Union at Bangalore supplied 13,000 lbs. of milk to its members and the Milk Supply Society at Mandya supplied 2,020 seers of milk to its members during the month under report.

The District Marketing Societies at Bangalore and Mandya continued to work satisfactorily.

Market News Service.

The arrangements made for the collection of daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities and livestock and livestock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and broadcasting the same through the All-India Radio Broadcasting Station, Mysore, was continued. Arrangements were also made to publish daily market rates in some of the local daily newspapers such as

"Deccan Herald," "Janavani" and "Viswakarnataka." The weekly market rates of arecanuts received from Madras were furnished to the Areca Marketing Co-operative Society at Shimoga, Sringeri and Arkalgud and those of coconut products received from Delhi and Kanpur to the Secretaries of the Arsikere Coconut and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society and the Regulated Market Committee, Tiptur. The auction rates of coffee as prevailing at Chikmagalur were furnished to the Central Government. The weekly market rates of different varieties of

arecanuts as prevailing in Bangalore were furnished to the Provincial Marketing Officer, Madras.

Miscellaneous.

The Marketing Department participated in the Dasara Exhibition and demonstrated the grading and candle testing of eggs and also exhibited the charts relating to regulated markets. Nine out of 52 survey reports so far drafted were got printed and copies of the same were put up for sale in the Exhibition.

GUNDHI OR RICE BUG OF PADDY AND ITS CONTROL.

By Bishan Man Singh.

This is the most serious pest of paddy. It sucks the juice from the milky grains which in consequence become chaff, and leaves such a lasting bad smell in the 'payal' or paddy straw that the cattle refuse to touch it. When the attack is severe the presence of the bug can be felt, even without seeing it by the bad smell emerging from the infested field.

It is a slender greenish insect, over an inch in length and is seen flying in paddy fields especially when one enters the fields and disturbs it. About two hours after the sunrise the insect generally leaves the ears and sticks down in the stem and also settles down in the bunds of paddy fields. It starts sucking grain again little before sunset.

Dr. Pruthi writes about this insect in Indian Farming as follows: Although paddy is its favourite food crop, it is known to attack sugarcane, maize, jowar, bajra, also.

It is greenish in colour and is just over two inches long. The egg clusters or pods

are laid mostly along the field bunds. They are very tough and firm and are admirably suited for long periods of hard conditions through which the eggs remain viable till the following monsoon. The egg is yellowish in colour, slightly curved and about 5 mm. long.

There is considerable variation in the time of hatching, depending on rains in different provinces. The earliest hatching is about the middle of June and the latest first week of August. On emergence, the grasshopper is almost white in colour, which however gradually changes into dark yellowish brown. To reach the (winged) adult stage, the rice grasshopper has to pass through six or seven stages of various durations, the hopper becoming adult and acquiring wings in two or three months.

By the beginning of October a fair number becomes adult and in November practically no hoppers are to be found. The adults are fully winged, but they are poor fliers, consequently the eggs are

* From "Agriculture and Animal Husbandry" April-August 1950. Uttar Pradesh.

generally laid in the bunds of the area in which they had been feeding during the summer and monsoon season.

The control measures suggested by Dr. Pruthi are :—

(a) Destruction of the eggs by ploughing the egg laid area or scraping of a few inches of the soil along with the egg pods.

(b) Killing the rice grasshopper by dusting with 5 p.c. benzene hexachloride.

The method of control that I have found most effective and which I apply simultaneously are as follows :—

(1) Avoid very early and very late sowing or transplantation of paddy so that the attack of this pest may not be concentrated to a limited area under paddy. When the area is very large the attack is refused and thus not serious.

(2) If the attack has been severe dismantle the paddy field bunds in December when they are not very hard and leave the earth at its place. By so doing the viability of the eggs will be destroyed and the bund will be easily remade at the break of the following monsoon. Since paddy is generally grown in hard clayey soils, large number of cracks appear every year on the bunds and good cultivators remake them every third or fourth year.

(3) Thick vegetation of any kind including grasses near paddy fields and on the embankments should not be allowed to grow as it is the place where this bug lives all the year round, lays eggs, and takes shelter during the hot hours of the day. Sometimes they lay eggs on the leaves of paddy plant but very few of these hatch out if a second crop is taken or if the fields are ploughed during winter rains, and also at the time when the fields are prepared for the paddy crop.

(4) All the rubbish, roots, and stubbles, etc., removed from paddy fields during preparation should be carefully

dried and stored at a high place to be used for bonfires later on.

(5) This bug, luckily for farmers, is phototropic i.e., it is attracted by light and hence its control is not very difficult. When the ears of paddy are about to appear it is a safe practice to light bonfires for a week every evening for at least one hour. The light should be started half an hour after sunset at a comparatively higher place so that it may be easily visible to these bugs and they be attracted towards it. One bonfire will do for four or five acres of field. Gundhi bug is not a good flier; hence the light should be placed on the lee-ward side of the field, i.e., the direction of wind should be towards the light from the fields. The wind will help them to reach the light.

If the rubbish material is not available for bonfires other light-traps like ordinary mashal or petromax lamp may be used. In place of one bonfire three such light-traps will be needed.

In bonfire the bugs kill themselves by plunging into the flames while this does not happen in the case of other lights.

In order to kill the bugs, three pieces of ordinary bamboo of three feet in length should be tied together with a piece of rope at a height of about two feet, and the lamp should be placed between the projecting parts of bamboos at the top. If mashal is used it should be tied to it at the top. This bamboo frame should then be placed inside an earthen vessel 'handa.' This 'handa' should be half filled with water and a little kerosene or crude oil be added to it so that a thin film of oil is formed on the surface. All the bugs that fall in the solution will die.

(6) When pests are seen in the paddy field they should be netted by passing over the ears an old tennis bat frame on one side of which a two feet long sleeve of fine muslin cloth is attached. The best time for netting is from

6 to 8 A.M. The sleeve should be emptied and the insects killed at frequent intervals during netting.

(7) A number of birds, specially weaver birds, because they breed at that particular season and need very large number of insects to feed their young ones, can help us a lot in controlling this pest, if we could utilise their services. Ordinary Maina, a small black bird and various kinds of insect eating birds are generally found everywhere. In order to help them in catching these insects dried and bushy stems of Arhar plants should be fixed in the Gundhi infested fields at short distances so that these birds may sit on them to watch and catch the insects. Besides this if the bunds between the fields are clean, the insects that gather there during the hot hours of the day are easily devoured by these birds. Babul trees ought to be planted on the 'mainds' of paddy fields. Besides being useful to the cultivator in various ways they will provide sitting places for insect eating birds and also provide suitable place for the nets of weaver birds. As far as possible these birds should not be disturbed and should be let alone to prey upon the insects.

Weaver birds are not always found everywhere, but they can be easily introduced wherever desired. At the

breeding season any night when they are in the nest with their young ones the mouth of the tunnel of their nest should be quietly closed to prevent their escape and then the branch to which the nest is fastened be cut from the tree and the nest thus separated is taken to the desired place and fastened to the branch of a tree of the same kind to which it was attached, as far as possible the same night. The birds do not mind this change of locality in the least and live their happily as before. From next year onwards the birds will make their nest at the desired place every year without any further trouble on the part of the farmer, provided there is some vegetation such as Kans, Tins, Patawar, date or palm trees from which they can draw long fibres for making their nests. One thing should not be forgotten. Weaver birds have always two sets of nest, one of which is used as bed room and the other sitting room. This second nest should also be removed along with the first one and fastened closely to it.

To sum up, when Gundhi bug is seen in the paddy field, the three measures of control, *viz.*, netting, setting of light traps and biological control through birds should be applied simultaneously. Of all the light traps bonfire is the most effective.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION FOR THE MONTHS OF SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1950.

During the period under review, a Co-operative Farming Society for the benefit of the landless Harijan families in the Halaganahalli Date Grove in Goribidanur Taluk was registered in pursuance of Government Order dated 1st March 1950 sanctioning the introduction of Co-operative Farming in the State. Government have directed that out of Rs. 25,000 sanctioned to each of the four Co-operative Farming units, a sum of Rs. 16,500 be treated as a loan free of interest, repayable in five annual instalments and the balance of Rs. 8,500 being treated as an outright grant to be drawn by the Co-operative Farming Societies as and when funds are required by them. Action has accordingly been taken in this regard. Steady progress is noticeable in regard to the ploughing and cropping operations in respect of the Co-operative Farming Societies. So far, an extent of 1,586 acres of land has been ploughed while an extent of 1,398 acres of land has been sown with crops like ragi, jola, navane, chillies, gram, paddy, pulses, groundnuts and cotton and the condition of the crop is stated to be satisfactory.

Proposals are before Government for orders regarding the appointment of the first Board of Directors of the Mysore Provincial Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, with the Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, as President and other officers and non-official gentlemen interested in the advancement of the Cotton Handloom Weaving Industry. Government have sanctioned the proposals for implementing the scheme and have sanctioned the appointment of a special staff at a cost of Rs. 5½ lakhs for a period of three years in

the first instance. The staff and other establishment now under the Department of Industries and Commerce have been transferred to the control of the Provincial Co-operative Society. The Society, has so far enrolled 39 primary weavers' co-operative societies and 15 individuals as members who have subscribed a share capital of Rs. 10,233.

With a view to concert measures for the development of house-building in the State, the Mysore Provincial Co-operative House Building Corporation was registered on 28th August 1950. The first Board of Management of the Corporation was appointed for a period of three years consisting of 15 prominent co-operators and representatives of the leading housing co-operative societies at the rate of one from each District, with *Rajadharma prasakta* Sri A. R. Nageswar Iyer, B.A., LL.B., Retired Judge, High Court of Mysore, as President of the Corporation. Share capital up to a sum of Rs. 10,000 has already been collected. A drive for the collection of funds by way of share subscriptions and deposits from co-operative institutions and individuals has already been launched and it is hoped that before long, the Corporation would take up the housing activities.

The Mysore Provincial Silk Handloom Co-operative Society registered at Bangalore has shown a substantial progress within the short period of its existence. It has so far enrolled 564 members who have subscribed a share capital of Rs. 26,350. The total working capital of the society exceeds Rs. 75,000. The society has, during the period under review, distributed imported silk to an extent of Rs. 1,05,850.

With a view to arrange for the equitable distribution of silk among various powerlooms, the Mysore State Powerloom Silk Manufacturers' Co-operative Society was registered on 19th September 1950.

The Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies have been making steady progress in the rural parts. Their membership exceeds 1,65,010 and the paid-up share capital amounts to Rs. 27,07,338. Their working capital aggregates Rs. 31,44,423.

During the last Dasara Exhibition held at Mysore from 12th October 1950 to 27th October 1950, special arrangements were made for displaying the products of all the important Industrial and Marketing Co-operative Societies in the State. The Co-operative stalls organised under the joint auspices of the Departments of Co-operation and Rural Development attracted a large number of visitors including the Hon'ble Sri C. Rajagopalachari. Substantial sales of the products of Co-operative Societies were also effected at the Exhibition. The Rural Develop-

ment and the Co-operative wing of the Exhibition was a feature this time.

Government have sanctioned the proposals of the Registrar for the appointment of Sri B. T. Peethambara Rao, M.A., Senior Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, as Special Officer for the purpose of conducting training classes for the benefit of the Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and the candidates from the approved list for a period of two months.

With a view to arrange for the prompt and effective audit of accounts of the Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies, Government have sanctioned the appointment of a Special Audit Staff consisting of one Chief Auditor in grade Rs. 200-15-350 and 18 Audit-Inspectors in grade 60-5-90—6-120—10-200 with 19 peons attached to them at a cost of Rs. 54,038. The cost on account of this special audit staff will be met out of the audit fees to be received from the Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies. The scheme will, therefore, be worked on a self-sufficient basis.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

FOOD OFFENCES IN BANGALORE FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31st OCTOBER 1950.

For unauthorised transport of rationed food-grains, one woman residing in Kempe Gowda Road was convicted to undergo simple imprisonment till rise of court and to pay a fine of Rs. 15, in default to suffer simple imprisonment for 4 days; and for the same offence, another woman of Cubbonpet was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, in default to undergo simple imprisonment for 10 days.

For running a sweetmeat stall in the Hospital Road without obtaining the permission of the Director of Food Supplies, the Proprietor was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, in default to suffer simple imprisonment for ten days; and another person was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, in default to undergo simple imprisonment for 5 days for running a sweetmeat stall in Kalasahallyam, without the permission of the Director of Food Supplies.

A licensee of VI Division was found to have issued three month's rations on a temporary card which was valid for one month only, the licensee was fined Rs. 25 and warned.

For various irregularities, such as, shortages in rationed articles, unlawful possession of ration cards, issue of rations on both original and duplicate ration card, insertion of a seemingly manipulated bill in place of the original bill to cover up shortages incurred, etc., a retail dealer of the IV Division was fined Rs. 100 and eliminated from the rationing scheme.

For having found using crude weights, two licensees, one of VIII Division and another of IX Division were fined Rs. 25 each.

(Press Note, dated 24th November 1950).

RECRUITMENT TO CERTAIN POSTS

The World Health Organisation, Patiala House, New Delhi, in their letter to the Ministry for External Affairs, New Delhi, has announced the need for additions to its Staff in the following types of appointments:

1. Visual Media Officer on a salary of 5,450 U.S. Dollars per annum;

2. Medical Officer (Legal and Quarantine) on a salary of 6,700 U.S. Dollars per annum;
3. Posts in Professional and Technical Education on a salary which may range between 5,450 and 8,300 Dollars per annum;
4. Auditors on a salary of 5,450 U.S. Dollars per annum.

The Visual Media Officer should have at least ten years' experience in the production and utilisation of films and other means of visual information and should have as many contacts as possible in these media. English is an indispensable language for this post and, if possible, the person engaged should have some knowledge and experience of health and medical matters. Education should be of college or university level or its equivalent, preferably in social sciences.

The Medical Officer should hold a Degree in Medicine of a recognised University as also a Diploma in Public Health or an equivalent qualification. An excellent knowledge of English and working knowledge of French essential.

For the posts in professional and technical education, the persons should have experience in actual teaching on the academic level in medical schools, schools of public health and should also possess experience in the organisation and administration of their various departments.

The requisite qualifications for Auditors are a thorough knowledge of auditing and accounting principles and their application, a good knowledge of one of the Organisation's working languages, knowledge of office procedure and standard office machines and equipment, ability to analyse and interpret accounting data to determine non-compliance with regulations and to detect and explain significant irregularities. Education should be equivalent to University graduation with specialisation in accounting and auditing.

Qualified candidates who might be willing to make their services available to the World Health Organisation should communicate for further particulars with the World Health Organisation, Patiala House, New Delhi, quoting reference to letter No. PERS. dated 3rd July 1950.

(Press Note, dated 24th November 1950).

ELECTRIC INSTALLATION

There has been sustained progress in the matter of making electric power available to irrigation pumping sets and for lighting and heating purposes in areas where the need is felt most.

The following statement shows the number of installations serviced during the month of October, 1950.

Installations	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chikmagalur	Chitaldrug	Hassan	Shimoga	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Lighting ...	361	96	84	20	92	39	76	45	143	906
Heating ...	57	8	..	2	..	1	1	3	1	63
Power ..	33	2	1	2	2	..	8	6	3	57
I. P. Sets ..	9	1	1	2	17	..	3	..	..	33
Cinemas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2(T)	..	4
St lights ...	9	90	..	..	19	4	47	..	..	169
Villages electrified ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

(Press Note, dated 24th November 1950).

PROCUREMENT PRICES OF FOODGRAINS

With the concurrence of the Central Government, the Government of Mysore have fixed the following prices for procurement of foodgrains during 1950-51 crop season. —

			Per palla of 100 seers		
			Rs.	a.	p
Paddy I Quality	...	...	21	0	0
Paddy II Quality	...	...	19	0	0
Ragi	...	...	20	0	0
Jola	...	...	20	0	0
Save	...	...	18	0	0
Sajje	...	...	18	0	0
Navano	...	...	19	0	0
Wheat	..	..	31	8	0

It may be noted that the same procurement prices as were fixed for 1949-50 have been continued for 1950-51 Crop Season also.

(Press Note, dated 30th November 1950).

FOOD OFFENCES IN BANGALORE FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15th NOVEMBER 1950

For unauthorised hoarding of rationed articles, the Manager of the Municipal Office Restaurant was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40, in default to undergo simple imprisonment for 10 days.

For illegal transport of rationed food articles, seven persons were convicted and sentenced to various terms of simple imprisonment in lieu of fines ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20.

A licensed retail dealer of IV Division was administered a warning for issue of excess rations and issue of fine rice only during the first week.

A licensee of the IX Division was warned for having issued rations on an unsigned ration card.

A severe warning was issued to a licensee of III 'A' Division for issue of rations on a cancelled ration card and also for issue of full fine rice rations continuously for six months to a ration card holder and for issue of excess rice on another ration card.

For the issue of excess rations on four ration cards and for the issue of full fine rice rations on three other cards, a licensee of the IV Division was stringently warned.

For irregularities observed in the issue of fuel, a licensee of the IV Division was fined Rs 10 and another licensee of the same Division was warned for other irregularities noticed.

For selling bread at a rate higher than the controlled one, the flour quota of three bakeries was suspended for a period from one week to one month.

(Press Note, dated 1st December 1950).

CONCESSION TO RAIYATS

Consequent on the non-receipt of adequate supply of water in Urumundinakere of Sigavali village, Krishnarajanagar Taluk, during the year 1949-50, it is reported that the area in the atchkat of that tank was not cultivated and the tract was impoverished.

Government are pleased to notify the above tract, as being entitled to half-wet remission for the year 1949-50. The amount of remission involved is nearly Rs. 117.

(Press Note, dated 6th December 1950).

DIRECTION TO DEALERS

As per various Notifications issued on 2nd September 1950 by the Ministry of Industry and Supply, Government of India, under the Supply and Prices of Goods Ordinance 1950, the dealers in the scheduled articles (*viz.*: Bicycles, Cycle tyres and tubes, Electric bulbs, Razor blades, Caustic soda and Soda Ash, Tanning materials, Infant Foods—Glaxo, Horlicks and Cow and Gate Milk—Raw Rubber and cascina) are obliged to—

- (a) maintain a record of all transactions;
- (b) exhibit at some easily accessible place on the premises a price list of such goods held for sale and the total stock on hand;
- (c) sell only one tin or bottle (of infant foods) and not more than 3 packets of (5 each) blades in one transaction to any person other than a dealer;
- (d) sell tanning materials only under a general or special authority in writing of the Director-General of Industries and Supplies, New Delhi, or any officer authorized by him in writing in this behalf; and,
- (e) issue cash memoranda.

The dealers in the scheduled articles are therefore hereby once again cautioned that the situation is being keenly watched, and if the trade does not comply with the directions of the Government of India, the Office of the Controller of Civil Supplies will not hesitate to take prompt and stern action against those dealers who are found to be recalcitrant. Any information that might be wanted by the dealers will be supplied to them immediately by the Controller of Civil Supplies, if he is approached personally or a letter is addressed to him.

It is hoped that the dealers in these scheduled commodities would wholeheartedly co-operate with the authorities, and would honestly endeavour to cater to the needs of the public.

(Press Note, dated 8th December 1950).

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

The Regional Employment Exchange, No. 3, Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore, registered 1,448 persons during the month of November 1950, of whom 236 were Ex-servicemen 101 women and 1,111 others inclusive of A. B. Standard. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and State Government was 118 and from private employers was 21 thus bringing the total to 139.

Four hundred and forty-two persons (182 Ex-service personnel and 260 others) were referred to employers against the reported vacancies.

One hundred and eleven persons were placed in employment during the month, as against 53 in the previous month. Of those placed, 28 were Ex-servicemen, 80 others and 3 women.

The registrations of 125 Ex-servicemen and 1,105 civilians lapsed during the month. Six hundred and one Ex-servicemen and 3,134 civilians were on the Live Registers of the Exchange at the end of the month, for employment assistance. From the inception of the organisation up to the end of November 1950, 43,260 persons were registered, 14,840 were submitted against reported vacancies and 2,868 persons were placed in employment.

(Press Note, dated 13th December 1950):

CEMENT CONTROL RELAXED

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that the stock position of cement in the State is gradually improving and larger supplies of cement are available for civilian consumption. It is therefore proposed to further relax the Cement Control Order in the State by permitting the licensed dealers throughout the State to sell cement to *bona fide consumers*, within their jurisdiction, up to one ton (20 bags) during a month without permits, as a tentative measure, for a period of two months only, from 1st December 1950.

The consumers may therefore approach the cement dealers direct within their localities for their cement requirements, for a period of two months only, if their requirements per month do not exceed one ton.

The licensed cement stockists have been instructed to sell 40 per cent of the stocks received by them freely to the consumers without permits, 30 per cent of the stocks on the authorisations issued by the Revenue Authorities and the remaining 30 per cent on the authorisations issued by the Controller of Civil Supplies. In case the 30 per cent of the stocks reserved for being operated upon by the Revenue Authorities including the Presidents of the Taluk Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies, is not cleared during the month, the same may be sold without permits during the next month.

In respect of the requirements of cement exceeding one ton, the existing procedure will be continued.

(Press Note, dated 13th December 1950).

FURTHER RELAXATION OF CEMENT CONTROL

In view of the improvement of the stock position of cement in the State, the Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore had notified that the Cement Control Order in the State would be relaxed and that licensed dealers throughout the State could sell cement to *bona fide* consumers within their jurisdiction up to one ton during a month without a permit, for a period of two months from 1st December 1950.

There has been a further improvement since then and larger supplies of cement are available for civilian use, especially in Bangalore City, Civil Station and Mysore City. Accordingly, therefore, the Controller of Civil Supplies has notified for the information of the residents of Bangalore City, Civil Station and Mysore City that in view of the regular supplies of cement from Bhadravati and Madhukarai, and in order to give every facility to the consuming public at these three places, the licensed dealers of these localities have been instructed to sell cement to *bona fide*

consumers within their jurisdiction up to two tons during a month, without a permit as a tentative measure up to 15th February 1951.

The quantity of cement to be so sold without a permit has been restricted to 50 per cent of the stocks received by the cement dealers. Out of the remaining 50 per cent, 25 per cent will be operated upon by the Revenue Authorities and the balance 2 per cent by the Controller of Civil Supplies. If the quantity of cement reserved to be operated upon by the Revenue Authorities is not cleared during the month, the same will be sold freely without permits by the stockists during the next month.

The consumers in these localities may therefore approach the cement dealers within their areas for their cement requirements, up to 15th February 1951 if their requirement per month does not exceed two tons.

In respect of quantities exceeding two tons, the existing procedure will be continued.

(Press Note, dated 21st December 1950).

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GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

I. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

1. Chief Minister	...	Sri K. Chengalaraya Reddy, B.A., B.L.
2. Minister for Finance and Industries		Sri H. C. Dasappa, B.A., LL.B.
3. Minister for Law and Labour	...	Sri K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, B.A., B.L.
4. Minister for Education and Public Health		Vacant.
5. Minister for Revenue and Excise		Sri H. Siddaiya, B.A., LL.B.
6. Minister for Home Affairs	...	Sri T. Mariyappa, B.A., LL.B.
7. Minister for Local Self-Government		Sri R. Chennigaramlah.

II. SPEAKER—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Sri V. Venkatappa.

III. HIGH COURT OF MYSORE.

1. Chief Justice	<i>Rao Bahadur</i> P. Modapa, B.A., B.L.
2. Judge	Sri R. Venkata Ramaiya, M.A., LL.B.
3. Judge	Sri N. Balakrishnaiah, B.A., LL.B.
4. Judge	Sri T. N. Mallapa, B.A., LL.B.
5. Judge	Sri B. Vasudeva Murthy, B.A., LL.B.

IV. THE PALACE.

2. Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.	Sri Safi Darashah, B.A.
1. Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.	Sri H. N. Pallegar, M.A., LL.B.

V. UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

1. Pro-Chancellor	Dr. C. R. Reddy, M.A. (Cantab), Hon. D.Litt.
2. Vice-Chancellor	Dr. B. L. Manjunath, B.A., M.Sc.
3. Registrar	Sri C. Rangachar, B.Sc., M.Ed.

VI. SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

1. Chief Secretary to Government, Old Public Offices, Bangalore.	Sri K. Srinivasan, B.Sc.
2. Secretary to Government, Education Department, Old Public Offices, Bangalore.	Sri A. C. Nirvani Gowda, B.A.
3. Secretary to Government, Development Department, Old Public Offices, Bangalore.	Mr. R. J. Rego, M.A.
4. Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, Old Public Offices, Bangalore.	Sri M. S. Swaminathan, M.A., B.Sc.
5. Financial Secretary to Government, Old Public Offices, Bangalore.	Sri M. Shamanna, M.A.
6. Law Secretary to Government, Old Public Offices, Bangalore.	Sri B. S. Puttaswamy, B.A., B.L.
7. Revenue Secretary to Government, Old Public Offices, Bangalore.	Sri T. Rangamalliah, B.Sc.

8. Secretary to Government, Public Works and Electrical Departments, Old Public Offices, Bangalore. Sri S. Biligiri Rao, B.E.
9. Secretary to Government, Food and Agricultural Departments, Old Public Offices, Bangalore. Sri N. Puttarangaswamy, B.A.
10. Secretary to Government, Medical and Public Health, Old Public Offices, Bangalore. Sri George Matthan, B.Sc.

VI. LIST OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

1. Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore. Sri V. Vedavyasacharya, B.A.
2. Excise Commissioner in Mysore. Inspector-General of Registration in Mysore, and Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore. Sri K. Subba Rao, B.A.
3. Commissioner for Rural Development in Mysore and Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore. Sri N. S. Hirannayya, M.A.
4. Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore. Sri M. A. Muthanna, B.Sc., I.F.S. (Dip.)
5. Accountant-General in Mysore, Old Public Offices, Bangalore. Sri V. T. Srinivasan, B.A., B.Sc.
6. Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore. Sri G. N. Nagaraja Rao, M.Sc.
7. Senior Surgeon in Mysore and Inspector-General of Prisons, Bangalore. Dr. N. A. Iyengar, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
8. Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore. Janab Mahomed Ismail Sheriff, B.A.
9. Public Service Commissioner in Mysore, United India Buildings, Bangalore. Sri H. Hombe Gowda, B.Sc., LL.B.
10. Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning and Secretary, Economic Conference in Mysore and Census Commissioner in Mysore, Residency Buildings, Bangalore. Sri J. B. Mallaradhy, M.A.
11. Chief Electrical Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore. Janab Mohamed Hayath, B.E., B.S.E.E.
12. Chief Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore. Sri N. Neelakantappa, B.A., B.E.
13. Adviser in charge of Major Irrigation Works, Bangalore. Sri B. S. Narasinga Rao, B.A., B.E.
14. Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore. Sri M. K. Appajappa, B.A.
15. Director of Hospitals in Mysore, Bangalore. *Shastrydyapavina* Dr. T. Seshachalam, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
16. Director of Public Health in Mysore, Bangalore. Dr. T. Chandrasekhariah, B.A., M.B.B.S., M.P.H.
17. Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore. Sri K. Guru Dutt, B.A.
18. Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore. Sri K. H. Srinivasan, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.)
19. Director of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore, Bangalore. Sri B. M. Narayanaswamy Naidu, B.Sc., L.V.P. Sc.D., F.F.A.S.
20. Director of Geology in Mysore, Bangalore ... Dr. Charles Pichmuthu, D.Sc., etc.
21. Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore. Sri R. Ramakrishna, M.Sc., etc.

22. Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri N. Madhava Rao, B.A.
23. Director of Anti-corruption and Efficiency Audit, Bangalore	Sri K. Henjerappa, B.A., B.L.
24. Director of Archaeology in Mysore, Mysore.	Sri L. Narasimbachar, M.A.
25. Director of Printing and Stationery, Bangalore.	Sri B. Krishnaswamy Chetty, B.E., A.R.P.S., etc.
26. General Manager, Government Road Transport Services, Bangalore.	Janab A. S. Khaleel, B.A.
27. Director, Department of Sericulture Bangalore.	Janab K. Shamsuddin Khan, B.A.
28. Superintendent, Government Gardens, Bangalore.	Sri K. Nanjappa, F.R.H.S.
29. Kannada Translator to Government, Bangalore.	<i>Rajasevasakta</i> C. K. Venkataramayya, M.A., LL.B.
30. Principal Information Officer to Government, Old Public Offices, Bangalore.	Sri B. N. Sri Sathyan, B.A. (Hons.)
31. Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London.	Sri T. Venkatasiva Reddy, LL.B., (Wales.)
32. Secretary, Government Insurance Department.	Sri B. M. Krishnan, B.A.
33. Examiner, Local Fund Accounts.	Sri D. K. Srinivasachar, B.Sc., (Hons.)

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

List of books added to the University Library from 1st November 1950 to 1st December 1950.

General and Reference Works.

Everyman's Encyclopaedia
Grossman, R. G. and Thompson, H. R. (Ed.)

Third Edn. 1950 vol. 1-10. (130)
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Brinton, P.
Russell, B.
Sheean, V.
Toulmin, E. W. F.

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An Inquiry into Meaning and Truth (104)
Lead Kindly Light. (104)
The Great Philosophers The Western World (180)

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Groddeck, G.
Paget, J.
Waller, J. E. W.

Exploring the Unconscious. (149h)
The Psychology of Intelligence (140 4)
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The Wisdom of the East Series. (208)

Ali, A. Y.	...	The Message of Islam
Arberry, A. J.	...	The Spiritual Physick of Rhazes.
Candlin, C. (Tr.)	...	The Herald Wind.
Candlin, C. M. (Tr.)	...	The Rapier of Lu - Patriot Poet of China
Collum.	..	Manifold Unity The Ancient Eastern Logic of the Lotus of Divine Harmony and Compassion.
Cranmer-Byng, I.	...	A Lute of Jade.
Cranmer-Byng, L.	...	A Feast of Lanterns.
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Herbert, E.	...	A Confusion Notebook.
Humphreys, T. C.	..	Karma and Rebirth.
Iscawi, C.	...	An Arab Philosophy of History.
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Kurata R.	...	The Harvest of Leisure.
Mascaro, J.	...	Himalayas of the Soul.
Murray, M. A. (Tr.)	...	Egyptian Religious Poetry.
Sakunshi, S. (Tr.)	...	The Spirit of the Brush.
Shi, Kuo.	..	An Essay on Landscape Painting.
Thomas, P. J.	...	The Road to Nirvana.
Thomas, R. J.	...	The Quest of Enlightenment.
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Religion-History.

Anderson, J. N. D. (Ed.)

The World's Religions. (209)

Sociology.

Chase, S.
Merrill, F. E. and others

The Proper Study of Mankind. (300 4)
Social Problems, (388)

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Balogh, T.	Dollar Crisis—Causes and Cure. (334)
Rose, S. N.	Indian Labour Code. (332-344)
Heinemann, M.	...	...	...	Wages Front. (332)
Keynes, L. and Others.	...	...	...	Indian Labour Year Book 1948-49. (332)
Lorenzo, A. M.	...	...	...	Readings in the Theory of International Trade. (335)
Mathrubutham, R. and Srinivasan, R.	...	..	...	Agricultural Labour Conditions in Northern India. (332)
Mehta, M. D.	...	...	...	The Indian Factories & Labour Manual. (332)
Munshi, M. C.	...	..	...	Structure of Cotton-Mill Industry of India. (331)
Punekar, S. D.	..	.	...	Comparative Wage Levels. (332)
			...	Trade Unionism in India. (335)
Inev, and Webb, B.	Report of Currency and Finance for the year 1949-50. (334)
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'am Rai.	Are Workers Human?
bertson, D. H. and Others.	Gramism (331-1)
'sing, Shu Chieh.	Readings in Business Cycle Theory. (330-4)
			...	The Variations of Real Wages and Profit Margins. (332)

India—Labour Investigation Committee Reports. (332)

Adarkar, B. P.	Report on Labour Conditions in the Glass Industry.
—	Report on Labour Conditions in the Shellac Industry.
—	Report on Labour Conditions in the Iron Ore Industry.
—	Report on Labour Conditions in the Cotton Ginning and Baling Industries
—	Report on Labour Conditions in the Rice Mills.
—	Report on Labour Conditions in the Central Public Works Department.
—	Report on Labour Conditions in the Chemical Industry.
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